

## **Historic, Archive Document**

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62.89  
WOOD'S  
SELECTED EARLY  
JERSEY WAKEFIELD  
CABBAGE

# WOOD'S SEEDS

for 1920

FEB 11 1920



BLAND'S  
EXTRA EARLY  
CORN

OFFICES AND SALESROOMS  
11 S. FOURTEENTH NEAR MAIN ST.  
SHIPPING DEPT.  
S. 14TH ST. ADJOINING MAYO'S BRIDGE  
13-15-17 SOUTH 14TH ST.  
423 NORTH 18TH ST.  
STORAGE WAREHOUSES  
1410 EAST CARY ST.  
1401 ROSS ST.  
BRANCH STORES  
1707 EAST FRANKLIN ST.  
COR. SIXTH AND  
MARSHALL ST.

WOOD'S  
FAMOUS  
BRIMMER  
TOMATO

## T.W. WOOD & SONS,

SEEDSMEN      RICHMOND, VA.



# Parcel Post Shipments

We ship by parcel post to any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Canada, the Philippines, Porto Rico, the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, and prepay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in this catalog; or, if you prefer it, will ship by express, charges prepaid.

"By mail postpaid" means we pay the postage.

"By express" means you pay the freight. Beyond the Third Zone it is cheaper to ship by express.

Prices of field seeds, fertilizers and poultry foods fluctuate and are subject to market changes. Price changes will be noted in our "CROP SPECIAL"; write for it, it's free for the asking.

## Notes About Parcel Post

Weight limit to 1st, 2d and 3d Zones, 70 lbs.; in other zones, 50 lbs.

Bulk limit to all zones, 84 inches.

Poisons cannot be sent by parcel post.

Liquids and goods packed in glass should be sent by express.

## Parcels Post Rates

POUNDS.	LOCAL.	First Zone. 1 to 50 Miles.	Second Zone. 50 to 150 Miles.	Third Zone. 150 to 300 Miles.	Fourth Zone. 300 to 600 Miles.	Fifth Zone. 600 to 1,000 Miles.	Sixth Zone. 1,000 to 1,400 Miles.	Seventh Zone. 1,400 to 1,800 Miles.	Eighth Zone. All over 1,800 Miles.
1	\$.05	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.11	\$.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51	.31	.55	.55	1.06					
52	.32	.56	.56	1.08					
53	.33	.57	.57	1.10					
54	.34	.58	.58	1.12					
55	.35	.59	.59	1.14					
56	.36	.60	.60	1.16					
57	.37	.61	.61	1.18					
58	.38	.62	.62	1.20					
59	.39	.63	.63	1.22					
60	.40	.64	.64	1.24					
61	.41	.65	.65	1.26					
62	.42	.66	.66	1.28					
63	.43	.67	.67	1.30					
64	.44	.68	.68	1.32					
65	.45	.69	.69	1.34					
66	.46	.70	.70	1.36					
67	.47	.71	.71	1.38					
68	.48	.72	.72	1.40					
69	.49	.73	.73	1.42					
70	.50	.74	.74	1.44					

	Page
Acid Phosphate.....	89
Alfalfa.....	64
Alfalfa, Green Cut....	57
Arsenate of Lead.....	54
Artichoke.....	5, 87
Asparagus.....	5
Asparagus Roots... 5, 38	
Asparagus Bunchers... 55	
Asparagus Knives... 55	
Automobile Tires....	56
Barley.....	85
Beans, Garden... 4, 6, 7, 8, 9	
Beans, Navy.....	80
Beans, Soy, or Soja... 4, 81	
Beans, Velvet.....	82
Beet, Garden.....	10
Beet, Stock Feeding..	11



## INDEX

Page	Page
Beggar Weed..... 84	Gape Remedies..... 59
Bene..... 80	Garden Tools..... 56
Bird Seed..... 38	Gladioli Bulbs..... 53
Black Leaf "40"..... 54	Gourds..... 20
Blue Stone..... 54	Grasses..... 66 to 72
Bone Meal..... 89	Grit, Poultry..... 57
Bone, Poultry..... 57	Grit and Shell Boxes, 60
Bone Cutters..... 51	Hedge Shears..... 56
Bordeaux Mixture... 54	Helibore..... 54
Broccoli..... 5	Herbs..... 33
Brooders..... 62	Horse Radish..... 20, 33
Broom Corn..... 84	Hovers, Poultry..... 62
Brussels Sprouts... 5	Hygrometers..... 62
Buckwheat..... 85	Incubators..... 86
Bug Death..... 54	Inoculating Cultures.. 86
Bulbs..... 53	Insecticides..... 51, 54
Cabbage..... 12, 13, 14	Kaffir Corn..... 83
Caladium Bulbs..... 53	Kale..... 4, 23
Canada Field Peas... 80	Kerosene Emulsion... 54
Cane, Sugar..... 83	Kohl Rabi..... 27
Canna Bulbs..... 53	Land Plaster..... 89
Cans, Jacket..... 55	Lawn Enricher..... 72
Cantaloupe..... 22, 23	Lawn Grass..... 72
Caponizing Sets... 61	Leek..... 27
Carbolic..... 59	Leg Bands..... 61
Carrot..... 15	Lettuce..... 4, 21
Cauliflower..... 11	Lice Killers..... 53, 59
Celery..... 16	Lime Sulphur..... 54
Chinese Petsai..... 14	MacNair's Chicken
Charcoal..... 57	Powder..... 59
Chufas..... 87	Madeira Roots..... 53
Cholera Remedies. 53, 59	Mangel Wurzel..... 11
Clovers..... 63, 64, 65	Meat Scrap..... 57
Collards..... 14	Melon, Musk..... 22, 23
Conkey's Poultry	Melon, Water..... 24, 25
Remedies..... 59	Millet..... 84
Coops, Shipping..... 61	Mill, Bone..... 61
Corn, Garden..... 18, 19	Mills, Grist & Grinding 61
Corn, Field..... 73, 74, 75	Milo Maize..... 83
Corn, Pon..... 19	Mole Trap..... 56
Corn Salad..... 14	Moss..... 56
Cotton..... 83	Mulford's Cultures... 86
Cow Peas..... 79, 80	Mushroom Spawn..... 25
Cress..... 11	Mustard..... 26
Cucumber..... 17	Mustard, Poultry..... 57
Cultivators..... 56	Nasturtium..... 26, 47
Cultures, Inoculating. 85	Nest Eggs..... 61
Dahlia Bulbs..... 53	Nitrate of Soda..... 89
Diamond Tires..... 56	Oats..... 76
Diarrhoea Remedies. 58, 59	Okra, or Gumbo..... 26
Drills, Seed..... 56	Onion..... 27
Egg Boxes and Crates. 59	Onion Sets..... 25
Egg Plant..... 20	Oyster Shell..... 57
Egg Testers..... 61	Parcel Post Egg Boxes 59
Endive..... 20	Paris Green..... 54
Fertilizers..... 72, 89	Parsley..... 26
Fish Oil Soap..... 54	Parsnip..... 37
Feterita..... 83	Pasture Mixtures... 70, 85
Flower Pots..... 82	Peanuts..... 87
Flower Seeds.... 40 to 52	Pearl Millet..... 84
Fly Driver..... 54	Peas, Garden..... 28, 29
Forks, Spading..... 56	Peas, Cow..... 79, 80
Formalin..... 76, 78	Peas, Canada..... 80
Founts and Feeders.. 60	Pencillaria..... 84
Fungicides..... 54	Pepper..... 30



# WOOD'S SEEDS

Please forward the following as per terms of your Descriptive Catalog to

(Ladies, please use prefix Miss or Mrs.; the latter use husband's initials.  
Write name and address **very plainly**.)

State whether to forward by **EXPRESS, MAIL** or **FREIGHT**

-----  
If to be sent by Mail be sure to include postage on goods not quoted postpaid.  
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**Total** . . . . .

**Do not write in  
this space**

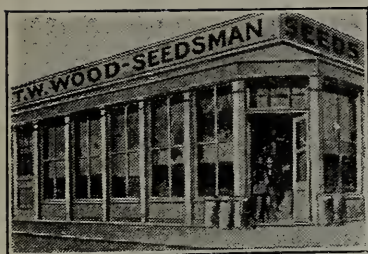
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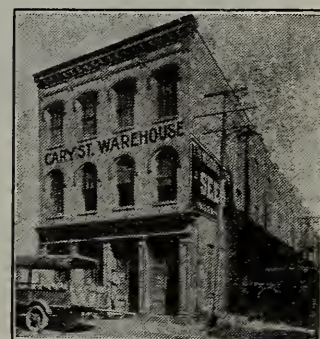
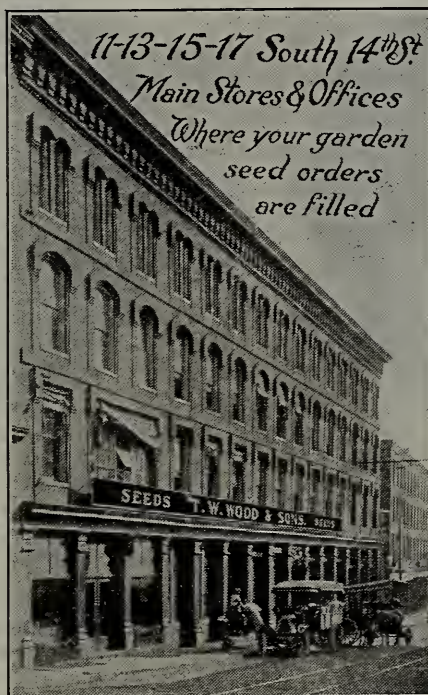
# A Pictorial History



Where We Started Forty-One Years Ago.



Forty-one years ago in the little one-story building illustrated at the left, only 12x24 feet, our business was started. The other buildings are those we occupy today, and give some idea of how we have grown. This remarkable growth would not have been possible had not the quality of **WOOD'S SEEDS** won the confidence of those who plant, for the seed business is built on confidence. Our warehouses are equipped with the most modern machinery for cleaning and handling seeds, our aim always being to supply only the very best quality and to give quick service. During 1919 you favored us with a splendid business for which we return grateful thanks and trust the result was as gratifying as we both could wish and justify you in entrusting us with a liberal share of your 1920 orders. We assure you they will have prompt and careful attention.



## GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

**How to Send Money** —Money should be sent by **BANK CHECK, POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, EXPRESS MONEY ORDER OR REGISTERED LETTER**; in case they go astray in the mails they can be traced and duplicates secured. Always register letters containing currency. Postage Stamps in small amounts are satisfactory. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

**Fluctuation in Prices** —Some time must necessarily elapse between the writing and printing of this catalog and the time it reaches you. In the meantime the market prices of some varieties, particularly field seeds, may have changed. As far as possible, these price changes will be printed in our **CROP SPECIAL**, a copy of which, quoting current prices, will be sent you free on request. At any time we will be glad to quote you firm prices, or we will fill your order at the lowest prevailing prices whether higher or lower than as printed in this catalog.

**About Warranting Seeds** —While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade the world over, which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and amount paid for them will be refunded."

**Bags** —We make no charge for bags for oats, rye, barley and such grass seeds as can be shipped safely in grain bags. For cotton bags, for clover, timothy, herd's grass, rape, etc. we charge: 2½ bu. size, 60c; 1 bu. 30c; ½ bu. 20c; ¼ bu. 12c.



# THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

Variety.	When To Plant.	Quantity For 100 Feet.	Quantity For an Acre.	Distance Between Rows.	Distance Apart in Row.	Depth to Plant.	Pounds to the Bushel.
ALFALFA .....	Mar., April—Aug., Sept.	Broadcast.	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¾ to 1 inch.	60 lbs.
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.....	Spring and Fall.	50 to 65 roots.	5,000 to 7,000.	4 to 6 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	4 inches.	.....
BEANS, DWARF SNAP.....	April to Sept.	1½ lbs.	100 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	3 inches.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ POLE .....	May and June.	1 lb.	30 lbs.	4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ DWARF LIMA.....	May, June, July.	1 to 1½ lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	1½ inches.	56 to 60 lbs.
“ NAVY .....	June and July.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ SOY or SOJA.....	April, May, June.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	6 inches.	1 to 3 ins.	60 lbs.
“ VELVET .....	May and June.	Broadcast or in corn.	.....	.....	.....	2 inches.	60 lbs.
BEET, GARDEN.....	March to August.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch.	.....
“ STOCK .....	April, May, June.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to 2½ feet.	8 inches.	1 inch.	.....
BROOM CORN.....	May and June.	2 ozs.	6 lbs.	3½ feet.	4 to 5 ins.	1 inch.	48 lbs.
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.....	May, June, July.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
CABBAGE, EARLY.....	Jan. to Mar., Sept.	1 oz.	6 ozs.	2½ to 3 feet.	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
“ LATE .....	April to July.	1 oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CARROT .....	March to August.	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
CELERY .....	Feb., Mar. and April.	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 4 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	⅛ inch.	.....
CHUFAS .....	April to July.	1 lb.	1 to 1½ pks.	2½ to 3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	40 lbs.
CLOVER, BURR.....	July to November.	Broadcast.	20 to 25 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	.....
“ CRIMSON .....	July to October.	Broadcast.	15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
“ JAPAN .....	March and April.	Broadcast.	10 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	25 lbs.
“ SWEET .....	April, May—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	.....
“ OTHER KINDS.	Feb., Mar.—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	10 to 12 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
COLLARDS .....	March to August.	1 oz.	½ lb.	2½ to 3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CORN, GARDEN.....	April to July.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	.....
“ FIELD .....	April to July.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
CUCUMBER .....	April to July.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 feet.	4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
EGG PLANT.....	Feb., Mar., April.	½ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
ENDIVE .....	August.	½ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	¼ inch.	.....
KALE, SPRING.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Oct.	Broadcast.	8 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	.....
“ WINTER .....	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	18 inches.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
KOHL RABI.....	March to July.	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
LETTUCE .....	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	8 to 12 ins.	18 inches.	¼ inch.	.....
LEEK .....	Feb., March, Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MUSTARD .....	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	6 to 12 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MELON, MUSK, or CAN- TALOUPE.....	May and June.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	4 to 6 feet.	¾ to 1 inch.	.....
MELON, WATER.....	May and June.	Oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
MILLET, GOLDEN.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	50 lbs.
OATS .....	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	.....	2 to 3 bus.	.....	.....	1 to 2 ins.	32 lbs.
OKRA .....	April, May June.	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	1 inch.	.....
ONION .....	Jan., Feb.—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSLEY .....	Feb., Mar.—Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSNIP .....	March to June 15th.	½ oz.	5 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	¼ to ½ inch.	.....
PEANUTS .....	May and June.	1 lb.	35 to 40 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	22 lbs.
PEAS, GARDEN.....	Feb. to May.	2 lbs.	90 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	3 to 4 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	56 to 60 lbs.
“ COW .....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 to 1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
“ CANADA FIELD...	Jan., Feb.—Oct. to Dec.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PEPPER .....	Feb. to July.	Oz., 1000 plts.	¼ to ¾ lb.	18 inches.	2 to 3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
POTATOES, EARLY.....	Mar., April.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
“ LATE .....	June, July.	½ peck.	20 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PUMPKIN .....	May and June.	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
RADISH .....	Feb. to May, Aug. & Sept.	¼ lb.	3 to 4 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
RAPE .....	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to Nov.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	1 to 1½ feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
RHUBARB .....	March and April.	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Trans. 6 feet.	Trans. 3 feet.	½ inch.	.....
RYE .....	July to Nov.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
SALSIFY .....	March to July.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SORGHUM .....	May and June.	4 ozs.	5 to 6 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	½ to 1 inch.	48 lbs.
SPINACH .....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec.	1 oz.	12 to 15 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
SQUASH .....	April to July.	2 ozs. (hills).	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
TEOSINTE .....	May and June.	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet.	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
TOBACCO .....	February.	.....	1 to 2 ozs.	3½ to 4 feet.	3 feet.	1-16 inch.	.....
TOMATO .....	Jan. to July.	1 oz., 1500 plts.	4 ozs.	4 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
TURNIP .....	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	1 oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	2 feet.	4 inches.	½ inch.	.....
VETCH .....	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	.....
WHEAT .....	October and November.	Broadcast.	5 pecks.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.

BEGIN RIGHT—PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS—END RIGHT



# NEW AND DESIRABLE VARIETIES

## Wilt Resistant Tomatoes



Marvel

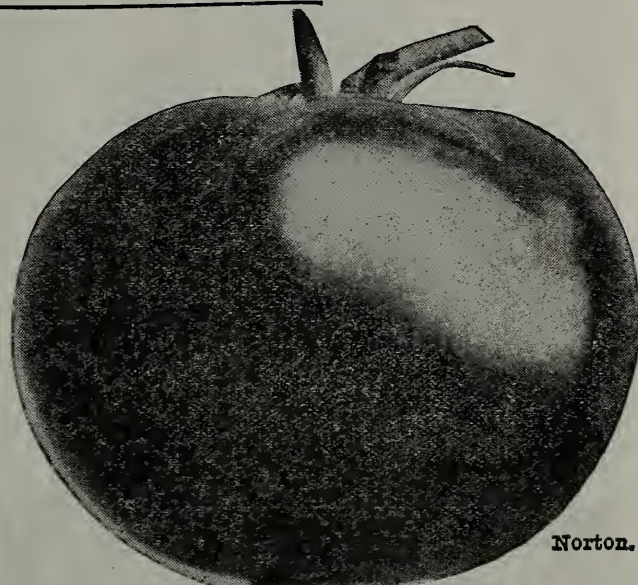
In November, 1918, Mr. Fred. J. Pritchard, Physiologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, wrote us asking if we were interested in wilt resistant tomatoes. Naturally we were, for had not hundreds of market growers and private gardeners written us for advice how to fight tomato wilt? Unfortunately, we could give them no relief, for there is no cure for the disease. The seeds would germinate and make good plants, but when the wilt attacked them they died; sometimes the attack came late and some fruit were gathered, but the plants died long before the fruiting season should have ended. We immediately wrote Mr. Pritchard that we were very much interested and he sent us a very generous supply of planting stock from which we grew the seeds we offer.

Tomato wilt is caused by a fungus which either attacks tomatoes or feeds upon organic matter in the soil. Therefore, when once introduced into the field it remains there indefinitely. It increases rapidly when tomatoes are grown on the land it infests, but does not attack other crops. In home gardens, truck farms, and fields in the vicinity of canning factories where it has obtained a start and tomatoes are frequently grown it greatly reduces the yield and not infrequently destroys the entire crop.

It is not claimed that the Marvel and Norton are absolutely wilt proof, but that they are wilt resistant is proved by the letters we print telling how they fruited when grown on infected ground when other varieties were a complete failure.

**MARVEL** —A very prolific medium early tomato, producing smooth, red fruit of medium size. It is suitable for the home garden, market and canning. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.00.**

**NORTON** —A late tomato very much like Stone. The fruits are very smooth, solid and finely flavored. It begins to ripen its fruits in midsummer and continues to bear till frost. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.00.**



Norton

### What the Growers Say:

"My opinion is that your Norton is not only wilt proof, but disease resistant."—V. G. SWINGLE, Columbus, Ohio.

"After thanking you for the seed of the anti-wilt tomato, I wish to say that I secured a good supply of plants, giving many to friends and neighbors with the request that they give them a hard test. I planted mine in ground that I had other tomatoes to wilt badly in and within a few feet of other varieties this year. Up to date none of these plants of yours have shown any sign of wilt, whereas all other plants of tomatoes I had wilted badly, being entirely destroyed long ago. One of my neighbors planted some of these in ground in which his earlier plants this year wilted badly and these plants have not wilted at all. After giving these a severe test I believe them entirely wilt proof."—K. MORTON, Richmond, Va.

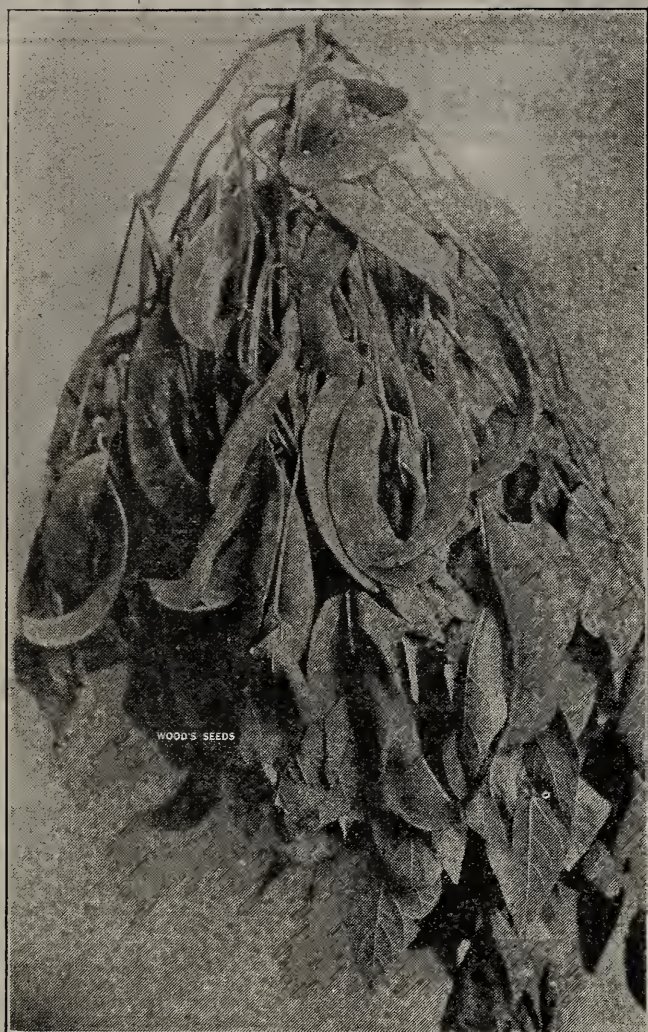
"I am very sorry indeed that you couldn't get here, as I think the results of our use of the wilt resistant tomato seed very interesting. You see every year I have had about one-half of our tomato plots to die from wilt. If you remember you sent me the disease proof seed this year. We used them all and didn't have any die from wilt. Mr. Boswell, who has a farm near Burkeville, tried one row of our plants and a row of plants he bought in his garden where he has not been able to raise tomatoes for five or six years. The disease proof plants are the only ones that lived; they are pretty and green now. I have a canning club girl that lives on this same farm. She planted one-tenth acre in disease proof seed and has canned 1,100 quarts of tomatoes, made one dozen bottles of catsup and three gallons of green tomato pickle from her patch. These are the only tomatoes that have been raised on this ground for years, all others planted would come up and grow to be about a foot high, take the wilt and die."—JENNIE F. WALLACE, County Home Demonstration Agent, Blackstone, Va.

"In regard to the wilt resistant plants, will say that throughout the entire country the tomato crop was a complete failure except the ones that used the wilt resistant seed. They were not planted just to test their resistance, however. I think, though, you can safely say they will resist almost anything. We hope to supply the entire county next year with seed."—DELIA TERRY, County Home Demonstration Agent, News Ferry, Va.

"Wilt has been general again this year, reducing the yield for the state not less than 50 per cent. Many canning club girls lost their entire crop. At the beginning of the season Mr. Pritchard, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, sent us wilt resistant tomato seed for distribution. These plants seem to have stood up best of all—the wilt resistant were planted with other varieties—all being destroyed but the wilt resistant strain. This strain also proved much more drought resistant."—J. B. BERRY, Plant Pathologist, Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, Georgia.

"All in all, the trial of the Norton variety in Alabama has been highly successful, and one of the best things that has been introduced into the state for some time. Of late I have had many people tell me that they are still obtaining fruit from the plants set last spring. In fact, this variety is the only one now living in the gardens."—GEORGE L. PELTIER, Plant Pathologist, Auburn, Ala.



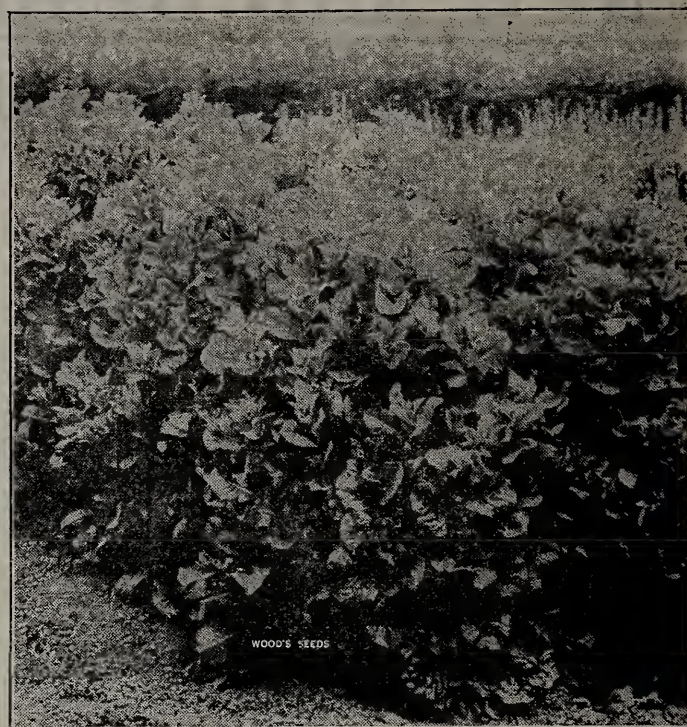


### Wilson Bush Lima Beans

The Wilson is the very latest improvement in the large type of bush lima beans. We have reproduced a photograph of a single plant to show how wonderfully it yields—more than twenty large pods can be counted on only one side of the plant. These pods will average more than five inches long and are filled with five large, buttery beans that for flavor are not surpassed by any large lima bean. The plant is strong and vigorous and holds the pods well off the ground, preventing rotting during wet weather. In the trial grounds, when grown alongside other large bush limas, it was ready for picking nearly ten days earlier than any other, yet it continued in bearing for a long season. On account of the luxuriant foliage providing ample shelter for the pods, they remain fresh and tender longer than ordinary. In earliness, abundance of yield and long bearing season, we do not believe the Wilson is equalled by any other large bush lima, and in quality none is better. **Pkt., 15 cts.; ½ lb., 30 cts.; 1 lb., 45 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.90; 10 lbs., \$3.50, postpaid. By express, ½ lb., 25 cts.; 1 lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.**

### Slow-Seeding Siberian Kale

All the stocks of Siberian Kale heretofore sold have a habit of running to seed just when it is at its best and when greens are scarcest. Two years ago we secured a small quantity of seeds of a very late seeding kale that had been closely guarded for many years by a local market gardener who supplied the Richmond markets with kale long after the ordinary varieties were gone. From this little lot of seed we have grown enough to supply a limited demand. Its long cutting season and giving an abundance of greens just at a time when they cannot be had from any other plant grown for greens, it will be a decided advantage to grow it in every garden. **Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 40 cts.; 1 lb., \$1.35, postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$1.15 per lb.**



### Chicken Lettuce

If you raise chickens you should grow Chicken Lettuce, for it provides just the right green food to keep them in the best of health. Unlike any lettuce you have ever grown. It does not make a heart but sends up a stalk three to four feet high fairly loaded with leaves. You can either cut the stalk or pull the leaves; in either case it keeps on growing and will yield more green food even than rape. Although called Chicken Lettuce and recommended especially for chickens, it can be fed to any kind of stock and can be grown as economically and produced in even greater abundance than any of the green crops usually grown for feeding. An ounce of seeds will produce as much green food as the average flock of chickens can consume. **Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; ¼ lb., 75 cts.; 1 lb., \$2.50, postpaid.**

### Black Eyebrow Soy Beans

Early enough to make two crops a season. There is too big a gap between the grazing afforded by rye and other grains and the time when the later varieties of soy beans are ready. Hog-raisers who have had to provide feed to fill in this gap will welcome a soy bean that can be planted the last of April and have full pods ready for the hogs before the middle of July. They can be planted as late as the 1st to 15th of August and have full pods by the 10th to 15th of October. There is no soy bean that can compare with Black Eyebrow in earliness—they come so quickly that two crops a season can be made on the same piece of land. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.65; 10 lbs., \$3.10. By express, 1 lb., 35 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.85; peck, \$4.00.**

### Prize-Winning Seed Corns

On pages 73 and 75 we offer two varieties of corn that should be of interest to every corn grower, the variety depending on whether you want a white or yellow corn. The merits of Boone County White Corn are everywhere recognized; the record of prizes awarded last fall to Gold Standard Corn grown from our selected seeds proves that it is the yellow corn to grow for well filled ears and bumper crops. For the first time in the history of the Virginia State Fair a yellow corn won the sweepstakes for the best ten ears—Wood's Prize-Winning Gold Standard won it.

### Yellow Trefoil

The U. S. Department of Agriculture asks us to call attention to Yellow Trefoil, a perennial clover with a long tap-root that enables it to withstand long droughts, and that grows on the lightest and poorest soils, making a fine pasture either grown alone or mixed with grasses. Cattle and sheep eat it readily. Mr. Ricks, of the Mississippi Experiment Station, writes us: "This plant does exceedingly well with us, and wherever it has been given a good trial farmers are enthusiastic as to its results. It seems to do well on almost any type of soil." **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$4.00. By freight, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. or more, 35 cts. per lb.**



# Wood's High-Grade Garden Seeds

## "POSTPAID" and "BY EXPRESS"

**"Postpaid"** means that seeds so quoted in whatever quantity wanted, will be delivered postage paid at any post-office in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico, Canada, Mexico, Canal Zone, Panama, Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Samoan Islands and the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai, China. At postpaid prices we will deliver by express if you prefer; it is safer.

**"By Express"** means that the purchaser pays the cost of transportation. To points beyond the third zone, it is cheaper to ship by express than by parcel post.

**Note** Garden Beans, Corn and Peas are now sold by weight instead of by measure as formerly. You will not find this confusing if you will note the approximate amounts printed at the top of the Bean, Corn and Pea pages.

**Our Prices on Bulk Seeds** based on the requirements of market gardeners and other large growers, yet, when large quantities are required, we will quote special prices or allow discount when the quantity warrants it.

**Wood Quality** means a good deal to you. It means that every lot of seeds is thoroughly tested before it goes out and that in turn means satisfaction to both you and us.

## ASPARAGUS

**Culture.**—Succeeds well in any good rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best. Soak the seeds for 24 hours; sow 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart. When well up, thin out 2 or 3 inches apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation keeping the plants clean from weeds. The roots can be transplanted, either at one or two years old, either in the fall or spring. After the cutting season is over spray with Bordeaux mixture to control rust; put into the spray mixture Paris green or arsenate of lead to kill the asparagus beetles.

See page 55 for description and prices of Asparagus Bunchers, Asparagus Knives and Jute String. :: :: ::

### Giant Argenteuil

—A selection from imported French stock has become thoroughly acclimated, and in earliness, size and productiveness, is pronounced superior to all other kinds. **Pkt.** 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 60 cts.; 5-lb. lots 55 cts. lb.



**Palmetto** —A very early and prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks. **Pkt.** 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 50 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 45 cts. per lb.

**Conover's Colossal** —A standard variety of large size and splendid quality; very tender. **Pkt.** 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 50 cts.; 5-lb. lots, 45 cts. per lb.

## ASPARAGUS ROOTS

**CULTURE.**—Dig or plow out a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil; then set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow or throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone or kanit, and as the asparagus begins to grow, earth up to blanch the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plants about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

**FOR FIELD CULTURE** the rows may be from 4 to 6 feet apart and the roots set further apart in the rows. A subsoil plow should be used to break the soil as deeply as possible.

**PALMETTO.**—Two-year-old roots. By mail, postpaid, 50 for 90 cts.; \$1.50 per 100. By express, 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$7.75; \$7.25 per 1,000.

**CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.**—Two-year-old roots. By mail postpaid, 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100. By express, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.15 per 100; 500 for \$3.65; \$7.00 per 1,000.

5,000 or more Asparagus Roots—Write for special price.

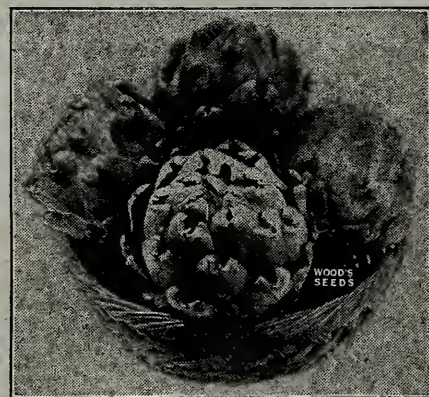
## ARTICHOKE

**Culture.**—The seeds of Green Globe Artichoke can be sown in hot-beds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown outside in April in rows 15 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches, and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. Protect in winter with litter or manure. If properly cared for will last for years.

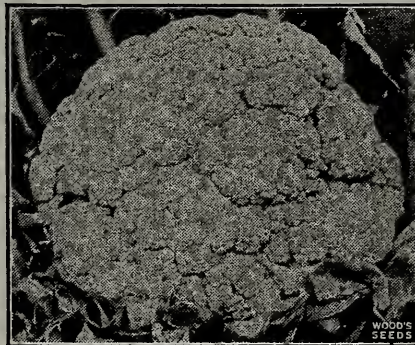
### GREEN or FRENCH GLOBE.

—Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked like Asparagus. Can be eaten with butter sauce or French dressing. Hardy in Virginia and farther South; should be largely grown; once planted, lasts for years. **Pkt.** 10 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.50.

**JERUSALEM.**—Grown from roots. Their greatest value is for stock feeding, particularly for hogs; it makes an enormous yield of nutritious feed. They make a large growth of tops which can be fed. It is sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickle. Cultivate like potatoes. For fuller information, see "Farm Seeds." **Qt.** 20 cts. (by mail 30 cts.); peck 65 cts.; bushel, \$2.00.



Green or French Globe Artichoke.



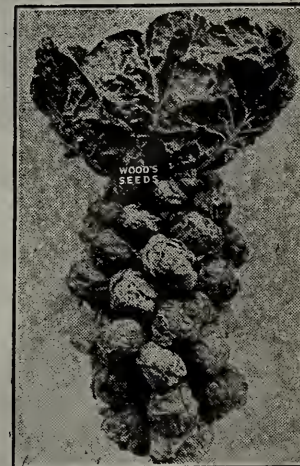
Early White Cape Broccoli.

Can be sown either in the spring or fall. Cultivate like cauliflower. 1 ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

**EARLY WHITE CAPE.**—The best variety. Heads white and compact; hardy, vigorous and easily grown. **Pkt.** 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50 postpaid.

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS

On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant in May, transplanting 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like late cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. If you have never grown Brussels Sprouts be sure to try some; you will be surprised how easily they can be grown and what a delicious dish they make. 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants. **Pkt.** 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.



Brussels Sprouts.



# Bush or Snap Beans

**Green Podded  
Varieties**

**CULTURE.**—For the earliest crop, plant just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section, about the 1st of April. To have a succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer, until the middle of August, or, farther South, as late as September 20th. Late snaps make a very satisfactory crop and should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet apart, 3 ins. between the beans, covering about 2 ins. In small gardens, the rows may be only 2 feet apart. Cultivate often until they blossom, not afterward, and never when the vines are wet. One pound will plant 60 feet; 100 lbs. will plant an acre.

## Wood's Earliest Red Valentine

—Among green-podded beans there is nothing superior to our strain of Valentine, the true round-podded stock, grown with special reference to productiveness, shape and size of pods, uniformity of ripening and fine quality. Numerous complimentary reports from all sections of the South confirm us in the belief that we have as fine stock of Valentine as can be produced. By mail postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$15.50.

**Black Valentine** —The hardiest of all beans; will stand more frost than any other sort. On this account particularly recommended for market growers. The pods are long, straight, very handsome; are produced very profusely and present a very attractive appearance on the market. An ideal bean for the earliest market. By mail postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.95. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

## Giant Stringless Green Pod

—An exceptionally fine bean for either home use or market; ranks among the earliest, yet in quality and productiveness has no superior. The vines are strong, the pods are long,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, round, very meaty, perfectly stringless, and are borne continuously for weeks. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

## Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

—One of the most reliable, productive beans in our list. Very early, hardy and vigorous in growth; pods round, perfectly stringless, tender and brittle, and of the highest quality. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

## Refugee, or 1,000 to 1

—One of the best for main crop and late or succession plantings; enormously productive. Snaps are round, tender and of excellent quality. Later than the early kinds, but bears much longer and is more productive. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$15.50.

1 lb. equals a little more than a pint.  
2 lbs. equal slightly more than a quart.  
5 lbs. equal about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  qts.  
10 lbs. equal about 5 qts.  
15 lbs. equal one peck.  
60 lbs. equal one bushel.

## Bountiful

—As early as the Mohawk, very hardy, remarkably prolific and bears continuously for weeks. The pods are broad, long, uniform, solid and meaty; the best flat-podded variety. By mail postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.95. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

## Longfellow

—A remarkably early, round, very prolific bean, bearing pods frequently over 6 inches long, and stringless, except when old. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

## Tennessee Green Pod

—Produces the longest pods of any bush bean, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular in shape and of exceptionally fine flavor. In many parts of the South it is preferred to all other kinds. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.20. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

## Extra Early Refugee

—Extremely early; very productive; the fleshy round pods ripen well together and stand shipment well. An excellent bean for the early market. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

## Longfellow Bean.

## Hodson Green Pod

—A wonderful bearer—often 50 to 60 pods to the plant—one grower picked 135 bushels from a planting of 5 qts. Stringless when young, an excellent shipper, and so vigorous that it withstands adverse weather conditions to a remarkable degree. A splendid main crop bean. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$15.50.

## Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks

—An old popular and standard extra early variety. Hardy, long, green, flat pods, thick and tender. The Mohawk is one of the earliest beans in cultivation. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

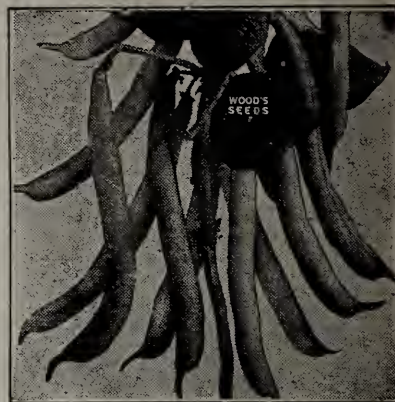
**NAVY BEANS.**—See page 80.

**SOY or SOJA BEANS.**—See page 81.

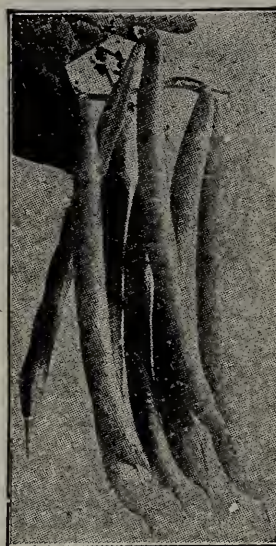
**VELVET BEANS.**—See pages 4 and 82.

**Bags** Cotton bags holding 120 lbs. beans and peas are charged 65 cts. extra. No charge for bags for 5 and 10-lb. lots.

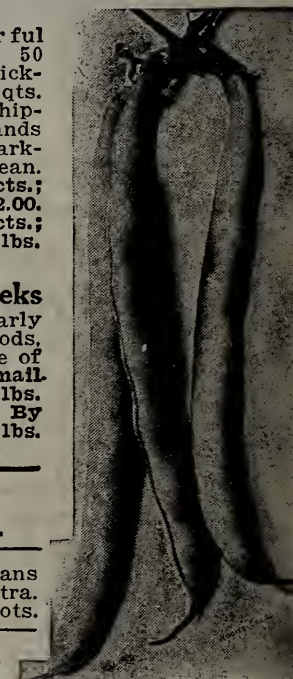
To prevent bean diseases, like rust, blight, mildew, leafspot, etc., spray early and often with Bordeaux Mixture. See page 54 for prices.



Bountiful Bean.



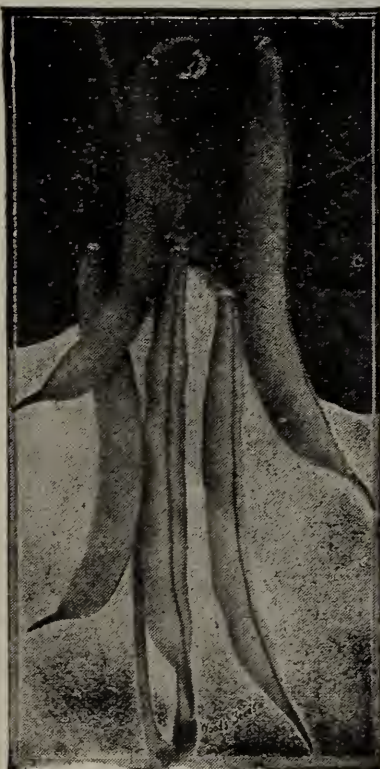
Longfellow Bean.



Refugee Bean.



Wood's Earliest Red Valentine Bean.



Stringless Green Pod Bean.



# Bush or Snap Beans

## Yellow or Wax Podded Varieties

**Surecrop Stringless Wax** —Resembles Currie's Rust Proof, but even hardier, more rust proof, and stringless at all stages of growth. The rich yellow pods measure 7 to 7½ inches long, more than half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance. Productiveness is one of its strongest points. Very early; the vines are strong and vigorous. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.20. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$17.50.**

**Currie's Rust Proof Wax** —An abundant bearer of crisp, tender, stringless pods, 5½ to 6 inches long, straight, of a beautiful golden color; come early and present a most attractive appearance—all qualities that go to make a first-class bean. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10. By express, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$16.50.**

### Rustless Golden Wax

—A vigorous, wonderfully productive bean of excellent quality. Bears continuously for several weeks if picked as soon as ready. Pods thick, meaty, entirely stringless and tender. Plants throw out long, pod-bearing tendrils, which appear at first like runners, but it is a true bush bean. We recommend it very strongly for its productiveness and fine quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.20. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$17.50.**

**Round Pod Brittle Wax** —A profuse bearer of meaty, stringless, tender

round pods 6 inches long; a fine bean for the home garden and for home canning. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.**

**Pencil Pod Black Wax** —A fine bean for home garden and near-by markets. The pods are long, round and of a uniform color; tender, absolutely stringless and of the very best quality. They come in early, bear profusely and throughout a long season. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.**

**Davis Kidney Wax** —Very early and very productive. Peculiar for its even maturity and its uniformly large, straight, clear yellow, symmetrical and attractive pods. The beans are white and make excellent shell beans for winter use. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.20. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$17.50.**

**Dwarf Golden Wax** —For over 30 years a great favorite for the home garden. The pods are long, semi-round, fleshy, brittle, golden yellow, and of first-rate quality. The ripe beans make a fine winter shell bean. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10. By express, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$16.50.**

**Dwarf Black Wax** —The reliable old Black Wax, but greatly improved in every respect. The vines are vigorous, hardy and productive; the pods are 4½ to 5 inches long, of a clear creamy-white color, fleshy, strictly stringless, fine grained, of the best quality, and remain fresh a long time. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10. By express, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$16.50.**

**Hodson Wax** —A wonderful yielder, the vines being loaded with long, nearly straight, handsome, creamy-white pods. It is extremely vigorous, hardy, enormously productive, and thoroughly reliable. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10. By express, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$16.50.**

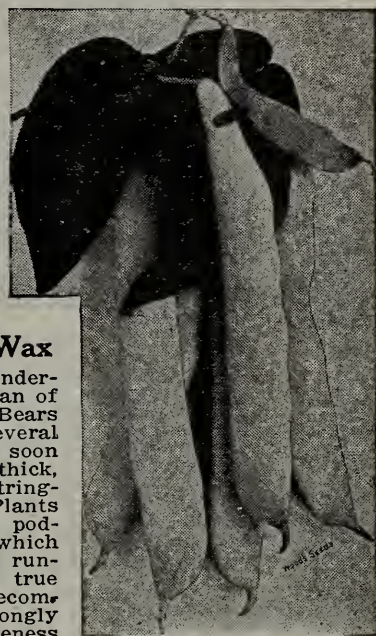
**Crystal, or Cabbage Wax** —For the home garden, for dry beans for winter, and for pickling, you will like Crystal Wax. Very prolific, the round pods are brittle, fleshy and of fine quality. Everyone who grows Crystal Wax likes it. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.45. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**



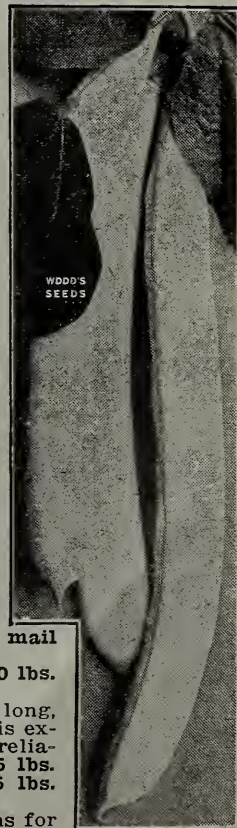
Surecrop Stringless Wax.



Rustless Golden Wax.



Currie's Rust-Proof



Hodson Wax.



Pencil Pod Black Wax.



# Pole or Cornfield Beans

**CULTURE.**—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold than the bush kinds, and should not be planted before the ground is warm—in this latitude, after May 1st. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans 2 inches deep around each pole. They may also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run up the stalk. More troublesome to grow than bush beans, but they are of better quality and bear longer and more profusely. One pound will plant 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

**White Kentucky Wonder** —Very early, yet bears for a long season. The pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are of a rich dark-green color, very meaty, entirely stringless, tender and of excellent flavor and quality. The pearly white beans make splendid dry beans for winter use. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.15. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

**Virginia Cornfield** —A very early and prolific green-podded pole bean, very popular for growing in corn. The pods grow in clusters, are from 5 to 6 inches long, perfectly round, very fleshy, entirely stringless and of fine quality. The pure white beans make a fine dry bean for winter. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

**October, or Horticultural** —(Wrenn's Egg or Cranberry). A popular and productive variety for use as snaps or as shell beans. Pods 5 to 6 inches long and of fine quality. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$16.

**Scarlet Runners** —Useful both as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers. By mail, pos. paid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts. By express, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans.

## Old Homestead, or Kentucky

**Wonder** —The most popular and most generally grown of all the pole beans. The long pods, often nine or ten inches long, are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. They are nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature they continue bearing throughout the season. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

## Fat Horse, or White Creaseback

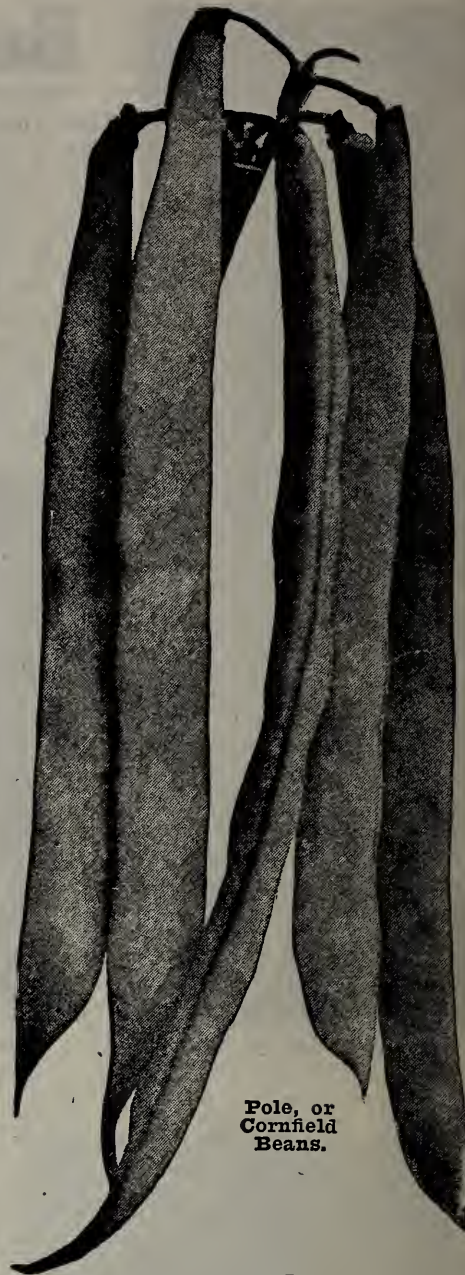
—One of the earliest and at the same time one of the most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white, giving it additional value as a shell-bean for winter use. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

## Cut Short, or Cornfield

—Very popular throughout the South for planting in corn. Pods fleshy and of good quality. A good yielder and well liked wherever grown. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

**Lazy Wife** —One of the most popular either for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods (5 to 7 inches long) are borne in large clusters, long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. The flavor is rich and buttery. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$23.00.

**Golden Cluster Wax** —Very early and hardy and continues in bearing for a long season. Pods, 6 to 8 inches long, are borne in clusters, are broad, thick, fleshy, tender and of the best flavor. The beans are white and make an excellent dry bean for winter. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$23.00.



Pole, or Cornfield Beans.

# Bush Lima Beans Small Varieties

**CULTURE.**—Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping 3 beans 15 inches apart in the row. For the tall varieties, set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4 foot rows before the seeds are planted. Cover the beans 1½ inches deep. One pound of Ford's, Burpee's, Carpinteria, Fordhook and Large Limas will plant 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the smaller seeded varieties will plant 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

**Wood's Prolific Bush Lima** — Since we introduced this fine bean several years ago, it has so rapidly grown to popular favor that our sales far exceed all other bush lima varieties. It is a distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, makes a larger growth—so much so, that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is, however, of the true bush form. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods, which are borne from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. We do not hesitate to recommend it as in every way the best and most prolific of all the bush lima varieties. We give especial attention to the selection

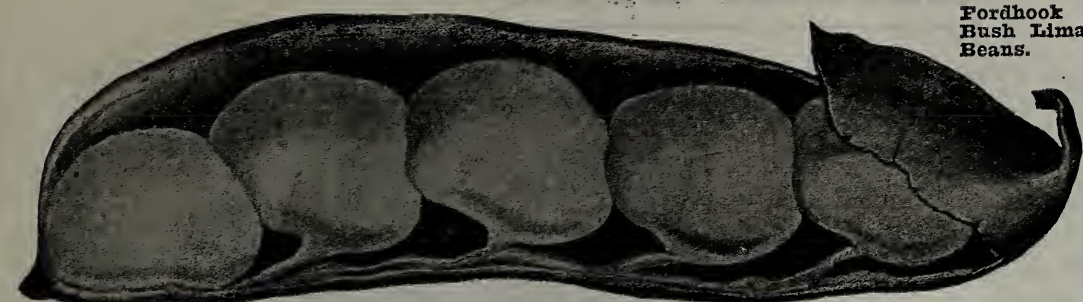
and growing of this bean, making special selections for seed stocks from plants which show largest yields. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

**Henderson's Bush Lima** —The original bush lima bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to set pods right up to frost. Of the true bush type, growing 18 to 20 inches high; very productive and a sure cropper; a fine bean to dry for winter use. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.



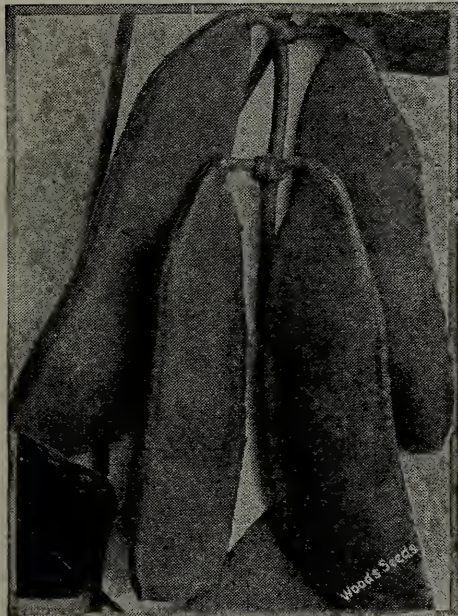
# Bush Lima Beans

## LARGE VARIETIES



Fordhook Bush Lima Beans.

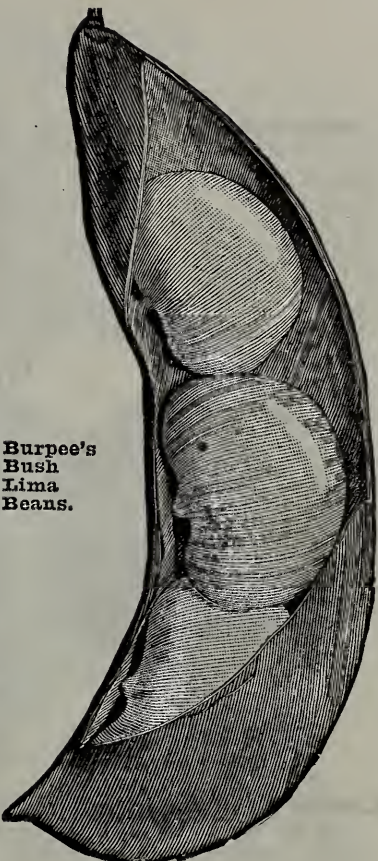
**Fordhook Bush Lima** —The dwarf form of the popular "potato lima," and a very decided improvement in large bush limas; thicker, rounder and of superior flavor. The bush is of stiff, erect growth, holding the pods off the ground, so that they are not injured by being beaten to the ground by the wind or rain. Very prolific, the pods each contain four or five large, fat beans, lying so closely together that they are flattened on the ends, and are very easily shelled. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express, lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$28.00.**



**Burpee's Bush Lima** —The bush type of the well-known, large white pole lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf and erect, branch vigorously, and is an immense yielder. The pods are well filled with very large beans identical in size and luscious flavor with the large white pole lima. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 100 lbs. \$26.00.**

**WILSON BUSH LIMA**—See New Varieties, page 3.

Burpee's Bush Lima Beans.



# Pole Lima Beans

**Wood's Improved Pole Lima (Butter Bean).**—This improved variety is of the same type as the Small Lima, but the beans are larger, and it is earlier than any of the other pole sorts. It is also remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer, easy to shell, and a money-maker for the market gardener. The pods are produced in clusters, and it is no uncommon thing to find clusters of pods ready to pull at one time. We strongly recommend it as a distinct and valuable improvement in pole limas. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.40. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**

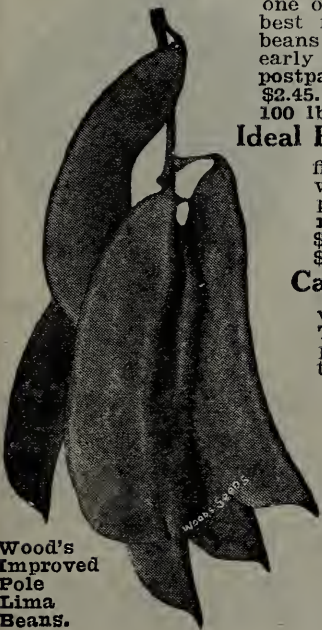
**Small Lima, or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina).**—Earlier, hardier and more prolific than the large lima kinds. For years the popular "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown in that section than any other variety. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.20. By express, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$18.00.**

**Ford's Mammoth Podded Pole Lima** —A strong grower and uniformly large podded. It is one of the largest yielders among the pole limas, as well as one of the best flavored. The pods are unusually large, each containing 4 or 5 beans of the finest quality. The vines are vigorous, setting the pods early at the foot of the pole, and continue bearing till frost. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**

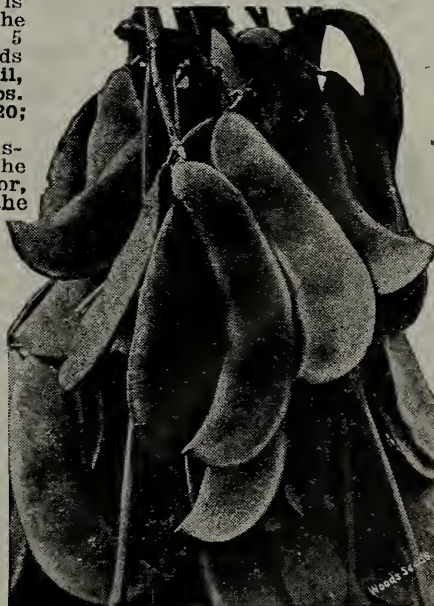
**Ideal Pole Lima** —Bears pods 7 to 8 inches long, borne in large clusters, and containing 4 to 6 big, fat butter beans of the finest lima flavor. The superb quality, tenderness and rich flavor, with its unusual size and great productiveness, render the Ideal the peer of any lima bean grown for use either green or dried. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45. By express, lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**

**Carpinteria Large Pole Lima** —Has been called "The most perfect pole lima bean." A new variety that in productiveness excels all other pole lima varieties. The vine is strong, producing a great abundance of fine, large pods, closely filled with beans of the largest size, and much thicker and plumper than is usually found in pole limas. The color of the bean is distinctive, having a decided greenish tint, an indication of the finest quality. The beans are thin-skinned, extremely tender and of exceptionally fine flavor. No home garden should be without this remarkably fine lima. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. By express, lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

**Large White Pole Lima** —The old reliable and well-known variety. A favorite for both home and market. Pods and beans large, of superior quality. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35. By express, lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.00.**



Wood's Improved Pole Lima Beans.



Carpinteria Pole Lima Beans.



# Garden Beets

**CULTURE.**—For earliest use, plant in hotbeds and transplant. For early outdoor crop, plant as soon as the ground can be worked, in March or early April; successive plantings may be made till the end of July. Winter beets and mangels should be planted from April till July, soaking the seeds before planting. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply-worked soil that has been well manured for the previous crop; smooth roots cannot be grown if fresh manure is used. For field culture, plant in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about one inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; six to eight pounds, one acre. In the garden plant in rows 15 inches apart. Plant in June and July for fall and winter use.



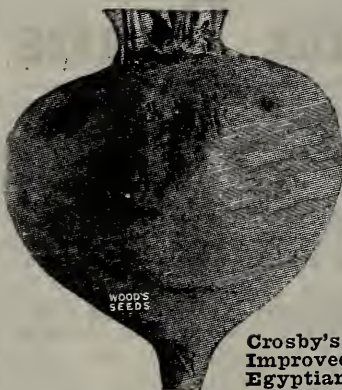
Wood's  
Crimson  
Globe.

## Wood's Crimson Globe

—If asked to name the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. That it has made many fast friends is proved by the fact that fully three-fourths of our general orders call for the Crimson Globe in varying quantities. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Whether you grow for home use or market, you will like our Crimson Globe. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1b. 80 cts. postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 65 cts. per lb.

## Crosby's Improved Egyptian

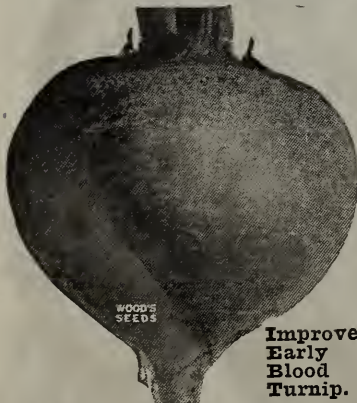
—More largely planted for the early market than any other kind, and has proved a most profitable and satisfactory crop, particularly with our truckers and large shippers. Of very handsome form, good size, small tops and small tap-root, and, above all, of very quick growth. The shape is very desirable, being not quite so flat as the Extra Early Egyptian, nor quite as round as Eclipse. It takes on its turnip shape even in very early stages of its growth, a decided advantage for forcing and early cropping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1b. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.



Crosby's  
Improved  
Egyptian.

## Improved Early Blood

—If you are in doubt about what beet to plant, you will not go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as the Extra Early Egyptian, but superior in quality. Of uniform size, with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. Color rich dark red. Tender, sweet and crisp. Makes an ideal beet for planting in May, June and July to make beets for storing for winter. A fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1b. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 55 cts. per lb.



Improved  
Early  
Blood  
Turnip.

**Long Smooth Blood** —Recommended for late sowing to make a crop to put away for winter. A fine keeper, remaining tender and sweet till spring. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1b. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 55 cts. per lb.

**LOOK ON PAGE 56** There you will find an assortment of handy garden necessities that will make your garden work a pleasure.



Edmand's Blood Turnip.

## Edmand's Blood Turnip

—Although quite early, the Edmand's is generally grown for main crop and for putting away for winter use, for which purpose it is particularly good. The beets are nearly round, smooth and excellent keepers. Skin and flesh deep red; crisp and sweet. We can recommend Edmand's for quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1b. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

## Extra Early Egyptian

—Fine for forcing and first early crop; about ten days earlier than the Early Blood Turnip. Makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets; firm, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1b. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 55 cts. per lb.



Extra  
Early  
Egyptian.



Extra  
Early  
Egyptian.

## Extra Early Eclipse

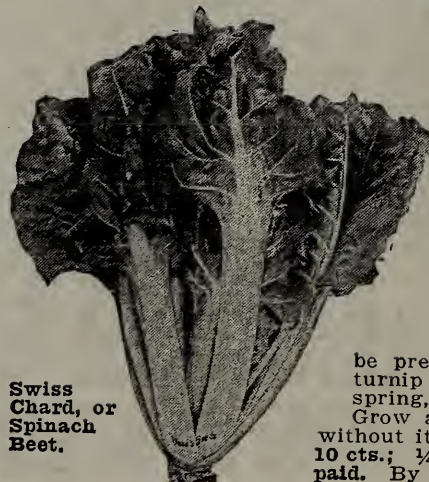
—An especially desirable, very early beet, making handsome, smooth, round roots with small top and small tap-root, and nearly as early as the Egyptian. Color bright red; flesh fine grained, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1b. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 55 cts. per lb.

## Detroit Dark Red

—Here is a beet you will like, whether you grow for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with small tops and taproot, very smooth and of dark blood-red color. The quality is fine; for canning it has no superior. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1b. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.



Detroit  
Dark  
Red.



Swiss  
Chard, or  
Spinach  
Beet.

## Swiss Chard or SPINACH BEET

—The stalks when cooked and served like Asparagus make a most delightful salad. The leaves should be prepared like spinach, kale or turnip salad. Sown early in the spring, it yields salad all summer. Grow a row, and you will not be without it hereafter. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1b. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

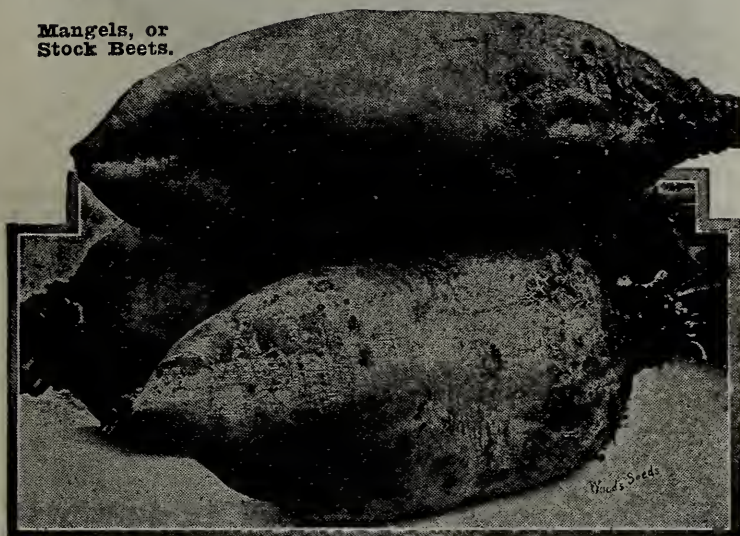


## Stock Beets or Mangels

**A SPLENDID WINTER FEED FOR CATTLE AND HOGS. INCREASES THE MILK FLOW. YIELD LARGER CROPS THAN TURNIPS, AND ARE HIGHER IN FEEDING VALUE.**

**Culture.**—Plantings should be made beginning at corn planting time till the middle of June, soaking the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, the drills one inch deep on lands that have plenty of moisture in the subsoil; on dry and sandy soil they should be planted deeper. Shallow sowings germinate better and give a larger proportion of vigorous plants. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon after planting as possible. As soon as frosts occur, dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering to prevent freezing. Gradual covering prevents heating. They are acrid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage. They should have a fertilizer containing a good per cent of potash. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre.

Mangels, or  
Stock Beets.



**Mammoth Prize Long Red**—No other mangel can compare with this variety in yield. Crops of forty to fifty tons per acre have been made on good land and under thorough cultivation. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. Especially adapted to deep soils. Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

**Golden Tankard**—The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for dairymen on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

**Yellow or Orange Globe**—The finest type of yellow globe mangel in cultivation. Grows to a good size, of fine shape with small tap root, few side roots and small top; fine keepers and are high in feeding value. The roots grow almost entirely above ground, adapting them splendidly for shallow soils and making them easy to harvest. Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

**Silesian Sugar**—Although this variety does not yield quite as large crops as those described above, the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully half as much again greater on account of its high percentage of sugar content. Recommended especially for fattening cattle, but is equally well adapted for general feeding as mangels. Oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.

### CARROTS FOR STOCK FEEDING

A small plot of ground in stock carrots will give your stock a feed that will keep them in fine condition. Any good loose soil will grow them. See page 15 for varieties and description.

## Cauliflower

We supply half ounces Cauliflower seed at the ounce rate.

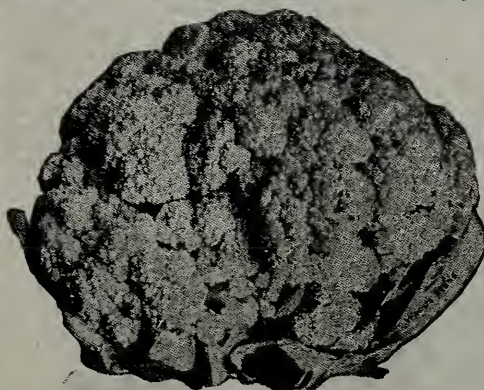
**CULTURE.**—Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage and can be grown both early and late. Not as hardy as cabbage in resistance to either hot and dry or cold weather. They should have an abundance of water in the summer and protection during cold weather.

For early crop sow in hot-bed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past. For late crop, sow in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set out the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. The soil in the seed-bed should not be richer than that to which they are transplanted. When the heads are about two inches across, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heads and protect them from the sun and weather; this prevents them becoming

bitter and discolored. This may also be done by breaking the ribs of inside leaves and allowing them to cover the heads.

Be sure to transplant to a rich, well-fertilized moist soil or give plenty of water, good and frequent cultivation and cut when the head is hard and compact, as when the heads open the quality is impaired.

**Insect Remedies.**—The same insects attack both cauliflower and cabbage and the same remedies should be applied.



Wood's Earliest Snowball.

Our Snowball is absolutely the best strain we know of. It is the kind that has given many large Florida growers such excellent results.

**Wood's Earliest Snowball**—There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. It is not only the earliest to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. We recommend it also for the late summer and fall crop. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 65 cts.; oz. \$2.25; ¼ lb. \$8.00; lb. \$30.00.

**Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt**—A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extra early and a sure header. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$2.00; ¼ lb. \$7.00; lb. \$27.00.

**Veitch's Autumn Giant**—A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Plant in May and grow like late cabbage, but grow them on good land and do not let them suffer for water. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

**CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.**—Ready January, February, March, July and August. \$1.25 per 100, postpaid. By express, \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

### CRESS

**WATER CRESS.**—Sow in the spring along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant, but purifies the water. Is developing into quite a profitable industry for shipment to our larger markets. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00, postpaid.



Water Cress.

**CURLED CRESS.**—Can be sown either in the spring or fall. The plants are cut and tied in bunches in the same manner as water cress. Sow in drills one foot apart. One ounce will sow about 200 feet of drill. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.



# Wood's High Grade Cabbage

**CULTURE.**—For the earliest setting in the spring, set out in February or March plants which have been wintered over either in cold frames or out of doors. For a succession sow the early varieties in hot-bed or cold-frame in January, February or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April. For winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August to head up during the late fall and winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially the flatheaded kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will make plants for an acre. Use good rich soil, plenty of manure and fertilizer; work frequently and deeply. Plant late crop in May.

**Insect Remedies.**—For flea-beetle in the seed-bed, apply Slug Shot while the dew is on. For the green cabbage worm apply Slug Shot, or mix one ounce of Paris green to six pounds of flour or land plaster, and apply after a rain or when the dew is on the plants. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants in the rows will draw the bugs from the cabbage, and the mustard can be pulled up and burned and the bugs destroyed. For maggots at the roots, remove the earth and apply kerosene emulsion.



Wood's  
Selected  
Early  
Jersey  
Wakefield  
Cabbage.

## Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Realizing the unusual importance of this universally grown variety our efforts have been unremitting to produce as thoroughbred a strain as it is possible to grow. Sureness to head and regularity in growth have placed our Wakefield at the top in popularity with our Southern growers. We have no fear of praising it too highly—it is indeed a thoroughbred strain. Makes a compact, solid head, with few outside leaves, permitting of close planting. Very hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions, thus insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. By express, \$2.50 per lb.

## All Head Early



All Head  
Early.

A thoroughbred sort, especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape, and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. By reason of its compactness it can be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than varieties of a more spreading habit. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.60, postpaid. By express, \$2.50 per lb.



Wood's  
Charleston  
Wakefield  
Cabbage.

## Wood's Charleston Wakefield

All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but larger and more solid. Exceedingly hardy, and on account of its earliness and size, is deservedly popular, not only with large market growers, but with private gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.60, postpaid. By express, \$2.50 per lb.

## Wood's Extra Early

The Earliest of  
All Cabbages

The earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Larger than the Wakefield; not quite as solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$3.10, postpaid. By express, \$3.00 per lb.

## Early Winnigstadt

One of the best medium early pointed cabbages, very hearty and heading. Heads of good size, very hard and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35, postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.

Copenhagen  
Market  
Cabbage.



## Copenhagen Market

A round-headed cabbage as early as Wakefield. A strong statement, but proved true by nine years' test. Its chief features, besides earliness, are remarkable size, averaging ten pounds; compactness, its light green leaves are tightly folded, allowing close planting; even maturity, the field can be cleared at a single cutting. Fine grained, tender, hearts pure white and of exceptionally good quality. Our stock was grown by the originator in Denmark and imported direct. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60, postpaid. By express, \$3.50 per lb.





Henderson's Early Summer.

**Henderson's Early Summer**

—Although introduced a number of years ago, it still holds its place as an ideal second early cabbage. Forms large, flat, round, solid heads weighing usually 8 to 10 pounds, and is a very sure and reliable header. Comes in about 10 days after Early Jersey Wakefield, but it is larger. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$2.10 per lb.

**Henderson's Succession**

—A splendid sort whether grown for medium early, mid-summer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. A little later than the Early Summer, but much larger. Heads deep and solid, of handsome color and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express \$2.25 lb.

Henderson's Succession.

**Early Flat Dutch**

—For a second early to follow Jersey Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory for it is one of the most reliable medium-early varieties. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65c; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, \$2.10 per lb.



Early Flat Dutch.



Early Drumhead Cabbage.

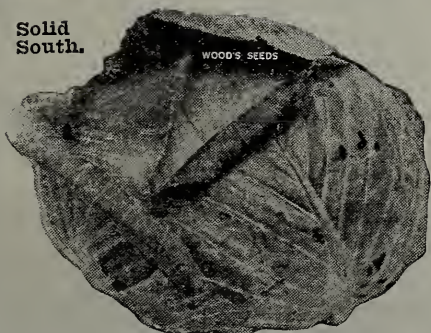
**Early Drumhead**

—Very popular throughout the South, and well deserves its popularity, for it makes a most excellent, sure-heading second early cabbage of as fine quality as anyone could wish. The heads are large, flattened on top, solid, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, \$2.10 per lb.

**Solid South**

—A magnificent cabbage, in which we take special pride, and which we cannot recommend too highly. Resembles the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. Does well both for early and late crop, and equally well adapted for the family garden and the market. You will be well pleased with Solid South. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. By express, \$2.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$2.25 per lb.

Solid South.

**Mixed Cabbages**

—We so frequently have requests from our customers for mixed cabbage seeds that we have decided to offer a general mixture of all the early and medium early varieties, in which we have included Wood's Extra Early, our two Wakefields, Copenhagen Market and all the early varieties offered on this page, so as to have a succession throughout the season without having to buy each separate variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65 cts. postpaid.



All Seasons

**All Seasons** —One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. The plant is very vigorous and sureheading. Remarkable for its ability to withstand the hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.

**Surehead**

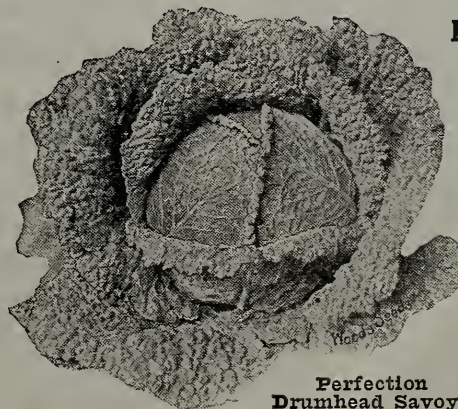
—As its name indicates, this is a sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. Heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid, keeps well and makes a splendid shipper. Heads ordinarily weigh 10 to 12 pounds each, and of the finest quality. Surehead has all the good qualities that make for a first-class main crop cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.



Surehead Cabbage.

**Perfection Drumhead**

**Savoy** —Should be grown in every garden. No other fall and winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till May. June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express \$2.25 per lb.



Perfection Drumhead Savoy.

**Red Mammoth**

—The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. By express, \$2.50 per lb.



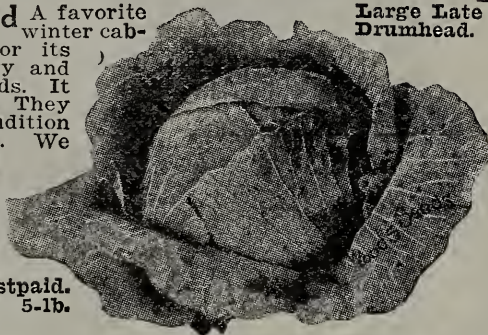
Wood's  
Prize  
Head  
Late  
Flat Dutch.



## Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch

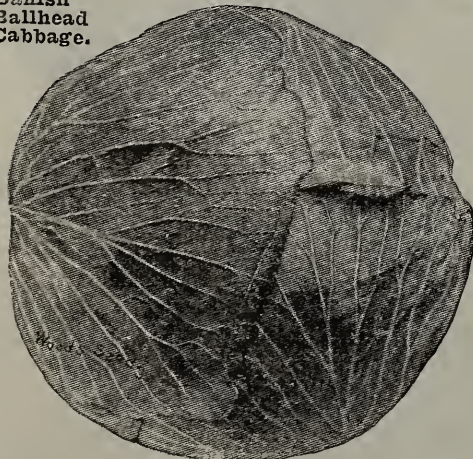
This is beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere and at any price. We have taken great pains in selecting and breeding up our stock to maintain a high standard. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class hard-heading, long-keeping cabbage. No better late cabbage was ever offered to our Southern growers, nor one that would make more uniformly large, satisfactory profits. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. By express, lb. \$2.50; 5-lb. lots, \$2.25 per lb.

**Large Late Drumhead** A favorite winter cabbage; recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves. They can be kept in good condition till late in the spring. We recommend it for the home garden. It is more generally grown than any late cabbage, except our Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, lb. \$2.25; 5-lb. lots, \$2.10 per lb.



Large Late  
Drumhead.

Danish  
Ballhead  
Cabbage.



**Large Late Flat Dutch**—A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.

## Danish Ballhead

or **HOLLANDER**.—The heaviest cabbage for its size we have ever grown; exceedingly solid and hard; handsome, very hardy, a sure header, a good seller and one of the finest keepers.

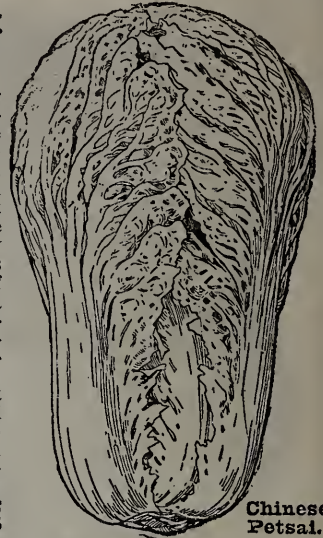
Our stock is grown by the most careful and experienced grower in Denmark, where the finest Ballhead Cabbage in the world is grown, and imported direct. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. By express, \$2.75 per lb.

**Cabbage Plants**—Early varieties, Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch; ready January till June. 50 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000. **Late Varieties**.—Ready from June till October. 45 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

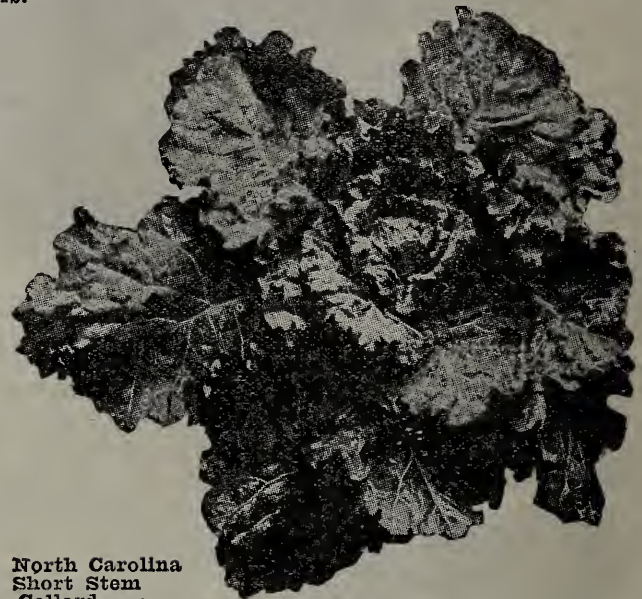
## Chinese Petsai or Cut Cabbage

A wonderful salad plant, growing 15 or 16 inches high, somewhat resembling cos lettuce or probably more like Swiss Chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with Mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid cole-slaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender.

Petsai should be of special interest to poultrymen; it is an economical and prolific green food, and easy to grow. Sow early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2½-foot rows. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. By express, \$2.75 per lb.



Chinese  
Petsai.



North Carolina  
Short Stem  
Collard.

## Collards

One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often sown during the spring and summer, the principal sowings are made in June, July and August, transplanted 2 feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like late cabbage.

**NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM**.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

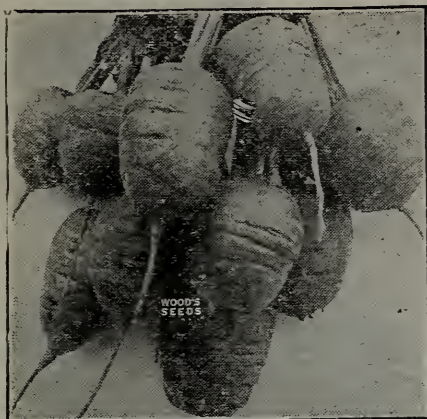
**WHITE, or CABBAGE COLLARD**.—Called cabbage-collard because of its close bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.

**TRUE GEORGIA or SOUTHERN**.—The well-known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the South. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

## CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

A most desirable salad. Can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. August and September are the best months to sow for use during the fall, and fall seedings give best results. Sow in shallow drills, about one foot apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.





Early Scarlet Horn Carrot.

**Half Long Danvers** —One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, deep orange color, medium length tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

### Half Long Scarlet Stump Rooted

—Early, without core, smooth skin, bright orange-colored flesh; 5 to 6 inches long; easily pulled, and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 75 cts.

### Oxheart, or Guerande

—One of the heaviest yielders and the best for stiff and heavy soils where the long varieties would fail. Often 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick at top; nearly oval shape; flesh bright orange, fine grained and sweet. Of the finest table quality, and equally good for stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

### Improved Long Orange

—Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

Half Long Danvers Carrot.

# CARROTS

**CULTURE.**—Sow in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart, thin out to 3 to 4 inches apart; sowings should also be made up to August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before sowing. To store for winter, pack in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.

**Insect Remedy.**—If the parsley or carrot worm attacks the foliage, apply Slug Shot while the dew is on.

**Early Scarlet Horn** —The earliest variety in our list. Blunt-pointed, about 3 inches long, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, very fine grained, sweet flavored; deep rich orange color. Excellent table carrot and fine for bunching. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.

Chantenay or Model Carrot.

### Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

—A fine and handsome carrot, in form midway between Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots smooth and handsome; deep orange color; medium in length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

**Chantenay or Model** One of the best carrots for all purposes. Medium early, about 6 inches long, blunt ended, smooth, fine grained, sweet and sugary. An excellent table carrot and a heavy yielder. There is no better for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

### Stock Feeding Carrots

Carrots make a fine alternative food for horses, cattle and hogs. They are rich in sugar and starch, and make a wholesome addition when fed with corn and fodder.

der. Plant in March, April and May in rows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft. apart. 3 to 4 lbs. will plant an acre.

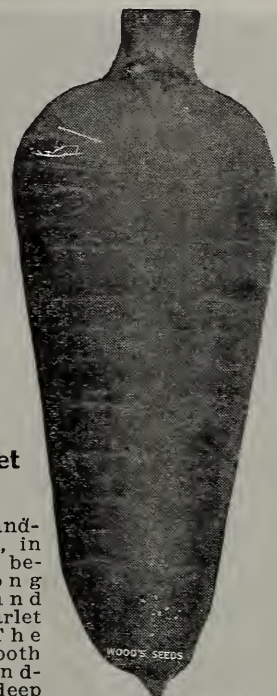
### Improved White Belgian

—A big yielder, averaging one foot or more in length, but is easily pulled, as about a third of its length grows above ground. Holds its size well throughout its length, tapering gradually at base. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

### Large Yellow Belgian

—A good keeper and large yielder. Makes long roots, yellow flesh and yellow skin except about one-third which grows above ground. Easily pulled and makes a most excellent stock food. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

**FOR STOCK FEEDING**, besides Carrots be sure to plant a liberal acreage in Mangel-Wurzel or Stock Beets. See page 11.



Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

Half Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted Carrot.



Improved Long Orange Carrot.



Oxheart, or Guerande Carrot.



# CELERY

**CULTURE.**—Plant in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, barely covering the seeds. If the soil is dry, press the earth after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out earlier. To prepare a bed, dig trenches 6 inches deep and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly and earth up when nearly full grown, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; water-proof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture plants are set 6 inches apart in 4-foot rows. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as they grow. To keep for winter, take up the plants with roots and pack closely, standing upright, on wet soil in a dark cellar. Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows 18 inches apart. Celery seeds germinate slowly; soak for 24 to 36 hours before planting; cover very lightly and keep constantly moist.

## Winter Celeries

Of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and consequently better keepers. The varieties described below are not surpassed by any winter celery.

**Giant Pascal** —More generally grown than any other late celery. For fall and early winter it is certainly one of the best. It makes large, thick and solid stalks, with beautiful creamy yellow heart; blanches easily and quickly; very crisp and

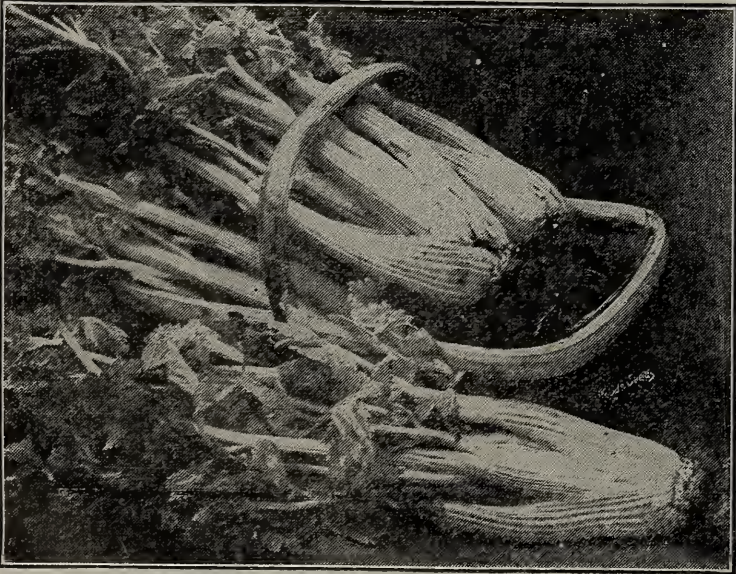
of a fine nutty flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

**Golden Heart** —A thoroughly reliable half-dwarf celery. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. When blanched the hearts are creamy yellow; solid, crisp and of a superb nutty flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

**Winter Queen** —One of the most desirable of winter celeries. Of robust growth, requiring but little labor in earthing up for blanching, and makes heavy, broad and solid heart stalks, which blanch creamy white and tender. Hardy and a splendid keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.** By express, \$1.50 per lb.

**Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted Celery** —Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, make a fine salad.

**GIANT SMOOTH PRAGUE.**—The best variety; large and smooth roots; an excellent keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid.** By express, \$1.75 per lb.



Golden Self Blanching Celery.



Golden Heart Celery.

## Self-Blanching Celeries

Grow quickly, blanch easily. The ease with which they are grown should give them a place in every home garden. Plant the self-blanching kinds for earliest use, and the winter varieties for general use later.

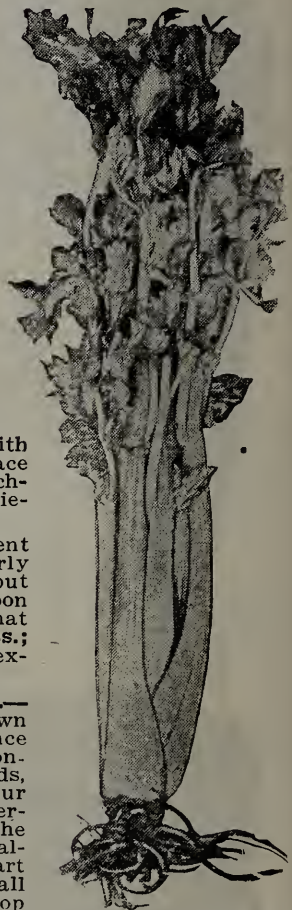
**Improved White Plume** —A magnificent celery for early use, and being self-blanching, requires but little working; naturally turns white upon reaching maturity. In quality, it is all that can be desired. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid.** By express, \$2.00 per lb.

**Golden Self Blanching (French Grown).**—Our stock is grown expressly for us by the originator in France and imported direct. It must not be confused with cheap American-grown seeds, which we do not handle at any price. Our strain makes beautiful, stocky, heavy, perfectly solid stalks 18 to 20 inches high, of the most delicate flavor and good keeping quality. Nearly as early as White Plume; heart large, solid, crisp and brittle; excels all others in tenderness and nutty flavor. Crop very short. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.**

**Celery Plants** —Giant Pascal, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. **By mail postpaid, 60 cts. per 100.** By express, 45 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.



White Plume Celery.



Winter Queen Celery.



## CUCUMBER

**CULTURE.**—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, berry boxes or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys its productiveness. For pickling plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds one acre.

**Spray cucumber vines with Bordeaux Mixture** to prevent disease and improve the yield.

### Wood's Ideal White Spine

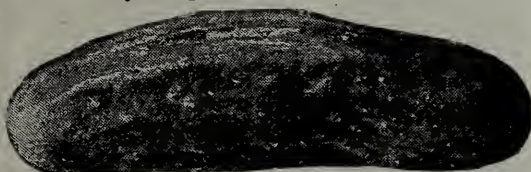
—This cucumber meets every requirement of the trucker and shipper. It is not only very early, hardy, productive, uniform in color, shape and size, but it holds its deep rich green color remarkably well. It is the finest type of white

spine cucumber and is affected by the hot sun less than any we have ever grown. While we recommend the Ideal particularly for shipping and market-growers, it is equally good for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 95 cts. postpaid. By express, 85 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 80 cts. lb.

### Arlington White Spine

—When you see this cucumber in your garden you will agree with us

that it is as near perfect as one could wish. The fruits are of good shape, uniformly about 7 inches long, straight and of rich dark green color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.



Arlington White Spine.

### Siberian or EARLY RUSSIAN.

—One of the earliest; very prolific, good size, of splendid quality and shape. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.



Early Green Cluster.

### Early Green Cluster

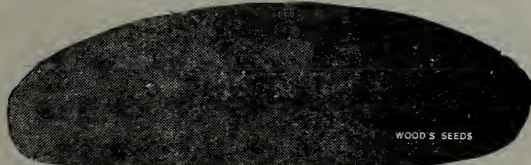
—Very early, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered the vines will continue to set fruit through a long season. Fine for pickles. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

### Thorburn's Everbearing

—If the fruits are kept gathered the vines will continue bearing in great quantities right up to frost. Four to five inches long and of a rich dark green color. Makes fine small pickles as well as slicing cucumbers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 95 cts. postpaid. By express, 85 cts. lb.

### Chicago Pickling

—Preferred to all others by many for pickles because of its fine pickling qualities and dark green color. The fruits set quite early and continue



Improved Early White Spine.

### Improved Early White Spine

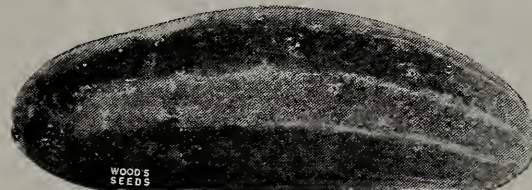
—The most widely grown of all cucumbers, especially for shipping, although it is grown in nearly every private garden. The fruits are 5 to 7 inches long, smooth, slightly pointed at the ends, of a deep rich color; very prolific and excellent for both table and pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

### Cherkin or BURE.

—Grown exclusively for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.25 postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.

### Early Fortune

—A prime favorite with market-growers because of its extra earliness and the fine deep green color which it holds long after picking. The shape is uniform and the quality all that could be desired. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.



Early Fortune.

### Improved Long Green

—We have a greatly improved strain that grows 10 to 12 inches long, and makes the best of pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color; firm and crisp; quality excellent. The vines are vigorous and produce fruits in great abundance. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 95 cts. postpaid. By express, 85 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 80 cts. per lb.



Improved Long Green.

### Japanese Climbing

—Ideal for growing on poles or trellis, taking but little room in the garden; bears quickly and sets its fruit constantly throughout the season. Of extra fine quality; dark green color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.

### Davis Perfect

—The originator claims that the Davis, when grown outside, will make fruits as near perfect as the finest greenhouse-grown cucumber. It is extra early, makes long, symmetrical fruits of ideal shape and of an intense deep green color, which it retains till almost dead ripe. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 95 cts. postpaid. By express, 85 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 80 cts. lb.



Green Prolific.

### Green Prolific

or **EARLY SHORT GREEN.**—An early and very prolific cucumber, grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition, dark green

and of fine quality. Will bear through a long season if kept gathered. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. lb.

### Klondike

—Originated in the famous Rocky Ford district, and is one of the best shipping varieties grown in that section which has become famous for both melons and cucumbers. Very early, of desirable shape and keeps its color remarkably well. We recommend it very strongly to our Southern growers as a most profitable variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.



Klondike Cucumber.

### Mixed Cucumbers

**All Kinds Mixed.** Fine for home gardens. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; By express, 75 cts. per lb.



# GARDEN CORN

1 qt. is about 2 lbs.  
2½ qts. is about 5 lbs.  
10 lbs. is about 2-3 peck.  
15 lbs. is about 1 peck.  
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rates.

The varieties on this page are not sugar corns. They are hardier and can be planted earlier than the sugar corns and make excellent roasting ears before the sugar corns are ready.

**CULTURE.**—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early kinds can be planted during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 lbs. plants an acre.

**Bland's Extra Early** —The earliest garden corn in cultivation, nearly a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. No corn we have ever introduced has had such a constant and growing demand. Gardeners usually take a pride in having the earliest garden in the neighborhood; if you feel that way you will have to plant Bland's. It makes an attractive ear, not as large as the later kinds, but of fine quality; the grains are pearly white, plump, milky and tender. Be sure to get your order in early, as our supply is not large, and nearly every order calls for Bland's. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75, postpaid. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

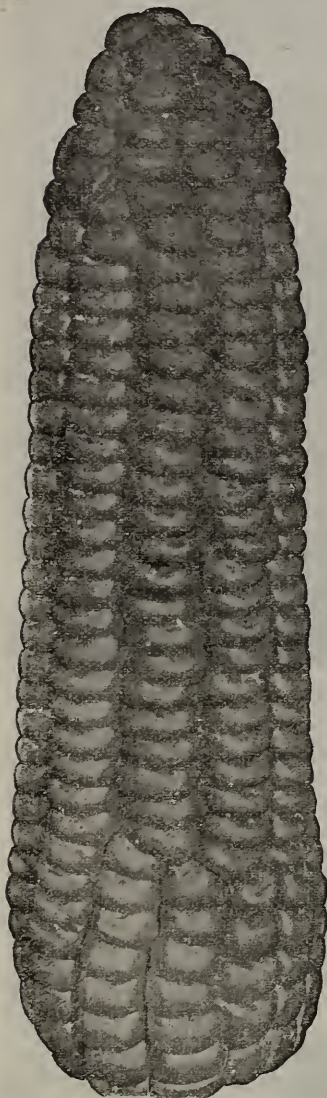
**Shedaker's Choice** —A corn that will yield two, often three, ears to the stalk, with beautiful, straight, uniform rows; that is almost as early as Early Adams, but larger and better filled, and is early enough to make two crops a year on the same land, is sure to please. The grains are tender, almost as sweet as sugar corn. As hardy as the Adams and can be planted as early. Pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85, postpaid. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.

**Delicious Cream** —In maturity a little later than Early Adams, but makes much longer ears. A strong grower, so strong and vigorous that the worm and sweet corn weevil do not bother it anything like as much as other early garden corns, and it will produce a larger percentage of usable and marketable ears than any other variety. Bears two to three ears to the stalk, of a most desirable size, either for market or table use. The ears have eight to ten rows of bright, attractive grains, well filled out to the tip. Makes beautiful creamy white roasting ears, while its flavor is sweet, tender and delicious. We believe the Delicious Cream Corn will prove to be one of the leading and most popular varieties. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

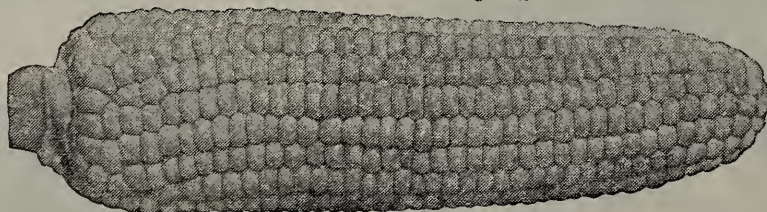
**Extra Early Adams** —The earliest white corn in cultivation except Bland's Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. The grains are white and smooth; very hardy and can be planted earlier than any of the sugar corns. Pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45. By express, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.

**Trucker's Favorite**

Delicious Cream Corn.

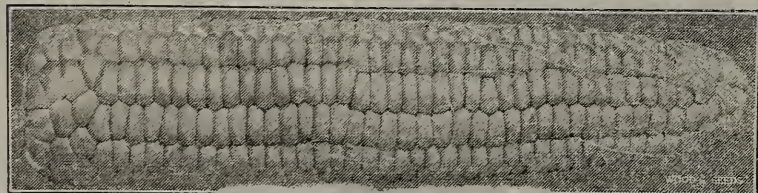


Bland's Extra Early Corn.



Ideal, or Big Early Adams Corn.

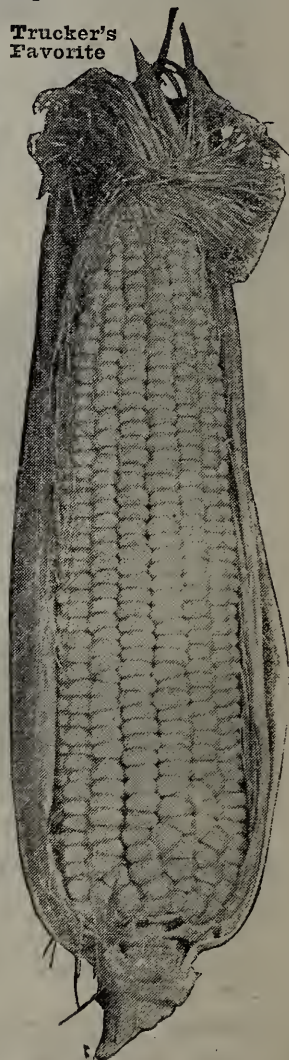
**Ideal or Big Early Adams** —A selection and improvement over the old Early Adams. Makes larger and handsomer ears and deeper grains. Ears measure from 10 to 14 inches in length, with 12 or more rows to the ear. Of excellent table quality, and a decided acquisition. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50. By express, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$11.00.



Early Adams, or Burlington.

**Early Adams or BURLINGTON.** —Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and hardier than the sugar corns, and, as it makes a small stalk, can be planted close together. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45. By express, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

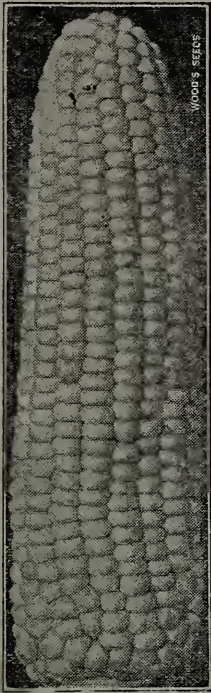
**Trucker's Favorite** —For a second early to follow Early Adams this is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Besides being a fine garden corn, it makes a splendid field corn to follow potatoes and other early crops. The ears are large and well filled. One of our customers writes: "I planted May 10th, had roasting ears July 15th, and on August 30th was making meal from the corn." Trucker's Favorite makes the largest ear of any of the early garden corns, averaging over 8 inches long. It is a fine combination of earliness and size; hardy and can be planted as early as any extra early corn. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65. By express, 1 lb. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.





# Sweet or Sugar Corns

1 qt. is about 1½ lbs.  
5 lbs. is about ½ peck.  
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.



Howling Mob.

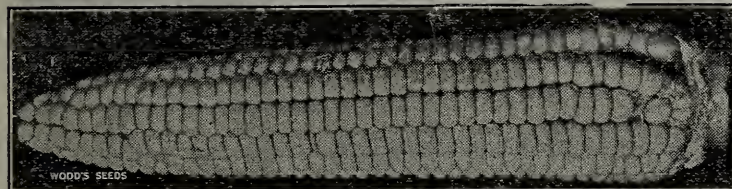
than any other sugar corn. By mail postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15. By express, 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

**Black Mexican** —Although the ripe grains are bluish-black, they are remarkably white when in roasting ear state. In tenderness and fine quality, none can surpass it. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. By express, 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

**Early Mammoth** —A nice combination of size and quality; very much resembles Late Mammoth, but is about two weeks earlier. Grains are very white, tender and sugary. By mail postpaid, pkt. 8c; 1b. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. By express, 1b. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

**Narrow Grain Evergreen** —Similar to Stowell's in growth and size, but has much narrower and deeper grains and from 8 to 10 more rows to the ear. The quality is splendid; none better for canning. By mail postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. By express, 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

**Late Mammoth** —The latest but the largest of all sweet corns. The ears are covered from tip to butt with large, broad grains of the most delicious flavor; sweet and tender. By mail postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. By express, 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.



Premo Extra Early Corn.

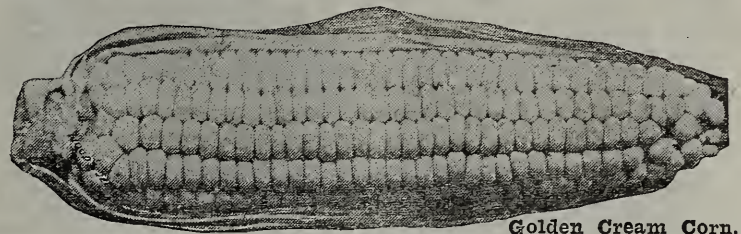
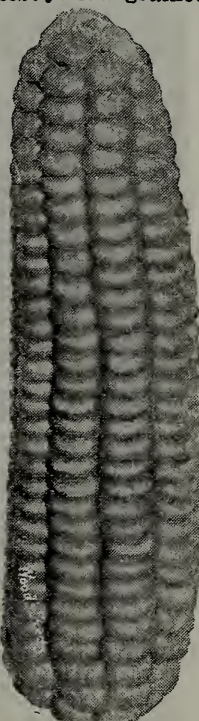
**Premo Extra Early** —The Earliest of all Sweet Corns; from 5 to 7 days earlier than Extra Early Adams. Remarkably hardy for a sweet corn, and can be planted earlier than most other sweet varieties. Considering its extreme earliness, the ears are remarkably large, usually two to the stalk. In quality and sweetness it is all that can be desired. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15. By express, 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

**Howling Mob** —A big-eared early corn with the sweet flavor of the late varieties; ears 7 to 9 inches long; usually two pearly white ears to the stalk; the shuck extends well over the tip and protects it from the green worm so destructive to early sweet corns. Pkt. 10c; 1b. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25 postpaid. By express, 1b. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2; 100 lbs. \$18.

**Extra Early Cory** —Next to Premo, the Cory is the earliest of the sweet corns. The ears, while not as large as the later sorts, are handsome, the grains large, broad and white, and of splendid quality. By mail postpaid, pkt. 8c; 1b. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. By express, 1b. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

**Golden Bantam** —The earliest and the sweetest yellow-grained

sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long, and at least two ears borne on each stalk. Can be planted earlier



Golden Cream Corn.

**Golden Cream** —The originator says: "It is good enough to eat raw." It is a cross between Country Gentleman and Golden Bantam; has the color of the latter and the fine quality of the former. It is really a very early yellow Country Gentleman—that means earliness, good size and first-class roasting ears. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. By express, 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

**Hiawatha Sugar** —The most desirable second early sugar corn for the South. It makes a vigorous and healthy growth and a large-sized ear, nearly always two ears 9 to 12 inches long to the stalk, and completely filled from end to end. The grains are large, tender and deliciously sweet. A most desirable sort to follow the early kinds; there is no better mid-season variety. By mail postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. By express, 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

**Country Gentleman** or **SHOE PEG**.—One of the richest flavored and most popular late sweet corns. Makes a good-sized ear, with a small cob densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly-white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. You will make no mistake in planting Country Gentleman. By mail postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95. By express, 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.

**Stowell's Evergreen** —Has long been a great favorite late corn for home use, market and canning. Aside from the size of the ears, which are very large and well filled, its strong point is that it remains in the green state for such a long season. Grains are deep and sugary. By mail postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85. By express, 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$14.00.

## POP CORN

**MAPLEDALE PROLIFIC**.—Very prolific, bearing large ears; the grains are very white. Pops pure white; extremely tender. By mail postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65. By express, 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

**RICE**.—Probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. By mail postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65. By express, 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

**QUEEN'S GOLDEN**.—A large-eared and handsome yellow pop corn; grains large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. By mail postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65. By express, 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

**POP CORN FOR POPPING**.—By mail postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45. By express, 1b. 20 cts.; 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.



Stowell's Evergreen.



## EGG PLANT

**CULTURE.**—Sow in hotbed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Dust with Slug Shot to protect from bugs. Seeds germinate slowly. One ounce produces about 1,000 plants.

**Insect Remedies.**—For cut worm use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton-seed meal, or wrap paper around the stem when setting out. For potato-bug, see under potatoes.

**Florida High Bush**—Resists drought and wet weather to a wonderful degree on account of its strong upright growth, the fruits being held well off the ground. Very vigorous and productive, bearing very profusely its large purple fruits of fine shape and quality. An excellent shipper; commission men report they reach market in the best condition and command high prices. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60 postpaid. By express, \$3.50 per lb.

**Black Beauty**—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00 postpaid.

### New York Improved Purple

—The most popular variety; vigorous and productive. Fruits of large size, with smooth, glossy, deep purple skin. Our stock is specially selected for size, shape and yielding qualities. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.75 postpaid.

**EGG PLANTS.**—Ready May 1st till July. 30 cts. per doz.; \$1.40 per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per dozen; \$1.25 per 100.



Black Beauty Egg Plant.

## ENDIVE

An Appetizing Salad For the Fall and Winter.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in August in drills 18 inches apart, and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

**GREEN CURLED.**—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

**WHITE CURLED.**—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35, postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

## GOURDS

Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash. Leave 3 or 4 plants to the hill.

**DISH-CLOTH.**—The lining makes splendid dish-cloths and bath sponges. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

**DIPPER.**—Useful for making dippers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

**NEST EGG.**—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

**MIXED GOURDS.**—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

## HORSE RADISH ROOTS

By mail postpaid, 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 per 100. By express, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100; 500 for \$4.00; \$7.00 per 1,000.

## KOHL RABI

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavor of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Sow in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, sow every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, sow in June and July. Makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

**EARLY WHITE VIENNA.**—The best and earliest small top variety; flesh white and very tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid. By express, \$2.00 per lb.



Kohl Rabi.

## KALE or BORECOLE

**CULTURE.**—Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the spring or fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Make spring sowings in February and March. The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowing; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow from August 15th to October 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Sow 8 lbs. per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.



View of Our Seed Crop of Green Curled Siberian Kale.

**Early Curled Siberian** **BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS.**—A hardy, vigorous spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. So hardy that it will stand the winter without protection and make rapid growth in the spring. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. Slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 75 cts. per lb.

**Green Curled Scotch or Norfolk**—The dwarf spreading kale largely grown in the trucking sections of Eastern Virginia and the Carolinas. The leaves are deep green, beautifully curled and crimped. Very hardy and remains crisp long after cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.70 postpaid. By express, \$1.60 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.50 per lb.

**Spring Kale or SPRING SPROUTS.**—A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts. postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. \$1.60.

**SLOW SEEDING SIBERIAN KALE.**—See Specialties, page 4.

## LEEK

**CULTURE.**—Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Sow early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in one-foot rows, setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. May also be sown in September and transplanted outside in fall or early spring. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill.

**LARGE FLAG.**—The standard variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid. By express \$2.00 per lb.



Large Flag Leek.



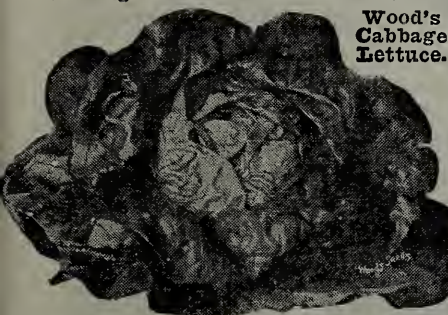
# LETTUCE

**CULTURE.**—Lettuce is easy to grow, but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation and plenty of water to give it that quick-growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. They may be had at all seasons of the year. The earliest sowings should be made in a hot-bed or in boxes indoors, hardened off and set out 8 to 12 inches apart in 18-inch rows. For a succession sow every three weeks. Sowings may be made in open ground early in the spring and the plants thinned out. For fall use, sow in July and August. Fall sowings of hardy kinds should be made in September; protect with straw or litter and they will head up in the spring, or transplant 9 inches apart under glass or canvas to head up in the winter. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

## Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

There is no better lettuce than Wood's Cabbage, whether for forcing in frames or hot-beds, for early spring sowing outside,

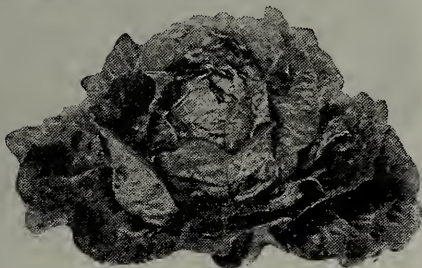
Wood's  
Cabbage  
Lettuce.



for summer growing, for late fall, or to stand outdoors all winter. Under all conditions it makes fine, large and solid heads with beautifully blanched hearts. It does not run to seed as quickly as other kinds, and the quality is all that could be desired. Has stood the test for thirty years and is still our most popular and best selling variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.

## Mammoth Black

**Seeded Butter**—A sure header and reliable. Makes large cabbage-like heads, creamy white inside; very tender and of rich, buttery flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.



Mammoth Black Seeded Butter.

## Wood's Improved Big Boston

Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until it is more extensively grown than all other varieties except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp, tender, white and sweet. It gives the best of satisfaction under all conditions. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, 90 cts. per lb.

California  
Cream  
Butter.



## 'California Cream Butter

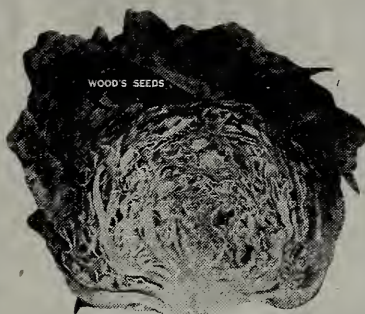
—Does well everywhere and in all seasons. Good shipper, very hardy and especially recommended for outdoor growing. Particularly well suited for summer. One of the most buttery flavored and best in quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

## Grand Rapids

—Among the curled lettuces there is no better for forcing, and it does splendidly outdoors if sown in the fall or early spring. Does not form heads, but large compact cluster crimped around the edges: crisp and tender. One of the easiest lettuces to grow under glass. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.



Grand Rapids Lettuce.



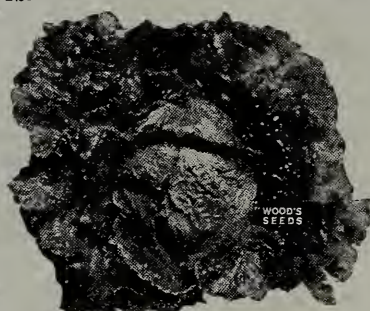
May King Lettuce.

**May King**—Extra fine for cold-frames. Makes large solid heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves; grown outdoors, it is extremely early; for forcing it is in every way desirable. The center blanches rich yellow. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. lb.

**Deacon**—A fine summer cabbage lettuce for home use; sure heading and reliable; quality excellent; slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

**Crisp-as-Ice**—A very superior family and home market summer lettuce; so crisp, tender and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard, with rich, creamy-yellow hearts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.

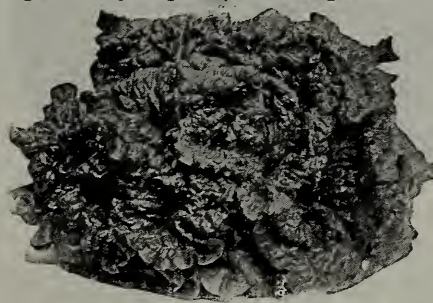
**Improved Hanson**—One of the best summer lettuces. It makes a large, solid, compact head, exceedingly crisp, tender and sweet, and blanches well; extremely slow to shoot to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.



Improved Hanson Lettuce.

**Early Prizehead**—One of the best for home-garden, forming a large, loose head; exceedingly tender, crisp and sweet. Will not stand shipment. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

**Early Curled Simpson**—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well blanching, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when the plants are young. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.



Early Curled Simpson Lettuce.

## Cos, or Romaine

—Has no equal for quality. Forms long conical heads, which if tied up blanch a pure white and as crisp as celery stalks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.

## Mixed Lettuces

—A splendid assortment that will give a constant supply of delightfully fresh, crisp and tender lettuce, our mixture being composed of early, medium and late varieties, some curled and crimped, others that will make compact heads with well blanched hearts. One planting will produce salad for the entire season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

**Lettuce Plants**—Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston. Ready February, March, April, September and October. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

## "Postpaid" and "By Express"

Whenever you see prices quoted "postpaid" in this catalog, it means that we pay the postage; the "postpaid" price practically means delivered at your door, no matter in what part of the United States you live. If you prefer we will ship by express and prepay charges.

"By Express" means that we ship by express or freight, and you pay the transportation charges.

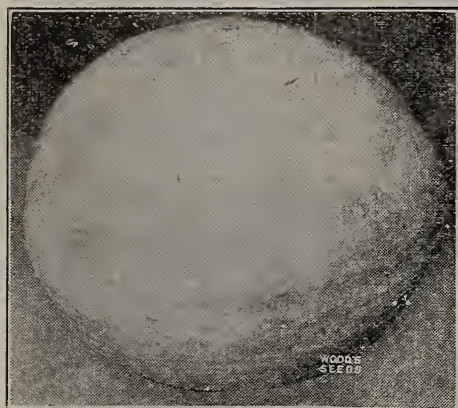


Cos, or Romaine.



# CANTALOUPE OR MUSKMELON

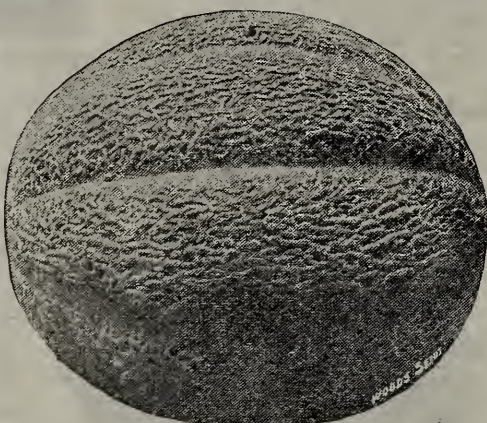
**CULTURE.**—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about 1 inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime or road-dust to keep off insects; spray with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease and improve the yield. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.



Honey Dew Melon.

## Wood's Netted

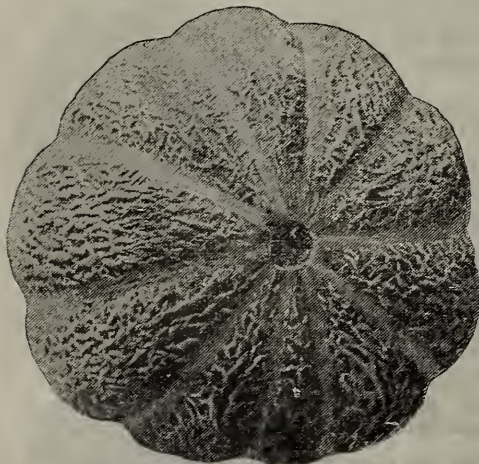
**Gem** —A thoroughbred strain of Netted Gem selected by ourselves. In selecting, our aim has been to produce the most perfect type combined with the finest quality to be had in cantaloupes. The fruits are uniformly larger than the Rocky Ford Netted Gem, and has thicker flesh that is as rich and sugary as possible. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, per lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.



Wood's Netted Gem Cantaloupe.

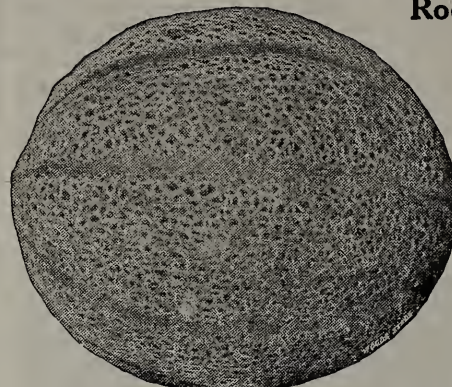
**Jenny Lind** —Not a large melon, but very early and very sweet. Round, flattened at the ends; heavily netted. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

## Extra Early Hanover



Extra Early Hanover Cantaloupe.

—The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted—see illustration photographed from nature. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. This is one of our exclusive introductions, and has attained an immense popularity. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.15 per lb.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

**Knight** —An ideal shipping melon; about a week earlier than Rocky Ford, just the right size for crating, uniform in shape and size, well netted, thick green flesh of splendid appearance. One of our customers writes: "Nearly all my Knight melons sold in New York for \$2.50 to \$4.50 per crate." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.10 per lb.



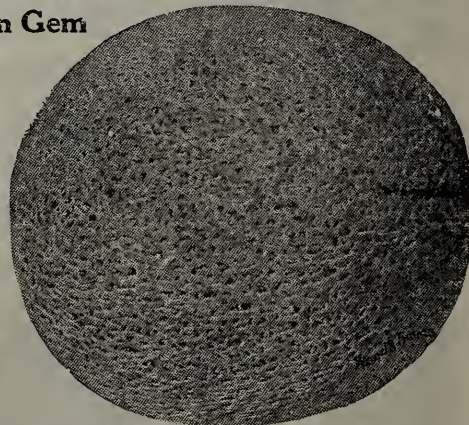
Early Rocky Ford Cantaloupe.

One of our customers grew 1,800 ¾-bushel baskets on a single acre. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb.

**Gold Lined Rocky Ford** —Whether you grow for home use or market you will like this melon. It is ideal in shape, densely covered over its entire surface with a thick gray netting; the meat is thick, fine grained, and deliciously sweet and juicy. Flesh is green with a gold margin next to the seed cavity. Vines are highly rust-resistant. You will not be disappointed in Gold Lined. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50 postpaid. By express, \$1.40 per lb.

## Netted Rock or Eden Gem

—One of the meatiest of the Rocky Ford type melons; of uniform standard size, covered with a beautiful gray lace-like netting, which, with the small seed cavity are the most essential points in shipping and keeping qualities. The flesh is green tinged with a delicious salmon pink around the seed cavity. The flesh is firm, but not tough or stringy; sweet, luscious, melting and superb flavor. A heavy yielder, very uniform; few run too large and still fewer are too small. For shippers, also for home growers, we recommend it highly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 95 cts. postpaid. By express, 85 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 80 cts. per lb.



Netted Rock or Eden Gem.

**SPRAY YOUR MELON VINES** with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease. It will also tone up the vines and give them greater vigor and yielding power.

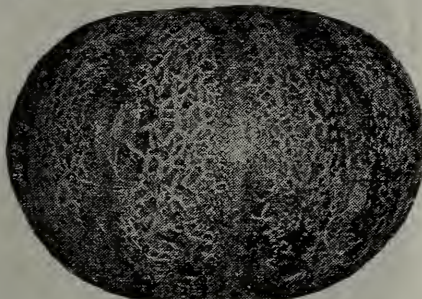
## Rocky Ford Netted Gem

—No other cantaloupe finds such ready sale in the large markets; it is always in demand at good prices. Very uniform in size and quality, thickly netted, distinctly ribbed and firm fleshed. We grow our seeds in the famous Rocky Ford Valley, and from the very best type of the genuine Rocky Ford Cantaloupe. It can be depended upon for quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 95 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 85 cts.; 10-lb. lots and over, 80 cts. per lb.



**Wood's Perfection** —The best large cantaloupe for the main crop. It is the type of melon always in demand, and for home use there is no better. Flesh is thick, of beautiful deep rich green color; of excellent flavor. It is well ribbed and thickly netted; a splendid cantaloupe, either for home use, market, or shipping. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; 1b. \$1.60, postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

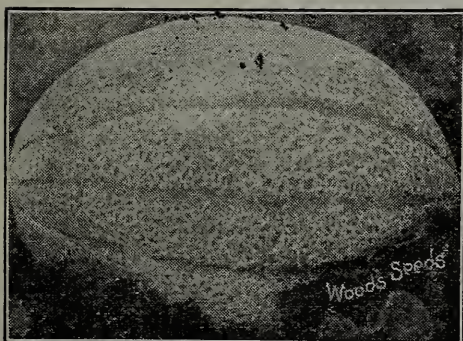
**Fordhook** —The introducer pronounces it the equal of Emerald Gem in delicious flavor. The rind, though thin, is unusually firm and well netted; the thick salmon-flesh is solid and sweet to the rind. It bears till the end of the season. We recommend it highly for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; 1b. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.



Fordhook Cantaloupe.

**Extra Early Hackensack** —Similar to the Large Hackensack; smaller, but 10 days earlier, of equally fine quality, well netted and makes a splendid shipping and market melon. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; 1b. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.

**Large Hackensack** or **TURK'S CAP**.—An excellent extra large green-fleshed melon. Fruits round, somewhat flattened, ribs large and densely netted. Flesh is green, thick, juicy and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; 1b. \$1.25 postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.



Baltimore or Acme.

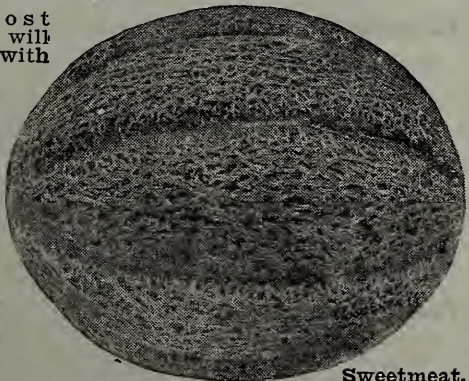
### Baltimore or Acme

—Sometimes called Anne Arundel. A fine combination of size and quality, and always pleases. Fruits slightly longer than Rocky Ford, strongly netted, thick fleshed, and has a rich spicy flavor. A good all-round melon, highly recommended for the home garden. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1b. 90 cts. postpaid. By express 80 cts. per lb.

**Netted Nutmeg** —The true Nutmeg Cantaloupe, medium size, thickly netted, quite early and always sweet and luscious. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; 1b. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. lb.

**Montreal Nutmeg** —The largest nutmeg melon. The flesh is nearly two inches thick; very sweet and luscious. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; 1b. \$1.25 postpaid. By express, \$1.15 per lb.

**Sweetmeat** —The most exacting will be more than pleased with Sweetmeat. It is the best of its class. Has particularly thick, luscious meat that "melts in the mouth." Green near the rind, merging into a rich salmon; the netting is closely laced and interlaced with but slightly defined ribs, giving it an even surface and adding to its attractiveness. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; 1b. \$1.35 postpaid. By express \$1.25 per lb.



Sweetmeat.

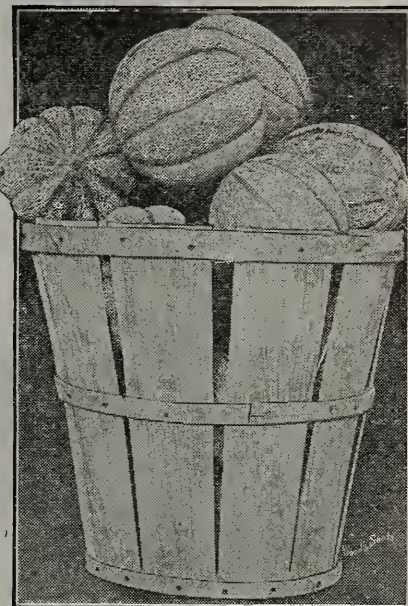
**Bush Cantaloupe** —The melon for the small garden, as it can be grown as close as 3 feet apart. Makes a vigorous growth, bears a large number of fruits about the size, shape and fine flavor of the Jenny Lind. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; 1b. \$2.50, postpaid.

**Glass Melon** or **MANGO**.—For preserving, sweet pickles, mangoes stuffed like sweet peppers, pies, and may be sliced and fried like egg-plant. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; 1b. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

**Tip-Top** Rightly named, for it is one of the most delicious melons in existence. The fruits are large, have thick orange flesh, sweet, juicy and of the finest flavor, even close to the rind. Fine for home use and nearby market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; 1b. 95 cts. postpaid. By express, 1b. 85c.

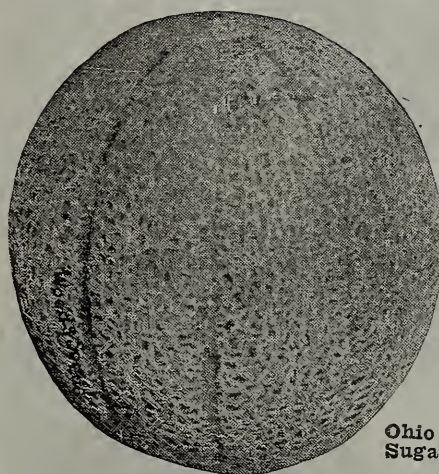
**Osage** or **MILLER'S CREAM**.—A perfectly delicious melon with a fine spicy flavor. The skin is dark green, slightly netted; flesh is salmon color. Very productive, a long keeper, a good shipper and fine for home use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; 1b. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

**Emerald Gem** —Has few equals for the home garden, and no melon is more delicious. Good size, of deep emerald-green color; the salmon-colored flesh is unusually thick. Don't fail to grow a few. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; 1b. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.



Tip-Top.

**Ohio Sugar** —Claimed to be absolutely the sweetest and most luscious green-fleshed cantaloupe now on the market. It is of that desirable size in demand in all markets; round, inclined to oval in shape, heavy in proportion to size because the flesh is so deep and seed cavity small. Distinctly ribbed and thickly netted; color of skin grey-green. The melons have that fine musky odor that always indicates luscious sweetness, and they are big melons—it is unusual to find an undersized Ohio Sugar. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; 1b. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.



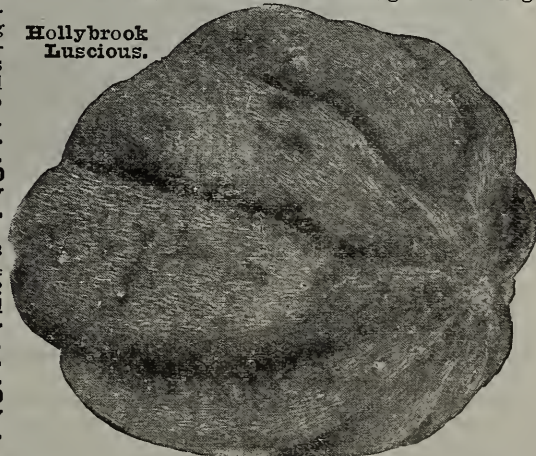
Ohio Sugar.

**Hollybrook Luscious** —For flavor and size combined, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weight 15 to 20 lbs. They are ideal for home use. One melon is enough for a large family. Con-

tinues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; 1b. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, per lb. \$1.50.

Hollybrook Luscious.

**Banana**—Grows 18 to 24 inches long; flesh thick and of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; 1b. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, per lb. \$1.50.



**Mixed Cantaloupes** —All kinds, shapes and sizes, green and salmon fleshed; extra early, medium and late varieties are all included in our mixture, which is especially recommended for home gardens. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts. postpaid.



# WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN WATER MELON SEEDS

**CULTURE.**—Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. Use the same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 lbs. one acre.

**BE SURE TO SPRAY** your melons with Bordeaux Mixture (see page 54). It will both improve the yield and prevent diseases that are becoming prevalent in Southern melon fields.



**Irish Grey Water Melon.**

**Irish Gray** —In sweetness it is like Kleckley's Sweets; in shipping quality, uniformity in shape, size and in productiveness it is even better than Tom Watson. The thin rind is so tough it will not burst from rough treatment in transit; its keeping quality will appeal to shippers who have experienced losses on account of glutted markets. The color is a distinct mottled greenish grey; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. An unusual melon, for although a grand shipper it is equally fine for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.10, postpaid.** By express, \$1.00 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 90 cts. per lb.

**Florida Favorite** —A splendid, large long melon; comes early, ships well, is a fine home melon, and its solid, juicy, bright-crimson meat is deliciously sweet to the thin rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 55 cts. per lb.

**Duke Jones, or Jumbo** —Although a shipping melon, it is of such good quality and fine flavor that it is equally well recommended for home use. Extra large and of attractive color and appearance. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.

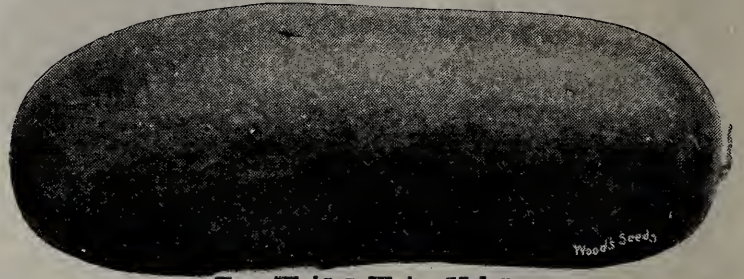


**Georgia Rattlesnake and Harris Earliest Water Melons.**

**Harris Earliest** —The earliest variety grown and exceptionally large for so early a melon; handsome, uniformly of long oval shape and of first-class quality. Not only desirable for home use, but fine for shipping. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.

**Improved Georgia or Augusta Rattlesnake** —The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through many years of careful and watchful work. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use. Our improved stock is very much superior to the ordinary Georgia Rattlesnake. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 85 cts. per lb.

**NOTE:** Do not confuse our splendid Southern grown melon seeds with those grown in the North and West. There is no comparison between them. Southern grown seeds produce the sweetest and best melons it is possible to grow.



**Tom Watson Water Melon.**

**Tom Watson** —The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long and dark-green like the Kleckley's Sweets, but larger and has a tougher rind, giving it exceptionally fine shipping qualities. The flesh is rich red, solid, sweet and luscious and ripens close up to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine quality commends it to the home gardener. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 55 cts. per lb. Special prices in large lots.

**Alabama Sweets** —A very large and attractive oblong melon of the type now in demand. The tough skin is very dark green, with still darker stripes; the flesh is bright red, solid, very sweet and entirely free of stringiness. Under high cultivation they will weigh forty to fifty pounds. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.



**Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo.**

**Kleckley's Sweets or Monte Cristo** popular watermelons —One of the most grown. Dark green skin, thin rind, bright scarlet meat, and solid heart. Flesh very sweet, crisp, sugary and melting, free from stringiness; early to mature and uniform in growth. One of the best in our list for home use and near-by markets. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

**Halbert Honey** —The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweets and much more productive. A long early melon, with a dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and home market, but is too thin and brittle to stand shipment. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express, 1 lb. 70 cts.

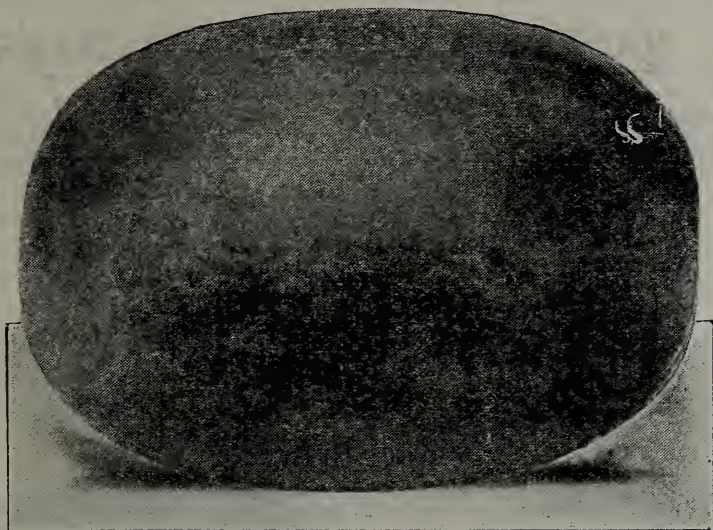
**Peerless or Ice Cream** —For the home garden or for market gardeners who sell direct to consumers the Peerless has no superior among oval-shaped melons; of good size; color light green, veined with darker green; deep rich red meat of the most delicious sweetness and solid to the center. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.

## What "Postpaid" Means

When we quote a price "postpaid" that is all the seeds can cost you, for we pay all packing charges and postage, and deliver them without any further expense to you.

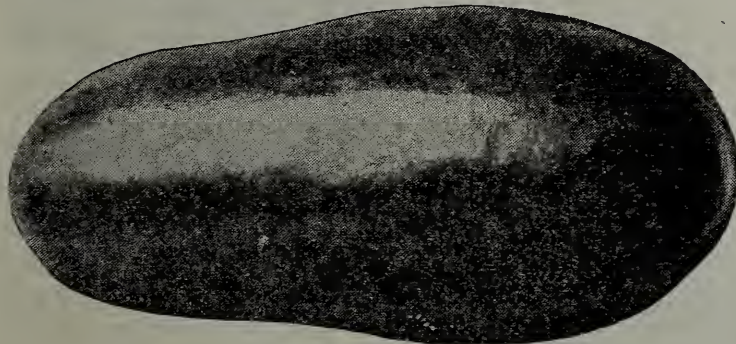
"By Express" means that you pay the transportation charges.





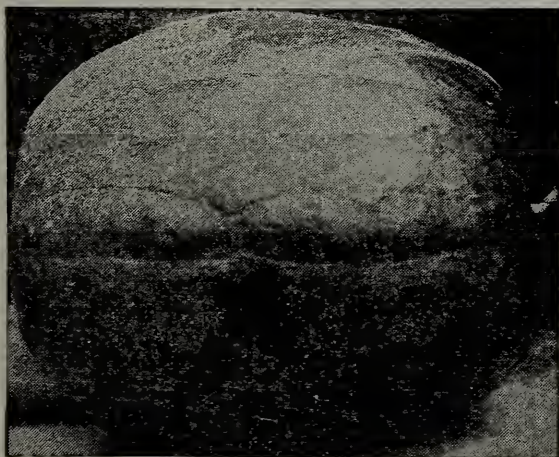
Dark Icing Water Melon.

**Dark Icing** —An extra early and extra good melon for home use and nearby market. One of the most delicious of melons; rich red and sugary to the very thin rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1b. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.



Jackson Water Melon.

**Jackson** —If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in delicious sweetness. It is a long melon with mottled green skin, firm, red meat, and ripens close to the rind. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; 1b. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express 90 cts. per lb.



Pride of Georgia Water Melon.

**Pride of Georgia** —One of the largest melons in our list. Dark-green rind; oval shape; meat bright red. A desirable variety for home use or market. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1b. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

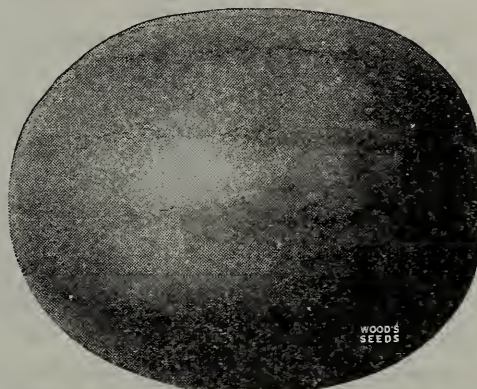


Jordan's Gray Monarch Water Melon.

**Jordan's Gray Monarch** or **LONG LIGHT ICING**.—One of the largest melons, and a fine keeper. It is long with skin of the mottled gray color and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1b. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.

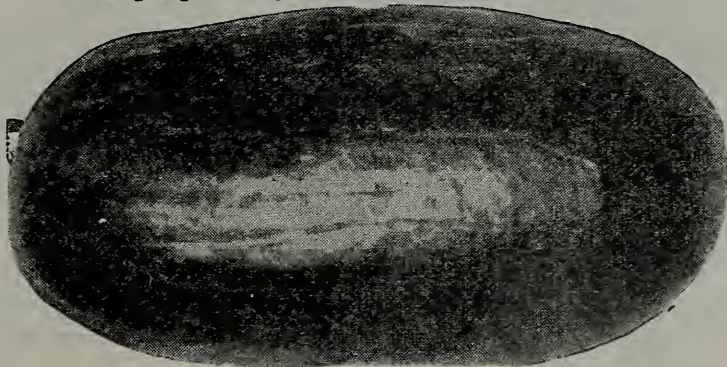
### Sweet Heart

—A large, heavy, oval-shaped melon of a light green color with distinct veins of a darker shade. The vines are vigorous, productive, ripen the fruits evenly, and the melons keep in good condition long after ripening. The solid flesh is deep rich red, crisp and luscious. Extra fine for the home garden and the nearby market, but it also stands shipping splendidly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1b. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.



Sweetheart Water Melon.

By express, 65 cts. per lb.



Carolina Bradford Water Melon.

**Carolina Bradford** —The Bradford is one of the best melons for home use and nearby market, but we do not recommend it for shipping long distances. It is a favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. Makes a strong healthy and very productive vine. The melons are large, elongated; rind dark green, with darker stripe; flesh red, remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; 1b. 70 cts. postpaid.** By express, 60 cts. per lb.

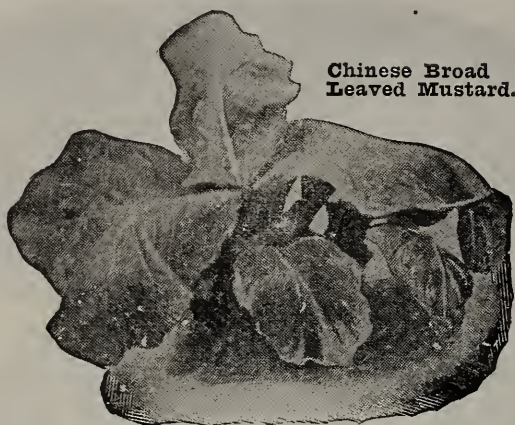
**Mixed Watermelons** —A mixture of all the varieties most highly recommended for home use; both early and late, round and long kinds are in our mixture. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1b. 75 cts. postpaid.** By express, 65 cts. per lb.

**Preserving Citron** —Makes excellent preserves and sweetmeats. Also used for stock feeding. Keeps for a long time. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; 1b. 80 cts. postpaid.** By express 70 cts. per lb.

## MUSHROOM SPAWN

Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hot-beds, or under greenhouse benches, or wherever a uniform degree of temperature and sufficient moisture can be maintained. If requested cultural directions will be sent with all orders for spawn. A brick is enough for 10 square feet. **40 cts. per brick; 5 for \$1.65 postpaid.** By express, 30 cts. per brick; 10 for \$2.50.



Chinese Broad  
Leaved Mustard.

## MUSTARD

**CULTURE.**—Sow in February, March or April, or in September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. One ounce sows 80 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. broadcast an acre.

**Chinese Broad Leaved**—Makes a large and tender growth for greens without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. lb.

**Southern Giant Curled**—Popular with Southern growers. Forms a mass of leaves beautifully ruffled, curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

**Ostrich Plume**—The most beautiful of all mustards. The leaves are long, ruffled and curled as gracefully as an ostrich plume. Stands summer heat splendidly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

**BLACK.**—Used for greens. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

## OKRA or GUMBO

**CULTURE.**—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 ft. apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will sow 30 feet of drill.

**Wood's Brunswick**—Big pods, 6 to 7 ins. long, 4 to 5 ins. round, are produced at every joint. They are so full of meat as to practically eliminate the ridge so common to most kinds; nor do they harden up as quickly as do other okras. Free from sharp-pointed pods, the thickness being carried well out to the end of the pod. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.

**Kleckley's Favorite**—Produces thick, fleshy pods of exceptional tenderness and flavor. 2½ to 3 feet high, close jointed, bearing pods at each leaf-joint; the pods average 6 ins. in length by 1¼ ins. in diameter at the bottom, and carrying the thickness well throughout the entire length; a productive and desirable variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per lb.

**White Velvet**—Bears round, white, smooth pods without ridges like other varieties. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.

**Improved Dwarf Green Prolific**—Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, and are borne throughout the season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

**Perkin's Mammoth Podded**—Wonderfully productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 ins. long, are borne from 3 to 4 ins. above ground to the top of the plant. Fine for canning. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per lb.

**Long Green**—Produces in great abundance dark green pods of the best quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.

## NASTURTIUM or INDIAN CRESS

Serves a triple purpose, the flowers for decoration, the leaves for garnishing and salads, and the green seed-pods for pickles. Plant in rows one inch deep in April. One ounce will sow 25 feet.

**TALL MIXED.**—Plant against fences, trellis or stakes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.

**DWARF MIXED.**—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.

## ONION SETS

Bushel Prices Quoted on Request

**CULTURE.**—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring.

**YELLOW DANVERS.**—The most popular yellow onion for spring planting. Qt. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25.

**RED WETHERSFIELD.**—A large cropper and favorite market variety. Qt. 35 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 25 cts.; peck \$1.25.

**SILVER SKIN.**—The best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielding. Qt. 40 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.50.

**YELLOW POTATO, MULTIPLIER, or HILL ONION.**—Make large reddish-brown onions of mild flavor and excellent cooking qualities. Never makes seed, but divides from the root; the smallest sets produce one to two large onions; medium-sized sets produce as many as twelve medium to small sets, the larger sets make as many as twenty sets in a hill. This is the most popular onion among Southern growers for both home use and market. Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut. Qt. 40 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.60.

**WHITE MULTIPLIER.**—Differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not grow as large, but is very productive, of finest flavor, and a better keeper than the yellow. Qt. 40 cts. postpaid. By express, qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.50.

**EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.**—For Fall planting only. Sow seeds in the spring to make sets to be put out next fall. See page 27.

## PARSLEY

**CULTURE.**—Sow in February, March or early in April, half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after sowing.

Slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seeds should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley.

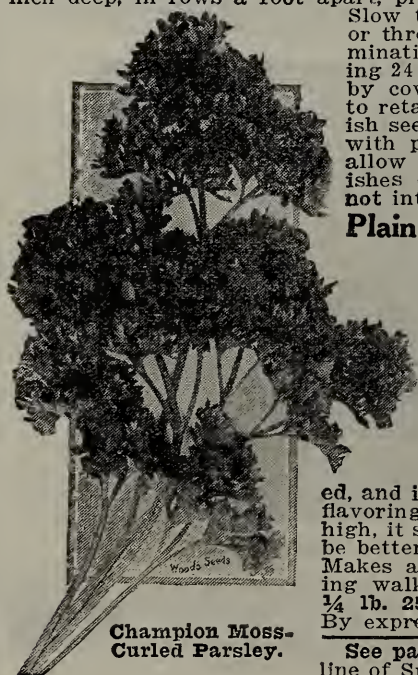
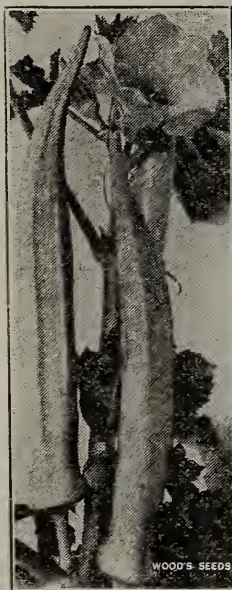
**Plain or Single**—Hardier than the curled, stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and for drying. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

### Champion Moss Curled

—The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

ed, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. Makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

See pages 54 and 55 for a complete line of Spray Pumps and Insecticides.

Champion Moss-  
Curled Parsley.



# ONION

**CULTURE.**—Large Onions from Seed.—To grow large onions from seed the first year, plant  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep in January or February in hot-bed or in the open ground later, and when the weather opens and the plants are the size of a goose quill, transplant 3 or 4 inches apart in 12 to 18-inch rows. Transplanting always increases the yield, sometimes doubles the yield. Five to six pounds will plant an acre.

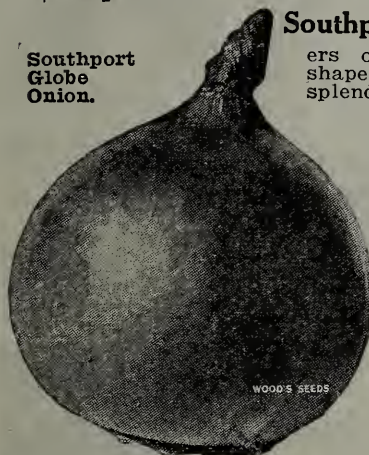
**Growing Onion Sets.**—To grow onion sets, sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest retained for planting.

**Large Red Wethersfield** —The most generally grown and best known red variety. The bulbs are large, somewhat flattened; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white; very hard and solid; an excellent keeper and a heavy cropper. A good onion for poor and dry soils. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. By express, \$1.75 per lb.

Large Red  
Wethersfield.



Southport  
Globe  
Onion.



**Southport Globe Onions**—Wonderful yield-ers of firm solid handsome globe-shaped onions; sure croppers and splendid keepers. All are fine, your preference depending on the color you want to grow.

**SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.**—Deep rich red. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. By express, \$2.00 per lb.

**SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.**—Rich yellow; good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. By express, per lb. \$1.75.

**SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.**—Skin and flesh silvery white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.



Extra Early White Pearl.

Extra Early White

**Pearl** —The earliest of the white onions; makes large pearly white bulbs, tender, mild and of the best flavor. To make early spring onions, sow thickly in rows during March or early April; put out the sets next fall and you will have large onions next spring before any other kinds are ready. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.

**Silver Skin or WHITE PORTUGAL.**—Grows to a good size; ripens early and evenly. Flesh and skin pure white; very mild and sweet; a good keeper. Besides making a fine market onion, it is largely grown for bunching, for sets and pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. By express, \$2.00 per lb.

## Mammoth Silver King

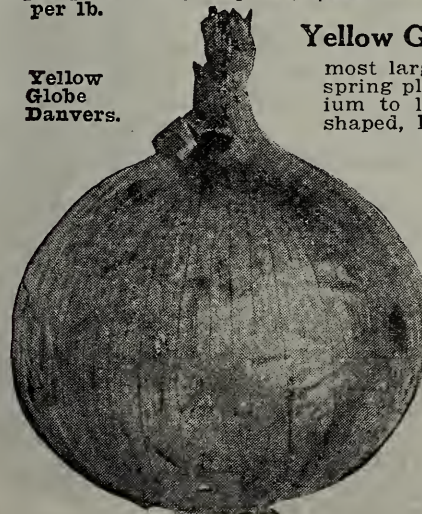
—One of the earliest and largest of the Italian onions, often 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Attractive in shape, flattened but thick. Skin silvery white; the flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. By express, \$2.25 per lb.



Silver Skin Onion.

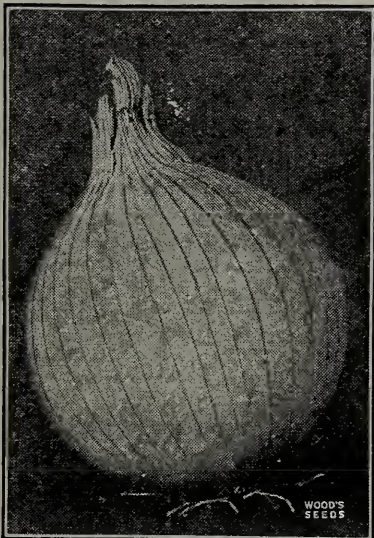
**Yellow Globe Danvers** —The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. The bulbs are medium to large size, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. By express, \$1.75 per lb.

Yellow  
Globe  
Danvers.



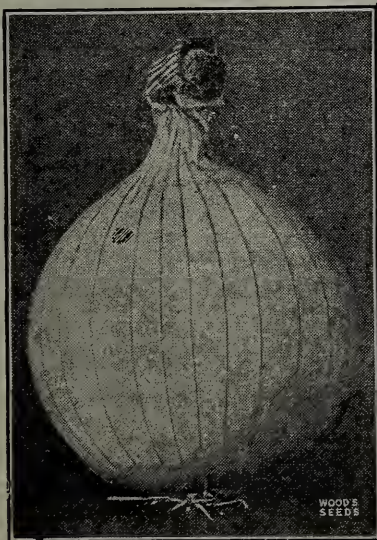
## Prize Taker, or Spanish King

—Large and of particularly fine flavor like nearly all Spanish onions. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color; flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard; makes a very attractive and handsome onion. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. By express, \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots, \$1.90 per lb. I grew Prizetaker Onions last year weighing 1 lb. 7 ozs. and nearly five inches in diameter.—J. H. ANDREWS, Greenbrier Co., W. Va.



Prize Taker, or Spanish King.

**Copper King** —Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish color; flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above. The Copper King is the kind of onion you can plant early in the seed bed, transplant and have big onions in August. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. By express, \$2.00 per lb.



Copper King.

## White Queen or BAZZETTA

An extremely early, pure white onion, making bulbs about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. Mild flavor; fine for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.60 postpaid. By express, \$2.50 per lb.



# Garden Peas

**CULTURE.**—Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy as the smooth kinds, and should be planted later; they are, however, sweeter and better flavored. For a succession, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant in double rows, 6 to 8 inches apart, 2 to 3 inches deep, and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill; 90 pounds for an acre.

## Wood's Pedigree Extra Early

—This is all that its name implies, a thoroughbred pea. The pods are well shaped and well filled, containing usually 5 to 7 peas of a beautiful green color, both peas and pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. We strongly recommend this pea on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods and great productiveness; 2 to 2½ feet high. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

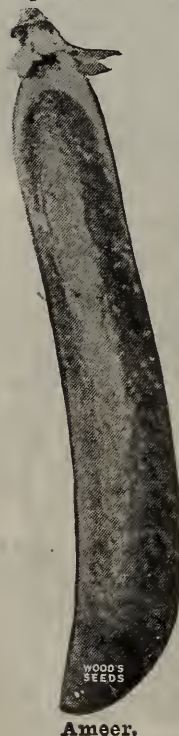


Wood's  
Lightning  
Excelsior.

## Wood's Lightning Excelsior

—Unquestionably one of the best extra early peas. Until the introduction of our Pedigree Extra Early, it stood at the head of the list as to earliness. It is remarkably prolific; grows 2½ feet high, strong, vigorous and hardy, standing cold weather; ripens uniformly and is one of the most popular and productive of extra early peas, both for shipping, home market and home use. By mail postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

**Thomas Laxton** —A heavy and reliable cropper, bearing uniform, long, straight, square-ended, dark green pods, containing 7 to 8 large, rich-flavored, deep green peas. Almost as early as the extra early smooth peas; 3 feet high. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.



Ameer.

**Ameer** —Resembles Alaska in general habit. Has little longer vine (about 3 feet), and not quite so early, but with larger, handsomely shaped pods. Ripens uniformly; quality excellent. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

**Nott's Excelsior** —A particularly good extra early dwarf wrinkled pea, coming in only a few days after the extra early, smooth kinds. Pods average 3 inches long, and are full of large peas of unusually sweet flavor. One foot high, of vigorous constitution and great yielding power. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

**A PLANET JR** will do nearly all the work in the garden from the plowing to the last working. They are described on page 56.



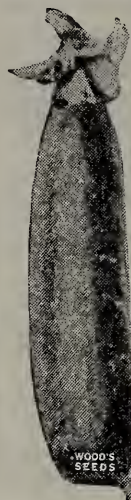
Wood's Pedigree  
Extra Early.



Thos. Laxton.

## Extra Early Alaska

—Deservedly popular with growers for early market because of its earliness, uniform maturity and abundance of pods, which retain their rich green color long after picking. For canning it ranks among the best. By mail postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express, 1 lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$16.00.



## Eclipse, or Surprise

—A rare combination of earliness, productiveness and fine quality. Repeated tests have proved it the earliest of the wrinkled peas, almost as early as the smooth, extra early kinds, and of better quality, though not quite as hardy; 2 feet high, requires no stakes; thickly set with well-filled pods. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

## American Wonder

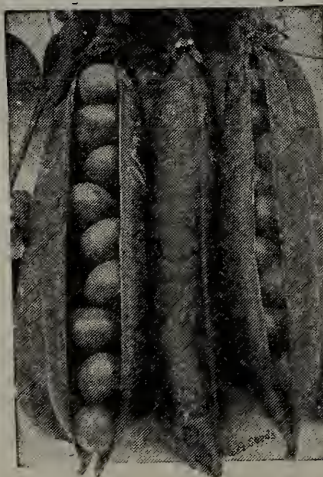
—One of the most popular early varieties and the equal of any in flavor and quality. Strictly a pea for the private garden; grows 10 to 12 inches high; very early and a prolific bearer. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

## McLean's Gem

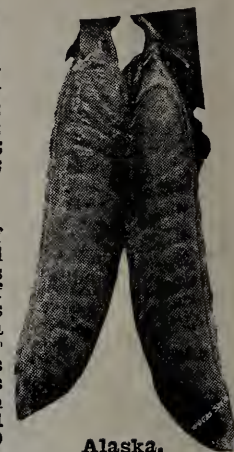
**Eclipse.** —A favorite early wrinkled variety, a little later than American Wonder. Dwarf habit, bears abundantly and of excellent quality, being sweet and tender. Height 18 inches. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.65. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

## Gradus, or Prosperity

—Only a few days later than Eclipse, and remarkable for its size and full pods. 3 feet high and produces uniformly large pods 4 inches or more in length. Remains tender and sweet for a long time. Recommended for earliness, size and fine quality. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05. By express, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.



Gradus, or Prosperity.



Alaska.



McLean's Gem.

## Petit Pois or French Peas

—The real French Pea as imported. The long, slim pods contain 8 to 10 small peas, of tender, delicate quality; medium early and prolific; 3 to 4 feet high. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.45. By express, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

## PEAS BY WEIGHT

Garden Peas, Beans and Corn are now sold by weight instead of by measure, as heretofore. This will not be confusing if you will note the following:

1 pound equals about a pint.  
2 pounds equal about a quart.  
15 pounds equal about a peck.  
30 pounds equal about a bush.





**Tom Thumb** —A very hardy and prolific early pea, growing 10 to 12 inches high, allowing very close planting. Of most excellent quality and considered by many as the best dwarf pea. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15. By express, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$17.00.**

**Little Marvel** —Particularly well suited to home gardens. A first early; 15 inches high, heavily set with large dark pods, usually in pairs, that are closely crowded with 6 to 8 green peas of extra-fine flavor. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 90 cts.; 5 lb. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.45. By express, 1b. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$30.00.**

**Large Podded Alaska**

—The pods, 3 inches long and generally borne in pairs, are

longer and larger than Extra Early Alaska; the peas also are larger. Very early and a splendid bearer. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25. By express, 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.**



Horsford's Market Garden

**Second Early and Late Peas**

**McLean's Advancer**

—A particularly good bearer, the pods being long, broad and well filled to the ends. The vines grow about 2½ feet high, are vigorous and upright, hardy and very productive; of most excellent quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35. By express, 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.**

**Horsford's Market Garden**

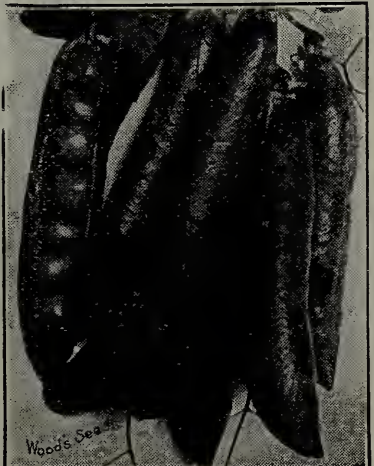
—Claimed to be the largest yielding second early pea in cultivation, a single plant bearing 150 pods, 2 feet high. A fine market pea, and equally good for home use. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35. By express, 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$19.**



McLean's Advancer

**Bliss Everbearing**

—Matures soon after McLean's Gem and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. The peas are good size, tender and of a fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, broad, of good size and well filled. Height 2 feet. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.45. By express, 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.**



Bliss Everbearing Peas.



Champion of England.

**Dwarf Champion of England** or **JUNO**.—The dwarf type of the old reliable Champion of England, retaining all its excellence, but requires no stakes. A great producer of handsome dark-green pods well filled with peas of unsurpassed flavor. The pods are broad and straight, 3 inches long, and frequently borne in pairs. Fine for private use and the home market. Height 2 feet. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05. By express, 1b. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.**

**Champion of England**

—Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 3 inches long, broad, nearly straight; medium dark green color. Of delicious flavor; a very profuse bearer. Especially recommended for the home garden. Height 4 to 5 feet. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05. By express, 1b. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.**

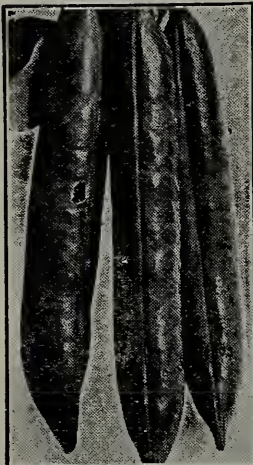


Dwarf Champion of England.

**Dwarf Gray Sugar (Salad Peas)**

Produces an abundance of good sized pods on vines about 2 feet high. Prepare for the table just as you would snap beans. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. By express, 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50.**

**Telephone** —One of the most productive of the large-podded wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor; pods large, generally 5 to 5½ inches long, broad, straight and pointed, and well filled with large peas of delicious flavor. Pods usually contain 6 or 7 peas. Rather late in maturing, but is one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.05. By express, 1b. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.**



Telephone Peas.

**Large White Marrowfat**

—A big yielder for midsummer and late crop. The pods contain 4 to 5 peas each, are about 3 inches long, full to the ends and are borne in enormous quantities. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express, 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$16.00.**

**Black Eye Marrowfat**

—Largely grown for home use and market; 3 to 5 feet high; very hardy and productive. Pods 3 inches long and contain 4 or 5 peas each. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 8 cts.; 1b. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90. By express, 1b. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 100 lbs. \$15.00.**



Marrowfat.

**Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar**

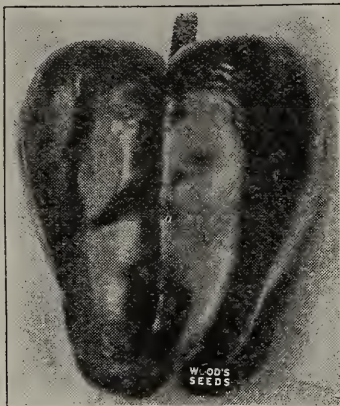
(Salad Peas)—Without an equal for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. Sliced, boiled and served with butter or sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, requiring support; pods 6 to 7 inches long, 1½ inches broad, produced continuously. Peas, when shelled, equal to the sweetest wrinkled variety. **By mail, postpaid, pkt. 15 cts.; 1b. 55 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.05; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.50. By express, 1b. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 95 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25.**



# Pepper

**CULTURE.**—Sow in hot-bed in February or March, cover  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, liquid manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are 6 inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants.

**Royal King** —A grand pepper that was evolved from the Ruby King, making stronger, stockier and more erect plants that bear an astonishing number of fruits, not only extra-large, but as near perfect as a pepper can be, uniformly smooth and free from the irregularities found in many large peppers. The flesh is unusually thick and so sweet it may be eaten raw. It is an ideal pepper for stuffing with meat, rice, etc., and for salads. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.



Royal King.

**Early Neapolitan** —Earlier than any large, sweet pepper, and a wonderful bearer; single plants often yield 30 to 40 peppers, and continue loaded with fruits right up to frost. Bright red, thick-meated, very sweet and mild; 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches round; keeps a long time. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.10, postpaid. By express, lb. \$5.00.

Pimento Pepper

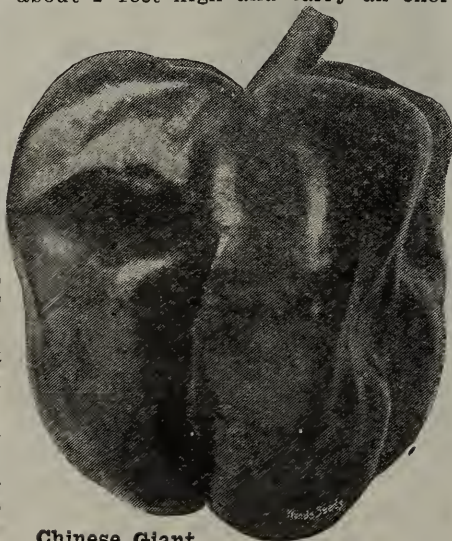


**Pimento** —Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad, made into Spanish omelets, and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; an abundant bearer and continues in bearing till frost. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60 postpaid. By express, lb. \$3.50.

## Large Bell or Bull Nose

—A large pepper that ripens early and uniformly; large fruits with thick mild flesh, of excellent quality for use in salads or for stuffing and mangoes; a good bearer. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.10, postpaid. By express, lb. \$4.00.

**Chinese Giant** —An enormous pepper, measuring 12 to 15 inches in circumference and 4 to 5 inches long. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and very prolific. The plants grow about 2 feet high and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together; frequently half a dozen fruits will appear in a bunch. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet. They may be sliced and eaten like tomatoes, or stuffed as mangoes. When ripe they are a rich glossy scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 45 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.10, postpaid. By express, \$6.00 per lb.



Chinese Giant.

**Tabasco** —The hottest pepper; bears immense quantities of pods about an inch long. This is the pepper from which the celebrated Tabasco sauce is made; makes the best pepper vinegar. Postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25.

**Ruby Giant** —A beautiful pepper, being a cross between the Chinese Giant and Ruby King. It combines the large size and productiveness of the Chinese Giant and the attractive shape and color of the Ruby King. The flesh is mild and sweet, and may be used for stuffing or sliced and served with tomatoes. One of the most attractive peppers in our list. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.35, postpaid. By express, lb. \$5.25.

**Crimson Giant** —Among the extremely large sweet peppers this is one of the earliest to ripen, and none surpass it in uniformity of size and shape. The fruits, being exceptionally thick-fleshed, average heavier than most large sorts. The flavor is so sweet and mild that it may be eaten like an apple. Deep green when young, changing to a beautiful rich crimson when ripe. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.35, postpaid. By express, lb. \$6.25.



Ruby Giant



Long Red Cayenne.

## Long Red Cayenne

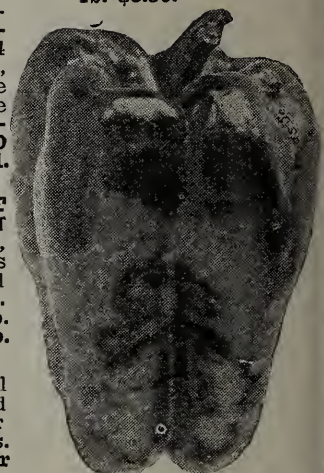
—Very hot; used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.60, postpaid. By express, lb. \$3.50.

**Ruby King** —One of the most popular of the large varieties; 4 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches across; flesh very thick, sweet and so mild that it may be served with vinegar, or they may be stuffed. The green fruits make excellent pickles. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.10, postpaid. By express, lb. \$5.00.

## Spanish Mammoth or SWEET MOUNTAIN

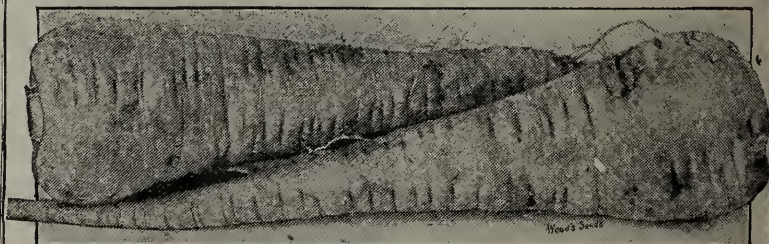
—A late variety, bearing large, thick fruits, often 4 to 5 inches long and 2 to 3 inches across; mild and sweet; fine for mangoes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.10, postpaid. By express, lb. \$4.00.

**PEPPER PLANTS**—Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 90 cts. per 100; \$7.50 per 1,000.



Ruby King.

**PARSNIP CULTURE.**—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit till the middle of June. Plant  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 ins. apart, cover lightly, and when 2 ins. high thin out to 4 to 6 ins. apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill; 5 lbs. sows an acre.



Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip.

**Sugar or Hollow Crown** —A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. Postpaid, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. By express, lb. 50 cts.



## PUMPKIN

**CULTURE.**—Pumpkins do not require as rich soil as squashes, cucumbers and melons, but on good land the pumpkins will be much larger. Plant in May or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, 1 inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Bug Death, Paris Green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; three pounds, one acre.

**Cashaw or Crookneck** —A fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich yellow, tender and of the best flavor.

Our Cashaw is the green striped type so much preferred by Southern growers, and is as fine as can be had anywhere or at any price. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

Cashaw, or  
Crookneck.

Sugar  
or Pie.



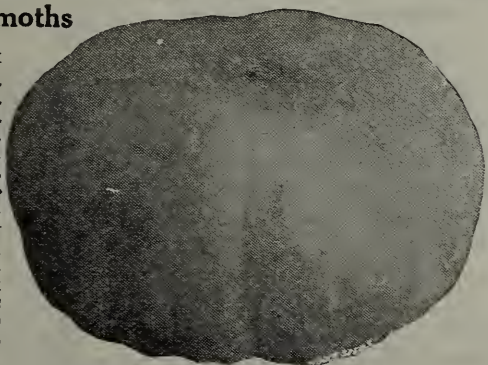
**Sugar or Pie** —Not a large pumpkin—averaging 10 inches in diameter—but one of the sweetest and best for pies. It is fine-grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow in color. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

**Tennessee Sweet Potato** —For pumpkin pies we can recommend the Tennessee Sweet Potato. The flesh is thick, fine grained, sweet and delicious. A big yielder, and of good size. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

### King of the Mammoths

or **POT IRON.**—An immense variety which has taken numerous prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown; single pumpkins sometimes weigh over 100 pounds. The flesh of this variety is a splendid golden yellow, and it is also an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. By express, 90 cts. per lb.

King of the Mammoths Pumpkin.

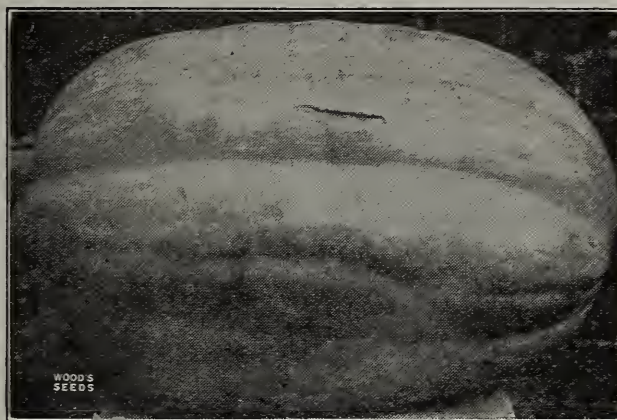


**Large Cheese** —A fine pumpkin for both table and stock, nearly 2 feet in diameter; flesh yellow, extra thick, sweet, and of the finest quality. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.

**Corn Field Pumpkin** —Grown for stock feeding; usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crops. Makes good pies. Oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 65 cts. postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 50 cts. per lb.

**Medicinal Pumpkin Seeds** —For making pumpkin seed tea, etc.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.

**A PLANET JR.** is just a garden tool till you use it, then it becomes a wonder. See page 56.



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin.

**Virginia Mammoth** —We have never grown a pumpkin that combined so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable—we have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for Southern growers. Oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor; makes as delicious pumpkin pie as anyone could wish, and is equally good for stock feeding. It is adapted to our climate and our seed is Southern grown, both of which are necessary to raise a fine crop of pumpkins. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

## RHUBARB

**Culture.**—Rhubarb will not stand extreme heat, so it

should be grown in a moist or shaded situation. Sow in March or April, and when a few inches high, thin out to 12 inches apart, and in the fall, or following spring, transplant  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 ft. apart in 6-ft. rows. Fall-set roots should be protected with well rotted manure. The best stems are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Always give it plenty of manure.

**LINNAEUS.**—Makes large, fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

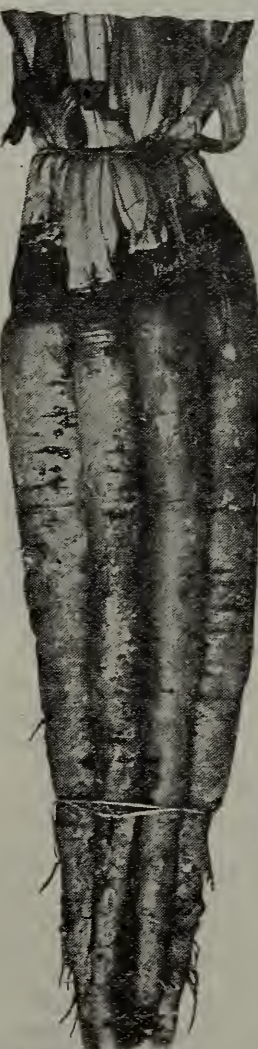
**Rhubarb Roots** —20c each; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. By express, 15c each; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50; \$3.00 per 100.

## SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

**Culture.**—Sow in March or April in rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; eight pounds, one acre.

### Mammoth Sandwich Island

—The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior to the old varieties in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. We have taken great care in the selection of our seed stock so as to produce not only good size, but the smoothest roots possible, qualities that will be appreciated both by market and private growers. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. By express, \$1.75 per lb.



Mammoth Sandwich  
Island Salsify.



# RADISH

**CULTURE.**—To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or sown in the same drill with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips. When forced in hot-beds, they must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the winter varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow 50 feet; 15 to 20 pounds one acre.

## Early Red or Scarlet Turnip

—No radish is more popular for the home garden. A quick growing, round red radish, with small tops; rich red color; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 3 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70c per lb.



Early Red or Scarlet Turnip Radish.

**Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip (Rosy Gem).**—A fine forcing radish. Very early; makes beautiful, deep scarlet roots, with white tip; crisp, tender and mild. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.



Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip Radish.

## Extra Early Scarlet Globe

(Non Plus Ultra).—One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.



Extra Early Scarlet Globe.

**French Breakfast** —A rapid grower. Beautiful bright scarlet with pure white tip. Crisp, sweet and tender. Fine for forcing in frames and for the open ground. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.



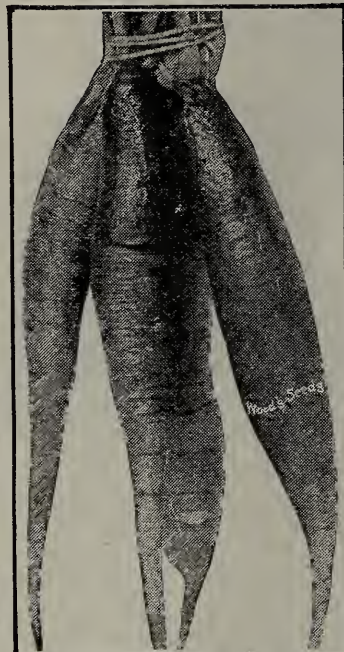
Extra Early Scarlet Olive Shaped

**Mixed Turnip Radishes** —All of the early turnip radishes mixed; just the thing for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.

**Long White Icicle** or **LADY FINGER.**—The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 20 to 25 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety. Splendidly adapted for forcing and for outdoor growing. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 1b. 80 cts.

**Wood's Early Frame** —One of the earliest radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet, and earlier. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.

**Chartier Long Scarlet** —A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.



Brightest Long Scarlet.

## Brightest Long Scarlet

A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about 25 days when planted outdoors; has a small top and no neck; bright scarlet color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

**White Strasburg** —An excellent summer radish, withstands severe heat and grows quickly. Handsome, long, tapering; skin and flesh pure white; firm, crisp and tender. Can be pulled five weeks from sowing, but may be allowed to grow, retaining crispness even when the roots are old and large. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.

## Mixed Long Radishes

—All varieties mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid.** By express, 75 cts. per lb.

## WINTER RADISHES

Sow during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors, or in a damp, cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

**Chinese or Celestial** —A quick-growing radish for sowing either in the fall or spring; keeps in prime condition a long time; mild, crisp and never woody. Flesh and skin white. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid.** By express, 90 cts. per lb.

**Rose China Winter** —Roots cylindrical; color bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.

**Long Black Spanish** —One of the latest and hardiest of radishes. Oblong in shape; of large size. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.

**Long White Spanish** —Flesh is white, firm and pungent. Grows 6 to 8 inches long. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid.** By express, 80 cts. per lb.



Long White Icicle.



White Strasburg.

By express, 80 cts. per lb.



## SQUASH or CYMLING

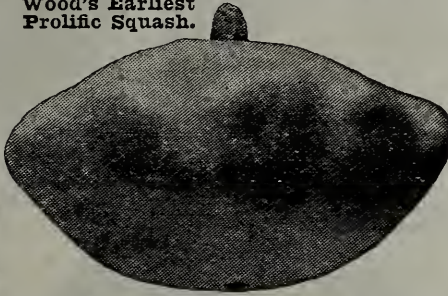
**Culture.**—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering. Apply Bug Death, land plaster, air-slaked lime or Paris Green to keep off bugs; for the large squash bug, use kerosene emulsion. Plant summer sorts, 1 ounce to 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds to an acre; winter sorts, 1 ounce to 10 hills, 3 to 4 pounds to an acre.

### Wood's Earliest Prolific

—One of our own distinctive introductions and one that has proved

of the greatest value to our market-gardeners and truckers. Florida truckers, who grow for the earliest market, grow every season hundreds of acres for shipment to the large Northern markets. Being earlier than any other squash, it readily commands high prices, and has proved quite a profitable variety. It is ten days earlier than the Early White Bush, is of the same bush growth and about the same shaped fruits, except that the scallops are not so pronounced, the squashes being better filled out and contain more flesh. The vines are of the true bush form, two feet high, of vigorous growth, giving the plant great producing power. If you want

### Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash.



the earliest squashes in your garden, you must grow Wood's Earliest Prolific. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.40 postpaid. By express, \$1.30 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, lb. \$1.25.

### Mammoth White Bush

—Quite similar to the Early White Bush from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.30 postpaid. By express, \$1.20 per lb. 5 lbs. and over, lb. \$1.15.



Mammoth White Bush.

### Early White Bush

or **PATTY-PAN CYMLING.**—For many years the most popular squash for shipping, for nearby markets and home use. It is early, very prolific, an excellent shipper; light cream color. In every way a good yielding and satisfactory squash. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. By express, \$1.10 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$1.05 per lb.



Early White Bush Squash.

### Mammoth Yellow Bush

—Except in the color of its fruits this is very similar to Mammoth White Bush, but is much larger. It has rich deep orange skin; the flesh is rich creamy yellow and of very fine quality. It is of true bush form and a very abundant yielder. Sometimes called Golden Custard. Although the white variety is more generally grown a great many of our customers prefer the yellow because of its more attractive color when cooked. In quality it is in every way equal to the white, with the advantage of being larger. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb.

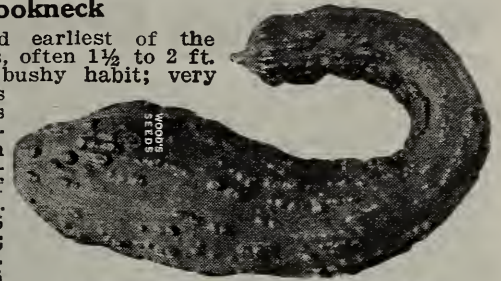


Mammoth Yellow Bush Squash.

30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.

## Giant Summer Crookneck

—The largest and earliest of the crookneck squashes, often 1½ to 2 ft. long. Of dwarf, bushy habit; very productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.45 postpaid. By express, \$1.35 per lb.



Giant Summer Crookneck Squash.

## Golden Summer Crookneck

—A standard variety, early and productive; about a foot long, with crooked neck and densely warted surface. Color, bright yellow, quality fine. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.



Hubbard Squash.

**Hubbard** —One of the most widely grown winter squashes. Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for squash pies. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

**Delicious** —We recommend this as one of the most desirable fall and winter squashes for the South. Somewhat similar to the Hubbard, having a dark olive green, hard shell; but superior in flavor, and a reliable cropper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85 postpaid. By express, \$1.75 per lb.

## SPINACH

**Culture.**—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, 1½ to 2 ft. between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow from September to December 15. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill, 12 to 15 lbs. one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should be planted after frost is over.

### New Zealand

—Thrives during the hottest summer weather and in any soil, rich or poor, a single plant covering a space about 4 feet square. The tender tips may be cut every few days; after cutting the plant puts out new growth and continues till frost. Soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. lb.

### Round Thick-Leaved

—Excellent for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.



New Zealand Spinach.

### Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale

—Very early, hardy, and grows rapidly; leaves curled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Oz. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 35 cts. per lb.

### Long Season

—Similar to the Norfolk Savoy, but has a larger and broader leaf and stands longer without running to seed. Makes a dense rosette of thick, tender and succulent dark green leaves. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 3 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, 50 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 45 cts. per lb.



# Wood's High Grade Tomatoes

**CULTURE.**—Six or 8 weeks before frost is over sow  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch deep in hot-beds, in pots or shallow boxes in the house, and when they have made 4 leaves transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them so that, when set out in the open ground, they will be strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the one most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. If all useless growth is removed by pinching out the side branches, the plants may be set closer and will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre.

**Bonnie Best (Scarlet).**—Prof. Watts, in the Market-Growers Journal, says "Bonnie Best grows in favor as one not more than a day or two later—a vigorous grower, enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits from the hot sun. The color is an intense velvety glowing scarlet; ripens evenly up to the stem. It is round, slightly flattened at stem end, but thicker through than most tomatoes. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity of size and smoothness; no rough fruits. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. By express, \$3.00 per lb.



Bonnie Best.

## Success



Success Tomato.

**(Scarlet).**—A variety of very decided merit, producing beautiful fruits of the finest quality, handsome appearance, and large size. Vines strong and vigorous, with abundant foliage; fruits smooth and free from cracks; unusually meaty and ripens evenly throughout. Makes uniformly large-sized tomatoes of handsome color and great solidity. It is very well adapted both for private use and market. As a standard main crop tomato we do not hesitate to recommend it highly. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. By express, \$3.00 per lb.

## Spark's Earliana



Spark's Earliana.

that can be had. Other tomatoes may be as early as Earliana, but none are earlier. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10, postpaid. By express, \$3.00 per lb.

**BLIGHT PROOF TOMATOES.**—Blight is causing a serious condition for tomato growers. Look on page 3 for blight proof varieties recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

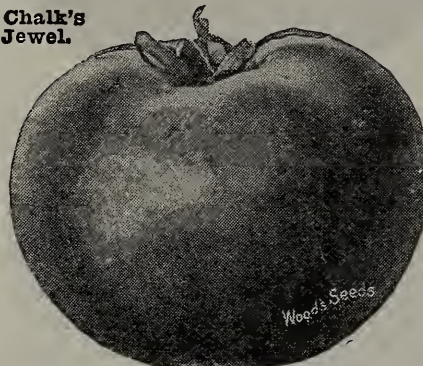
**June Pink** — Except in color, the June Pink is identical with Spark's Earliana. It is of special value to truckers who grow for markets where the pink tomatoes are preferred. Is fully as early as the Earliana, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. To those who want a first early and first-class pink tomato we recommend June Pink. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid.

June Pink.



By express, \$3.00 per lb.

## Chalk's Jewel



## Chalk's Jewel (Bright Scarlet.)

—Extra early in maturity, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of larger size and sweeter flavor. It is bright red or scarlet; in quality and handsome appearance like the Matchless, but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy, vigorous and robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field, as it is claimed that it withstands cool weather and blight where more tender sorts would

be injured. It continues bearing through a long season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. By express, \$3.00 per lb.

## Matchless (Bright Red).

One of the best main-crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Always large, even at the end of the season. Fine both for the private and market garden and canning. The Matchless is what we would call a thoroughly dependable tomato. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. By express, \$2.75 per lb.



Matchless.

**Favorite (Dark Red).**—This will always be a "favorite," especially for growing in the home garden. Very prolific, solid and ripens early and evenly; smooth, free from cracks; holds its size till the end of the season, and of first-class quality. Fine canner. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. By express, \$2.75 per lb.



Perfection.

## Perfection

**(Bright Red).**—A handsome early, perfectly smooth tomato of excellent quality. The skin is tough, the fruits solid; fine for market and home use, also a good canner. It ripens ten days earlier than Stone and holds its good size till the end of the season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. By express, lb. \$2.75



# Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato

THE GREATEST TOMATO  
IN THE WORLD



Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato.

## WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT BRIMMER

Last year I raised some Brimmer Tomatoes that weighed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 lbs. each. They were the admiration of all who saw them.—V. S. LUSK, Buncombe Co., N. C.

Have grown your Brimmer Tomato for six years and have never found any tomato that surpasses it in any sense. I picked ten tomatoes that weighed  $12\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.—M. G. RUARK, Baltimore, Md.

There seems to be no room for improvement in Brimmer Tomato.—C. E. CHILDRESS, Wake Co., N. C.

Last year I raised Brimmer Tomatoes weighing 1,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. They were very much admired.—MISS MARY B. BROWN, New Hanover Co., N. C.

The Brimmer Tomatoes I got from you last year were the finest I ever saw. If any one wants the best tomato in the world, get Wood's Brimmer.—C. L. MARKHAM, Wake Co., North Carolina.

Your Brimmer Tomato just beats anything I have ever seen.—LEONARD STANCH, Harnett Co., N. C.

I have raised the Brimmer Tomato. It is the finest in the world.—RALPH SIMMONS, Catawba Co., N. C.

I had fine luck with the Brimmer Tomato seeds bought of you last year. Had four to weigh 11 lbs. 4 ozs.—DAVIS TWYMAN, Fulton Co., Ga.

Your seeds always give me perfect satisfaction as to growth and as to name. I tried your famous Brimmer Tomato this spring and was so well pleased that I have put in an order for an ounce to be sure for next spring. They are the finest I ever had.—GEO. MILLER, Jefferson Co., Fla.

If there is a better or bigger tomato than your Brimmer I have never seen it, and I have been gardening a good many years.—S. B. WILLIAMS, Richland Co., S. C.

I never could eat tomatoes until I tried Wood's Brimmer. I can enjoy them, knowing they will not bring on any bad after effects.—G. T. GRAHAM, Augusta Co., Ga.

The man who isn't pleased with Brimmer just can't be satisfied.—H. R. MILLER, Knox Co., Tenn.



One Setting of Brimmer Tomatoes.  
(Reproduced from photograph.)

We found this grand tomato at the Jamestown Exposition, where it was awarded the **Grand Prize for size and quality**. We were immediately struck with its splendid appearance and secured a supply of the seeds to test in our trial grounds. Our tests proved conclusively that its merits had not been exaggerated in any particular. We had never grown a tomato that could compare with it in size, weight, solidity, meatiness and splendid flavor.

**Size and Weight** Some idea of the size and weight to which this splendid tomato grows may be had from reading the few letters below. These letters are samples of hundreds we have received telling of single fruits grown weighing from 12 ounces to 3 pounds and from 15 to 18 inches in circumference.

**Solid and Meaty** We had supposed that in our specially selected strain of Ponderosa the limit in solidity and meatiness had been reached. The Brimmer is practically all meat, has fewer seeds than any tomato we have ever grown, and it is one of the very few tomatoes that is **absolutely without a core**. The flavor is mild, delicate and free from the acidity found in many other tomatoes.

**Productiveness** The Brimmer is not the earliest tomato, although not more than 5 to 7 days later than the extra earlies, but the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for any want of earliness. The vines are vigorous, luxuriant and healthy and bear a tremendous load of fruit right up to frost, the fruits holding their size till the end of the season. On October 1st, after picking since July 5th, a crop near Richmond still had 6 to 8 quarts of large fruits to the vine.

**Quality** This is the point we wish to emphasize particularly, the Brimmer's strongest points being its delicious quality and flavor. The well shaped, perfectly formed, solid, bright red fruits make a most tempting dish when sliced, but they must be eaten to be fully appreciated. Many who have never been able to enjoy tomatoes because of their acidity can eat the Brimmer with impunity.

**For Canning** There is only one single objection that can be raised—they are too large for the cans generally used. However, there are always enough smaller fruits to supply what is to be canned for home use.

**Price:** Pkt. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

**CULTURE.**—To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, train to a single stem, tie the vines up to strong 5-foot stakes; this gives ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply of massive luscious fruits right up to frost.

**BRIMMER PLANTS** —Ready April, May, June, and July. **Hot-bed** plants, 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 per 100 postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100. Transplanted plants, 40 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.65 per 100 postpaid. By express, 55 cts. per doz.; 50 for 85 cts.; \$1.50 per 100.



## Wood's Improved Ponderosa

(Deep Purple.)

In selecting our improved strain of Ponderosa we have aimed to eliminate its tendency toward roughness and yet retain the many fine qualities that made this variety famous. We have improved it wonderfully, and the stock we offer is much smoother and better than is generally sold. With the exception of our famous Brimmer, it is undoubtedly the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, free from blight, and prodigious and continuous bearers. They seem independent of droughts—during an unprecedented dry spell a few years ago, without once watering the plants, we had tomatoes weighing a pound and over, almost all solid meat, of the most delicious flavor. **Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.25; 1b. \$4.60 postpaid. By express, \$4.50 per lb.**



**Livingston's Coreless****Livingston's  
Coreless**

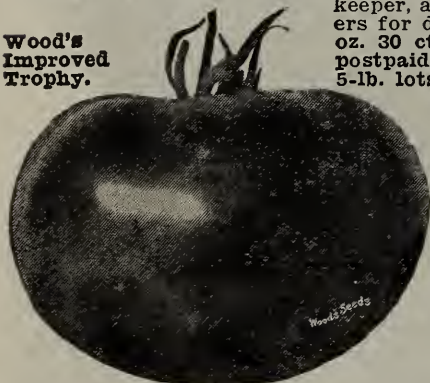
(Bright Red).—Almost round, the depression at the stem being almost eliminated. It is immensely productive, clusters of 4 to 7 fruits are produced 6 to 8 inches apart along the stem. All the fruits are of good size, many of them large—12 to 15 ounces—and all free of core. It makes a fine slicing tomato, the bright red, meaty slices presenting a most attractive dish. Solid and very firm; ripens all over and right up to the stem at the same time. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 90 cts.; 1b. \$3.35 postpaid.** By express, \$3.25 per lb.

**Early Acme****Early Acme (Purple.)**

Through all the years that Acme has been grown, none of the newer varieties have supplanted it in popular favor, and it is still one of the best sellers. Early and bears till cut off by frost. The tomatoes are always round, smooth, solid, of good size, and free from cracks; borne in clusters of four or five; the quality and flavor are beyond criticism. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; 1b. \$2.85 postpaid.** By express, \$2.75 per lb.

**Livingston's Globe**

(Purple Pink).—An extra good, all-round tomato of a distinct globe shape,

**Livingston's Globe****Wood's  
Improved  
Trophy.**

cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; 1b. \$2.85 postpaid. By express, \$2.75 per lb.

**Golden Queen** or **YELLOW TROPHY.**—Makes large, handsome, smooth tomatoes of fine quality. One of the best yellow sorts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00; 1b. \$3.60 postpaid.** By express, \$3.50 per lb.

**Yellow Plum**—A fine preserving tomato; makes small, uniform sized fruits of delicate flavor as a preserve. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; 1b. \$4.60 postpaid.** By express, \$4.50 per lb.

**Wood's Improved Beauty**

(Purple).—If in doubt about what tomato to grow, you will make no mistake in planting our improved strain of Beauty. It comes early and always pleases. Always smooth and large, of perfect form and quality. Borne in clusters of 4 to 6 large fruits, retaining its splendid size to the end of the season. It ripens early; flesh very firm; and seldom cracks after a rain. It would be hard to find a more uniformly satisfactory medium early tomato. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 85 cts.; 1b. \$3.10 postpaid.** By express, \$3.00 per lb.

**Improved Wood's  
Beauty.****Dwarf  
Champion.****Dwarf Champion (Purple  
Pink).**

Sometimes called the Tree Tomato. Especially desirable for small gardens as they may be grown as close as three feet apart. Vines are stiff and upright, holding the fruits well off the ground. Smooth and attractive, firm, solid, with thick flesh and meaty center. Bears in clusters of 3 to 5 good-sized fruits and continues in bearing until frost. We recommend it particularly for the small home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1; 1b. \$3.60 postpaid.** By express, \$3.50 per lb.

**Stone (Bright Scar-  
let)**

—One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes of good quality. Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes for home use, canning and the market. Is of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight. It makes most attractive and salable fruits, firm and uniform. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.; 1b. \$2.60 postpaid.** By express, 1b. \$2.50; 5 lbs. and over, \$2.35 per lb.

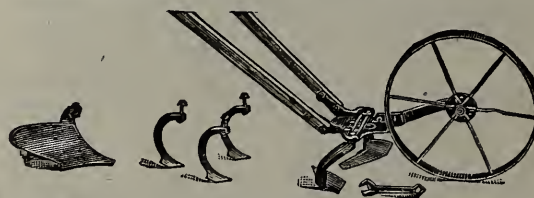
**Stone.****Tomato Plants**

Ready after April 15th. Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Acme, Stone and Ponderosa. As it is not possible always to have all varieties at the right size, we reserve the right to send another variety. We will of course send a variety as near as possible to the kind ordered.

**Hot-bed plants, 15 cts. per doz.; 50 for 40 cts.; 65 cts. per 100 postpaid.** By express 10 cts. per doz.; 50 for 30 cts.; 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

**Transplanted plants, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100 postpaid.** By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

**Brimmer Tomato Plants.**—See page 35 for prices.



small. No. 17 will plow, cultivate and weed, and do it better and quicker than with old-fashioned tools. The full line described on page 56.

**Planet Jr. No. 17 Plow, Cultivator, Rake and Hoe.** This is only one of a splendid, well built line of garden tools, at least one of which ought to be in every garden, however



# Turnip and Rutabaga

**CULTURE.**—Spring sowings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowings there is nothing equal to the Milans, the Red Top Globes, Purple Top Strapleaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, sow in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, cover  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep, and thin out to prevent overcrowding.

**To Keep for Winter:** Store the roots in a cool cellar and cover with sand, or they may be put into pits or kilns outside. Pile the turnips on a well-drained situation, cover them with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost.

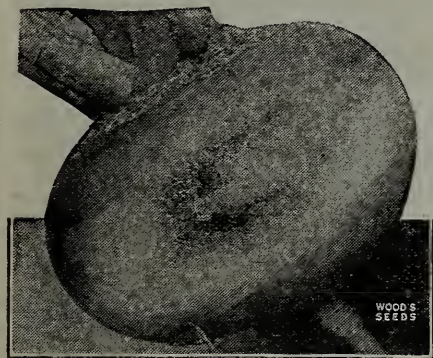
One ounce sows 100 feet of drill;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. sows one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; sow salad varieties 3 lbs. to acre.

**Milan Turnips** —The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are the earliest varieties grown, at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table.

**EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.**—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

**EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.**—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. By express, \$1.50 per lb.

**Wood's Improved Red Top White Globe** —An improved strain grown from roots selected for size, shape, quality and small tops. Very popular for market and home use, also for stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid. By express, 75 cts. per lb.



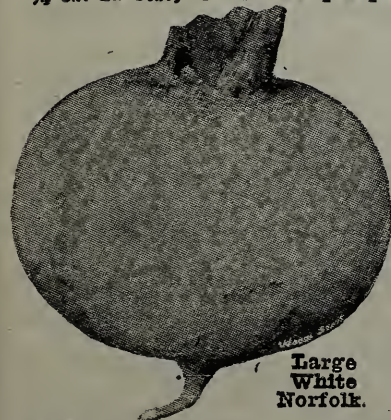
Wood's Improved Red Top Globe.

with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties, and the best seller. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

**EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.**—Exactly like the Early-Red or Purple-Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

**LONG WHITE COWHORN.**—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, \$1.00 per lb.

**POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE.**—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.



Large White Norfolk.

**WHITE SWEET GERMAN.**—Fine for table and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

**MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.**—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for the table, market and stock feeding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

**EARLY RED, or PURPLE TOP (Flat Strap-leaved).**—Flat; white

**LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.**—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

**LARGE WHITE GLOBE.**—One of the biggest yielders; solid and firm. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

**SOUTHERN SNOW WHITE GLOBE.**—Very superior large white, round turnip. Flesh firm and solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

**WHITE EGG.**—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per lb.

**LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.**—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

Amber, or Yellow Globe.



**PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.**—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

**GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY.**—One of

the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

**Mixed Turnip Seeds**—A fine home garden mixture of all varieties on this page. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

## SALAD VARIETIES

**SOUTHERN PRIZE or DIXIE.**—Hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per lb.

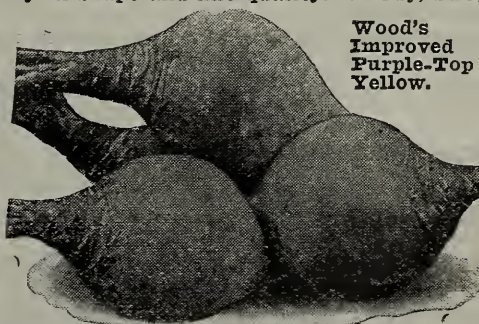
**SEVEN TOP.**—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per lb.

## RUTA BAGA or SWEDE

**CULTURE.**—Sow in July, or early in August, in drills; thin out and keep clear of weeds. See under head of turnip culture for directions for storing for winter.

**Wood's Improved Purple Top Yellow** —An improved strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet,

a good keeper and the best shaped and most productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.



Wood's Improved Purple-Top Yellow.

**PURPLE-TOP YELLOW.**—The old

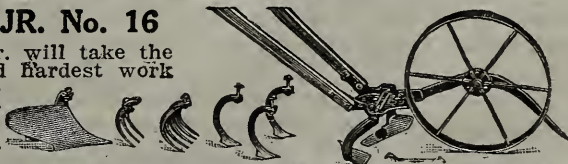
standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder; good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

**LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN.**—The flesh is white, firm, sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts. postpaid. By express, 60 cts. per lb.

**BREADSTONE, or BUDLONG.**—Makes handsome medium-sized roots of superior table quality. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.

## PLANET JR. No. 16

A Planet Jr. will take the drudgery and hardest work out of gardening, and make it a real pleasure. Look on page 56 and select the one that suits you best, and you will thank us for telling you about them.





## HERBS

Only comparatively few housewives know the delicious and appetizing flavors to be had by the addition to many dishes of one or more of the old-fashioned herbs. They are easily grown and preserved for use simply by drying and placing in tight jars. No order for garden seeds should fail to include them.

**Culture.**—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

**TO PRESERVE HERBS**, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

**ANISE.**—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant taste and smell. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinal purposes. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.

**BALM.**—A perennial, easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor, somewhat similar to lemons, and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

**SWEET BASIL.**—A hardy annual from East Indies. The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves, and it is used for flavoring soups and stews. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

**BENE.**—The leaves put into a tumbler of water makes a drink beneficial in case of diarrhoea. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

**BORAGE.**—A hardy annual, used as a pot herb, also for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

**CARAWAY.**—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Can be sown either in the spring or fall, but fall is the best, as the plants will give a large yield of seed the following season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

**CATNIP, or CATMINT.**—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nerve for infants. Can be sown either in the fall or spring, in drills 10 inches apart. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

**CORIANDER.**—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

**DILL.**—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm pungent taste. It is used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

**SWEET FENNEL.**—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.

**HOREHOUND.**—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

**LAVENDER.**—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

**SWEET MARJORAM.**—A perennial, the tender tops of which are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

**ROSEMARY.**—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

**RUE.**—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for roup in fowls. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

**SAGE.**—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. The plants will survive the winter and may be divided, when they will grow off and produce a second crop of superior quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

**SUMMER SAVORY.**—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings and soups. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

**TANSY.**—For making bitters. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

**THYME.**—A perennial, used both medicinally and for culinary purposes. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. Sow early in the spring. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

**WORMWOOD.**—Tops and leaves, gathered and dried in July and August, when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; also kept in vinegar to apply to ulcers, sprains and bruises. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

## Vegetable Plants and Roots

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped late in the week unless specially ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety of plant ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. **Special prices on 5,000 or more plants.**

**EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS.**—Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch. Ready January, February, March and April. 50 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

**EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS for Fall Setting.**—Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. Ready in October and November. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

**LATE CABBAGE PLANTS.**—Late Flat Dutch and Late Drum-head. Ready June, July, August and September. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

**BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS.**—See page 35 for prices.

**HOT-BED TOMATO PLANTS.**—Bonnie Best, Earliana, June Pink, Beauty, Acme, Stone and Ponderosa. Ready April, May, June and July. 15 cts. per doz.; 50 for 40 cts.; 65 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 10 cts. per doz.; 50 for 30 cts.; 50 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

**TRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS.**—See Hot-Bed Plants for varieties. 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

**CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.**—Ready January, February, March, July and August. \$1.25 per 100, postpaid. By express, \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

**LETTUCE PLANTS.**—Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston. Ready February, March, April, September, October and November. 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

**CELERY PLANTS.**—Pascal, Golden Heart, Winter Queen and White Plume. Ready June, July and August. 60 cts. per 100, postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

**EGG PLANTS.**—Ready May, June and July. 30 cts. per doz.; \$1.40 per 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

**PEPPER PLANTS.**—Ruby King, Bull Nose and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 25 cts. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. By express, 20 cts. per doz.; 90 cts. per 100; \$7.50 per 1,000.

**SWEET POTATO PLANTS.**—Ready May and June. 50 cts. per 100 postpaid. By express, 40 cts. per 100; \$3.50 per 1,000.

**ASPARAGUS ROOTS (2 years old).**—Palmetto, by mail postpaid, 50 for 90 cts.; \$1.50 per 100. By express, 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$3.75; \$7.25 per 1,000. Conover's Colossal, by mail postpaid, 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100. By express, 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.15 per 100; 500 for \$3.65; \$7.00 per 1,000.

**RHUBARB ROOTS.**—Ready November 1st, till May. 20 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz. postpaid. By express, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per doz.; 50 for \$4.50; \$3.00 per 100.

**HORSE RADISH ROOTS.**—Ready November 1st, till May. 30 cts. per doz.; 50 for 65 cts.; \$1.10 for 100, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. per doz.; 50 for 60 cts.; \$1.00 per 100; 500 for \$4.00; \$7.00 per 1,000.

**SAGE ROOTS.**—20 cts. each, postpaid. By express 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

**THYME ROOTS.**—20 cts. each, postpaid. By express 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

## BIRD SEEDS

Safeguard the health of your birds by feeding only well re-cleaned seeds. We use only the highest grade seeds in our "Songster's Food," such as will keep your birds in perfect condition.

**WOOD'S SONGSTERS FOOD.**—The highest grade of mixed bird seeds in the proper proportions. Each package contains a piece of cuttle fish bone. Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid. By express, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

**CANARY SEED.**—Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75 postpaid. By express, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50.

**HEMP SEED.**—Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.85 postpaid. By express, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60.

**RAPE.**—Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70 postpaid. By express, lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45.

**IMPORTED MILLET.**—Lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts. postpaid. By express, lb. 12 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; \$6.25 per 100 lbs.

**SUNFLOWER.**—Lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00 postpaid. By express, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; \$15.00 per 100 lbs.

**CUTTLE FISH BONE.**—Lb. \$1.10 postpaid. By express, lb. \$1.00.



# HIGH-GRADE TOBACCO SEEDS

ONE OUNCE WILL SOW

50 SQUARE YARDS

**CULTURE.**—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. Methods of curing differ according to the variety and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, etc.



**For Cigarettes** the following are preferred: Narrow Leaf Oronoko, Improved Gold Leaf, Adcock, Conqueror, Warne, Improved White Stem Oronoko, Improved Long Leaf Gooch, Improved Yellow Oronoko, Granville County Yellow, Improved Hester, Hyco, and Bradley Broad Leaf.

## Select Varieties

Each, Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00; 1b. \$3.50, postpaid.

**Narrow Leaf Oronoko** or **Caroline Sun-Cured**. Especially adapted for sun-cured wrappers and plug fillers, for which purposes it cures a light even brown color. When flue-cured it makes a fine bright plug wrapper and cigarette filler. Grown on strong land and topped low, it makes a fine heavy export leaf. The leaf is long and of medium width. Adapted to a wide range of soils from light sandy to heavy clay.

**Adcock** —One of the best tobaccos for poor land. The leaf, though not long, is broad for its length; they are set well apart on the stalk, exposing a greater surface to the sun, resulting in a more uniform ripening and more even crop. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils; makes fine cigarette cutters and smokers; cures bright.

**Improved Gold Leaf** —A splendid combination of size, weight and quality. The leaf is long, broad, very similar to Warne, but of finer texture and less inclined to have green shoulders. It has been thoroughly tried out by both growers and manufacturers and has stood every test and proved one of the best of the bright tobaccos.

**Warne** —Has no superior for bright wrappers. The leaf is large, of good breadth, tough and silky. Among the most generally grown tobaccos, and one of the most popular and satisfactory.

**Improved Yellow Oronoko**.—For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures easily a bright color, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length of leaf. Does best on light gray overlying yellow clay.

**Improved White Stem Oronoko**.—Fine for wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. Best adapted to light gray or sandy soils.

**Improved Hester**.—For wrappers, cutters, fillers or cigars. It has a fairly long leaf of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Best adapted to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.

**Improved Long-Leaf Gooch**.—For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright tobacco. Succeeds on light or sandy soils.

**Kentucky Yellow**.—A fine, large, broad-leaved tobacco for strips, dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to chocolate, alluvial and rich red clay soils, producing heavier than any other sorts.

**Conqueror**.—One of the best bright tobaccos for wrappers and cutters. Of a beautiful oval shape. Best suited to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay.

## Cigar Varieties

**Choice Havana**.—An Americanized Havana, used for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Has a very large, long, fine quality leaf; very early, making two crops a season in some sections. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00; 1b. \$3.50.

**Connecticut Seed Leaf**.—Our seed is Connecticut grown; a stocky plant; leaves not very long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00; 1b. \$3.50.

We can also supply the following well-known varieties:

**Hyco, Flanagan, Virginia Sun-Cured, Bradley Broad-Leaf, Lizard Tail, Willow Leaf, Famous, Deer Tongue, Tuckahoe, Tilley, Hickory Pryor and Missouri Broad-Leaf.** Prices: Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85 cts.; 1b. \$3.00.

**Persian Rose, Granville County Yellow, Cuban Seed-Leaf and Yellow-Mammoth.** Prices: Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. \$1.00; 1b. \$3.50.

## Worm Your Tobacco by Machinery

You can do it with less trouble and much more thoroughly by using a **DRY POWDER DUSTER** or a **FEENEY DUSTER** described on page 55. They distribute Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead quickly, evenly and without waste.

## Standard Varieties

Each pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 85 cts.; 1b. \$3.00 postpaid.

**One Sucker**.—A dark manufacturing sort, of good breadth, long leaf, and rich quality. Best suited to alluvial, chocolate and rich red clay soils.

**Big Oronoko**.—A very large and heavy variety for fillers and strips. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. Cures well and has unusual weight and body. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red clay soils.

**Sweet, or Little Oronoko**.—Makes the finest fillers and the best natural chewing leaf. Cures a rich red; long and narrow leaf; tough and waxy. Best adapted to rich red and gray soils. Fine for sun-curing.

**Blue Pryor**.—A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers, and a rich export tobacco; best adapted for rich alluvial soils.

**Yellow Pryor**.—Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and on rich red land will make a mahogany of the finest quality and almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor. Adapted to gray land with red subsoil.

**Medley Pryor**.—A very rich, heavy tobacco, and suitable for the same soils and purposes as Blue Pryor.

**Broad Leaf Gooch**.—A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes good mahogany wrappers, as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soils.



# Woods High Grade Flower Seeds

**The Soil** best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed. A good plan is to cover the place where the seeds are to be sown with pine-tags, coarse manure, leaves and other litter, and allow it to remain for a few weeks. The soil will then be finely pulverized and in a splendid condition to start the seeds.

**Sow the Seeds** either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seed should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. After sowing, water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, but be sure not to keep the young plants saturated as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes or in the open ground if warm enough.

## FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

it in both lists. Note carefully the heights

**FOR CUT FLOWERS.**—Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Alyssum, Aster, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Flowering Centaureas, Chrysanthemum, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Bush Escholtzia, Gaillardia, Heliotrope, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Miniature Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, and Zinnia.

**FOR EDGING AND LOW BORDERS.**—Alyssum, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Daisy, Forget-Me-Not, Ice Plant, Lobelia, Portulaca, Pyrethrum and Virginian Stocks.

**FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.**—6 to 12 inches high. Acroclinium, Alyssum, Brachycome, Candytuft, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Dwarf Cockscomb, Daisy, Dianthus, Forget-Me-Not, Lobelia, Mignonette, Nemophila, Oxalis, Pansy, Bedding Petunia, Dwarf Phlox, Iceland Poppy, Pyrethrum, Portulaca, Cupid Sweet Peas, Verbena, Virginian Stocks and Miniature and Tom Thumb Zinnias.

To aid those not familiar with the uses to which flowers may be put, we have classified them below. Where a variety is suitable for two uses, we have entered of the plants so that a proper selection may be made.

**FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING.**—1 to 2 feet high. Ageratum, Amaranthus, Antirrhinum or Snapdragon, Aquilegia or Columbine, Asters, Balsam, Begonia Veron, Cacalia, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Catchfly, Clarkia, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Centaurea, Dwarf Cockscomb, Shasta Daisy, Dianthus or Pinks, Escholtzia, Feverfew, Forget-Me-Not, Geranium, Gaillardia, Gilia, Godetia, Heliotrope, Dwarf Larkspur, Linum, Lychnis, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Mignonette, Bush Morning Glory, Dwarf Nasturtium, Nigella, Petunia, Phlox, Pyrethrum, Poppy, Rose Campion, Salpiglossis, Salvia, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Stocks, Sweet William, Verbena, Virginian Stocks, Vinca, Wallflower, and Zinnia.

### PLANT IN BOXES AND TRANSPLANT.

—Ageratum, Alyssum, Aster, Calendula, Canterbury Bells, Calliopsis, Chrysanthemum, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Godetia, Marigold, Marvel of Peru, Petunia, Ricinus, Salvia, Sweet William and Verbena. These may also be planted where they are to grow.

**FOR TALL BEDS, GROUPS AND BACK-GROUNDS.**—Abutilon, Amaranthus, Calendula, Calliopsis, Canna, Canterbury Bells, Tall and Plumed Cockscomb, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Digitalis, Hollyhock, Kochia or Burning Bush, Perennial Larkspur, Lychnis, African Marigold, Nicotiana, Perennial Phlox, Oriental Poppy, Evening Primrose, Ricinus, Salvia, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa, Stokesia, Sunflower and Zinnia.

**FOR BASKETS AND VASES.**—Alyssum, Abronia, Dusty Miller Centaureas, Clarkia, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Dwarf Morning Glory, Tall Nasturtium, Oxalis, Petunia, Thunbergia, Torenia and Virginian Stocks.

**FOR MOUNDS AND ROCKERIES.**—Abronia, Alyssum, Candytuft, Catchfly, Gilia, Ice Plant, Kenilworth Ivy, Lobelia, Mimulus, Dwarf Morning Glory, Nemophila, Oxalis, Portulaca, Thunbergia, Torenia, and Verbena.

**ANNUALS** attain full growth from seed, bloom and die in one season. Sow Hardy Annuals in March or April, or earlier indoors for transplanting outside. Hardy Annuals may be sown in the fall for earlier spring blooming. They make larger flowers and more brilliant colors than spring sowings.

**PERENNIALS** usually bloom the second year after sowing and continue to bloom for many years. Fall sowings or early sowings indoors usually produce blooms the next season.

**BIENNIALS** bloom the second year after sowing and then die. Like perennials, they may be sown early indoors or in the fall.

**HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS** should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm. Cyclamen, Primulas, and Smilax are tender and should be kept in pots, shifting to larger pots as the growth requires.

**HORNY SHELLED SEEDS** like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.

## Explanation of Abbreviations

H. A.—Hardy Annuals  
H. H. A.—Half Hardy Annuals  
T. A.—Tender Annuals

H. B.—Hardy Biennials  
H. H. B.—Half Hardy Biennials  
T. B.—Tender Biennials

H. P.—Hardy Perennials  
H. H. P.—Half Hardy Perennials  
T. P.—Tender Perennials

**Abronia** umbellata.—A verbená-like trailing plant, bearing rose colored fragrant flowers. Splendid for rock work. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

**Abutilon** (Bell Flower or Flowering Maple).—Beautiful shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many colors; suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. T. P. Height, 2 to 4 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

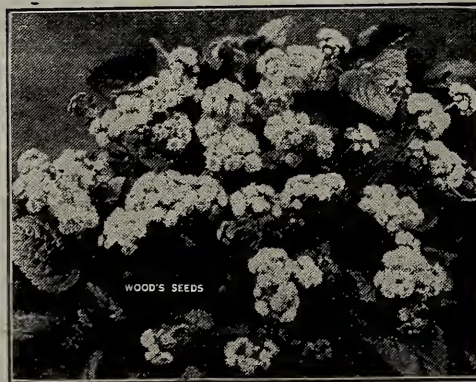
**Acroclinium**—Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H.A. Height, 1 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

**Adlumia** (Allegheny Vine).—An attractive climber, with delicate fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. H.B. Height, 15 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.

**Ageratum** Mexicanum.—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. H.A. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15c.

**AGROSTEMMA.**—See Rose Campion.

**ALLEGHENY VINE.**—See Adlumia.



Ageratum.

**Amaranthus**—Highly ornamental. We offer a splendid mixture of all varieties; some have handsome foliage, others beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. Transplant 2 feet apart. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

**Alyssum**—One of our finest hardy plants for beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Sow early for a continuous bloom; cut away the faded blooms and others will come.

**Little Dorrit.**—A gem for beds, borders, porch and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blooms through summer till fall. Pkt. 7 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

**Saxatile.**—Brilliant golden yellow; showy for permanent borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height 9 inches. H.P. Pkt. 10 cts.

**Little Gem** (Carpet of Snow).—There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. H. A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

**Sweet.**—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 75 cts.

**Ampelopsis** Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy).—A rapid creeper with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, out-houses, etc. H.P. Height 50 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.



# Wood's Superb Asters

For late summer and fall blooming few flowers can compare with the Aster for bedding, borders, pot culture and cutting. Should you not be familiar with the various strains, we recommend our Superb Aster Mixture. It contains all colors of the best and most desirable sorts. Early in the spring, sow indoors in pots or boxes, and transplant to rich soil, or sow later in the open ground, covering one-quarter inch deep with fine earth. H.A.



## SAMPLE'S BRANCHING.

—A beautiful strain of late-flowering Asters, which bear on long stems perfectly formed double flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 1½ to 2 feet high. Branches freely.

Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.  
Pink.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.  
Blue.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.  
Dark Scarlet.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.  
All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.

## Victoria Aster.



## VICTORIA ASTERS.

—A magnificent race, distinguished by an elegant and regular over-lapping of the petals. Each plant bears 20 to 30 very double flowers, 4 inches across, of many delicate and some gorgeous shades. 15 to 18 inches high.

Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.  
Pink.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.  
Light Blue.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.  
Dark Scarlet.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.  
All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

**Aquilegia** (Columbine).—Charming, hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either in fall or spring.

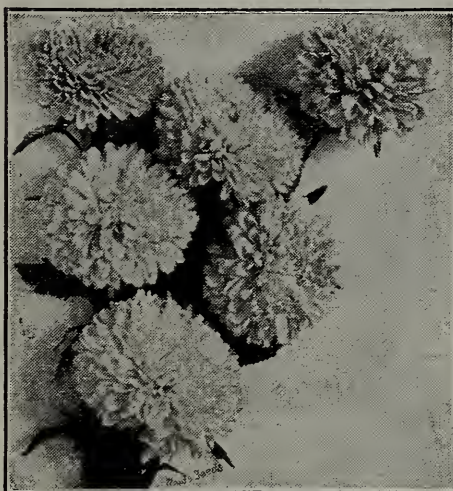
**Double and Single Mixed.**—All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

**Antirrhinum** (Snapdragon).—Showy and useful border plants, producing a great variety of brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good soil. Blooms the first season. H. P. Height 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts.

**Balloon Vine** (Love-in-a-Puff).—Very pretty, rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed-pods. H.H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5c. oz. 30c.

**Balsam Apple**—Ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade; grows quickly. Fruit changes from yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. H.H.A. Height 15 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 35 cts.

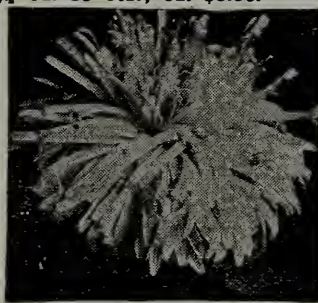
**Balsam Pear**—Climber; the large, prickly pear-shaped fruit, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes an effective painkiller and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. H.H.A. Height 15 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.



Wood's Superb Asters.

## Wood's Superb Aster Mixture

We have spared nothing to make this mixture perfect, incorporating in it the best productions of aster specialists of this country and Europe. It includes not only all the splendid kinds offered on this page, but many others which we purchased especially for this mixture, all beautiful, striking and distinct, giving it a range of color and variety not to be found in any other aster mixture. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.; ¼ oz. 85 cts.; oz. \$3.00.



Ostrich Plume Aster.

All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

## OSTRICH PLUME.

Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, 5 ins. across, with long loosely curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. Exceptionally handsome as cut flowers.

## COMET ASTER.

The flowers are of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

Light Blue.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Crimson.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

Pink.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.

Pure White.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.



Comet Aster.

**GIANT COMET.**—Each plant bears 20 to 30 magnificent large blooms which are of the finest Japanese chrysanthemum type. One of the best asters in cultivation. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

## PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION.

—Large, perfectly formed, brilliantly colored, with petals curving upward and inward. Very double; 3 to 4 inches across.

Pure White.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Pink.—Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Light Blue.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

Crimson.—Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.

All Colors Mixed.—Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.



Peony Flowered Aster.

## GERMAN QUILLED or CHINA ASTER.

General favorites on account of their free blooming qualities. Flowers large, brilliant and of many beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

**CORNFLOWER ASTER.**—See Stokesia Cyanea.

## Balsam

(Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper).—Our greatly improved camellia-flowered strain produces the finest double blooms; the colors range from pure white to dark purple, some spotted and striped. Sow in rich soil for the finest blooms. H.H.A.

**Double Perfection White.**—Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

**Double Mixed Colors.**—Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

**Goliath Balsam**—A real giant among Balsams, often growing 4 feet high and forming symmetrical, well branched, candelabra-like plants that either as single plants or in large flower groups present a striking appearance. The colors as yet are confined to white, rosy-buff, scarlet and violet. It surpasses the older types in the lasting quality of the blooms as well as in the greater proportion of perfectly double flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

**BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.**—See Globe Amaranth.

**BELLIS.**—See Daisy.

**BLACK-EYED SUSAN.**—See Thunbergia.

**BLUE BOTTLE.**—See Centaurea cyanus.

**BOSTON IVY.**—See Ampelopsis.

**BURNING BUSH.**—See Kochia.



Double Balsam.



**Begonia Vernon.**—Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental, first green, changing to red. T. P. Pkt. 15 cts.

**Brachycome** (Swan River Daisy).—Free-flowering dwarf plants for edgings and small beds; bears pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. H.H.A. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

**Bryonopsis**—A climbing annual, with ivy-like pale-green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. H.H.A. Height 10 ft. Pkt. 5 cts.

**Cacalia** (Tassel Flower).—Pretty annual, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long, graceful stems. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.



Calendula.

**Calendula**—Showy, free-flowering annuals of the marigold family. Succeed well in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. Makes a fine cut flower. H.A. Height 1 foot.

**Mixed Varieties.**—A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

**CALIFORNIA POPPY.**—See Escholtzia.



Calliopsis.

**Calliopsis** (Coreopsis).—Beautiful annuals; large bright golden yellow flowers, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height 2 ft.

**Lanceolata.**—Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15c.

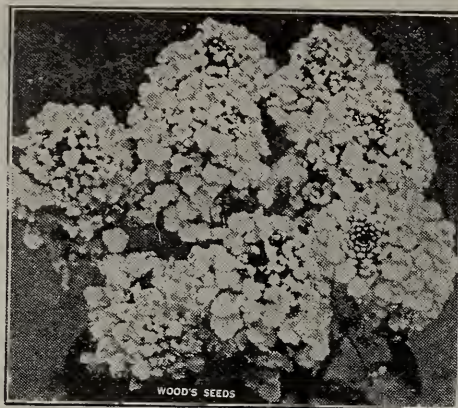
**Golden Wave.**—Large, rich golden yellow flowers with brown centers; very free-flowering. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.

**All Colors Mixed.**—Very rich and showy. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

**CAMPANULA.**—See Canterbury Bells.

**Canary Flower**—A desirable rapid-growing climber. Yellow fringed flowers. H.A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

**SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP** will not only destroy insects on your garden and house plants, but it will induce a vigorous and healthy growth. 3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 25 cts. postpaid.



Candytuft.

**Candytuft**—Indispensable for cutting, very effective in beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Fall sowings bloom earlier. Height 1 foot.

**White Rocket.**—Large trusses. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

**Empress.**—Large pure white flowers resembling hyacinths. Fine for cutting and bedding. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.

**White Perennial.**—An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. Pkt. 15 cts.

**All Colors Mixed.**—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

**Canna** (Indian Shot).—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds in January, transplanting outside in May, and they will bloom till cold weather. For pots and beds use the dwarf sorts; for centers of beds and backgrounds the tall kinds.

**Crozy's Large Flowering.**—A fine mixture of the best dwarf French varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

**Tall Varieties Mixed.**—All colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

**Canna Roots.**—See Bulbs, page 53.



Canterbury Bells.

**Canterbury Bells**—Beautiful hardy biennials, bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height 2½ feet.

**Single.**—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

**Double.**—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.

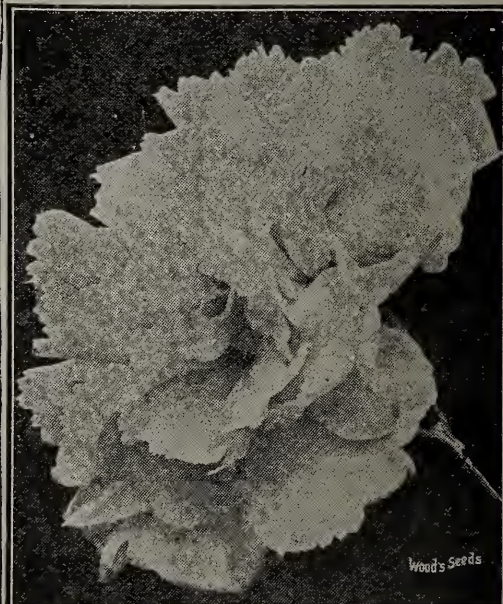
**Calycanthema** (Cup- and -Saucer).—Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.

**BON-ARBOR.** An ideal fertilizer for flowers; odorless, soluble in water, and easy to use. By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1b. 60 cts. By express, ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1b. 50 cts.



Cardinal Climber.

**Cardinal Climber**—There is no annual climber that for beauty, brilliance and rapidity of growth can compare with Cardinal Climber. It grows 30 feet or more, has beautiful fern-like foliage that is literally covered from midsummer till frost with round fiery cardinal red flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, and borne in clusters of 5 to 7 each. Plant in a warm sunny place; file or cut a small notch in each seed to insure germination. Pkt. 15 cts.



**Carnation**—General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. H.H.P.

**Marguerite.**—Blossoms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf, flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 10 cts.

**Chabaud's Perpetual.**—Blossoms in five months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early, robust and hardy. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.

**Finest German Double Mixed.**—A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Pkt. 15 cts.

**Carnations Mixed.**—A splendid mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 45 cts.; oz. \$1.50.



**Catchfly** (Silene).—Compact, round plants 6 inches high, densely covered with white, pink and red double flowers. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 15 cts.  
**CASTOR BEAN**.—See Ricinus.  
**CELOSIA**.—See Cockscomb.



**Centaurea**—Cornflower or Ragged Robin.

**Centaurea**—The Dusty Miller or white leaved sorts are fine for bedding, borders and hanging baskets. The flowering varieties are universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented, long stemmed; will last for days.

#### FLOWERING VARIETIES.

**Margarita**.—Pure white flower  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches across; delightfully fragrant. H. P. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25 cts.  
**Cyanus** (Ragged Robin or Cornflower).—All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 20 cts.

#### DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES. H.H.P.

**Gymnocarpa**.—Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.  
**Candidissima**.—Foliage deeply cut; silvery white. Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 35 cts.

**CHINESE BELL FLOWER**.—See Abutilon.



**Chrysanthemum.**

**Chrysanthemums** Showy and effective summer-blooming annuals for borders and cut-flowers; thrifty growers and free bloomers. Height 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

**Evening Star**.—Pure golden yellow, 3 to 4 inches across; blooms in ten weeks; fine cut-flower. Pkt. 10 cts.

**Morning Star**.—3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. H.A. Height 10 inches. Pkt. 10 cts.

**Japanese**.—Perennial; bears fantastic incurved double flowers of the finest types. All colors mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.

**Mixed Varieties**.—Annual varieties, all kinds and colors. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 15c.

**Clarkia** A hardy free-blooming, handsome plant of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. H.A. Height 1 foot. Double and single mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 15 cts.



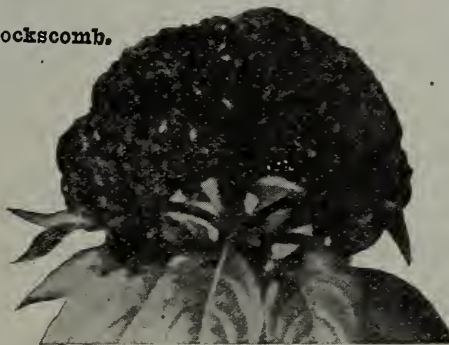
**Clematis.**

**Clematis** Hardy climbers bearing clusters of beautiful vari-colored flowers. Soak for 24 hours before sowing. **Large Flowering**.—Lovely flowers of all colors; hardy. Pkt. 10 cts.

**Flammula**.—Pure white, sweet-scented. Pkt. 5 cts.

**Paniculata**.—Grows 15 to 20 feet a season; covered with a dense sheet of bloom; lasts for years. Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 30 cts.

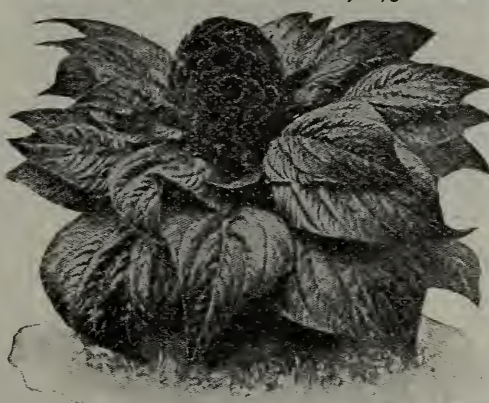
#### Cockscomb.



**Cockscomb** Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Sow in light soil, not too rich. **Celosia or Plumed Varieties**.—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 20 cts.

#### COME VARIETIES.

**Tall Mixed Colors**.—Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25c.  
**Dwarf Mixed Colors**.—Pkt. 5c;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 25c.

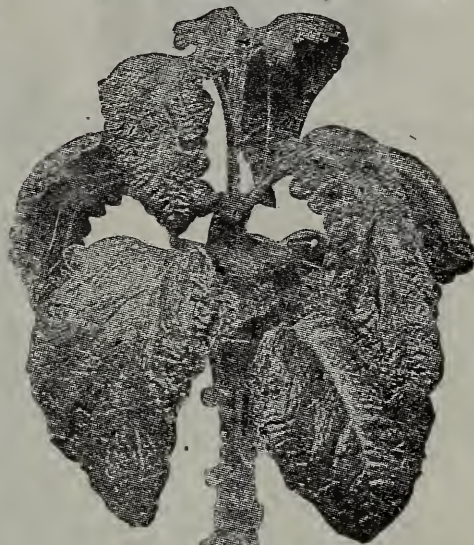


#### Variegated Leaved Cockscomb

—The wonderfully variegated leaves mark this as entirely distinct from any other variety. On its dark purple-red leaves are beautiful markings of crimson, orange, green, etc., of the most brilliant hues, contrasting in a most peculiar way with the nearly black-red velvety combs. A dwarf compact grower making an elegant bedding and border plant. One of the most brilliant summer and fall bloomers, especially when grown with pyrethrum and dusty miller. Don't fail to include it in your flower seed order. Pkt. 15 cts.

**Cobea Scandens**.—One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows rapidly, 20 to 30 feet. Plant in the house, edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant in May. H.H.P. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 20 cts.

**Coleus** One of the finest foliage plants grown from seed. Indispensable for borders and bedding. Sow early indoors and transplant. Our seed will produce an endless variety of colors and markings. Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 75 cts.



**Coleus Metallicus.**

**Coleus Metallicus**—Thoroughly distinct from the better known varieties. The leaves are very large, covered with blisters and present a curious metallic appearance. The ground color is a deep golden yellow, overlaid with shades of rich red, bronze and copper color and intersected by veins of various colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

**Coleus Ornatus**—Such diversity and richness of color combinations are not found in any other coleus. If you grow a thousand, no two would be alike. The foliage is large and strikingly handsome, irregularly spotted, mottled, striped and marbled with blackish purple, blood-red, carmine and rose, and sprinkled with white, yellow, green and brown in endless variety. Sow outside when frost is over or start earlier in boxes and transplant when the ground is warm. Pkt. 15 cts.

**Cucumis** (Snake Cucumber).—Ornamental climber, bearing curious fruit. Growth luxuriant. H.H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.

**Wild Cucumber Vine** Rapid climbers, growing 30 feet a season. Fragrant, pretty white flowers, followed by ornamental, prickly seed-pods. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

**Cyclamen Persicum**.—Beautiful plants for window or greenhouse. Foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Sow in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots, and they will flower the following winter or spring. T.P. Height 9 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.

**Cypress Vine** A splendid climber, with delicate dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright star-shaped white and scarlet blossoms. Sow thickly after the middle of April. Height 15 feet.

**White**.—Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40c.  
**Scarlet**.—Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40c.  
**Mixed Colors**.—Pkt. 5c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 20c; oz. 35c.

**COLUMBINE**.—See Aquilegia.

**CONVOLVULUS**.—See Morning Glory.

**COREOPSIS**.—See Calliopsis.

**CORNFLOWER**.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

**CUP AND SAUCER**.—See Canterbury Bells





## Cosmos

A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost. Pinching them back several times when a foot high induces earlier blooming and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

**Wood's Superb Mixture.**—A truly superb mixture characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 3 to 4 inches across. Fine for table decoration, remaining fresh for days. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

**Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos.**—Of extraordinary size and beauty; without exception the handsomest cosmos we have ever grown. Blooms are 4 to 5 inches across, of a beautiful shell-pink color; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower. 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. **Pkt. 8 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

**Early Flowering.**—Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. Blooms are not quite as large as our Superb Cosmos, and the plant is dwarfier. We offer a fine mixture of colors, ranging from pure white to deepest red. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

**Pure White Cosmos.**—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

**Pink Cosmos.**—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

**Deep Crimson.**—**Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

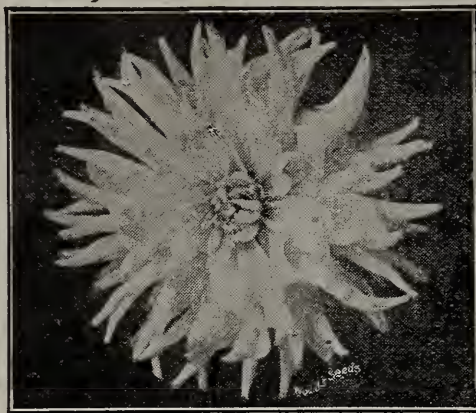
**Mixed Cosmos.**—A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**



## Crowned and Crested Cosmos

—The latest development in this popular flower. The plants are similar to other cosmos, but the blooms are distinct in having double crowns, giving them a very dainty and exquisite appearance. The colors are a delightful shade of shell pink, pure white and crimson. A large percentage come true from seed both as to doubleness and color. Aside from their novelty and beauty, the blooms are lasting both on the plant and as cut flowers.

**Double Crested Shell Pink.**.... **Pkt. 15 cts.**  
 " " **Pure White.**.... **Pkt. 15 cts.**  
 " " **Crimson.**.... **Pkt. 15 cts.**  
 " " **Mixed Colors.**.... **Pkt. 15 cts.**



Dahlia.

## Dahlia

If started indoors and transplanted outside when frost is gone, splendid success may be had with dahlias, giving a profusion of bloom throughout the fall from spring-sown seeds.

**Peony Flowered.**—Bears enormous blooms of many colors, generally semi-double, resembling peonies. The petals are curled and twisted. Blooms the first season if planted early. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

**Cactus-Flowered.**—One of the most beautiful types; unequalled for rich and varied colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.**

**Double Pompone.**—Flowers very compact and perfectly double; mixed colors. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

**Double Mixed Colors.**—All types of double dahlias mixed; includes large flowering, show and fancy varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 45 cts.; oz. \$1.50.**

**Single Mixed Colors.**—A fine mixture of both solid and variegated colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

**Dahlia Bulbs.**—See Bulbs, page 53.



African Daisy.

## African Daisy

—Although it originated in South Africa, this annual suits our climate perfectly. The bushy plants grow about 12 inches high, and bear in great profusion single daisy shaped flowers, 2½ or more inches across. These are a rich yellow glossy gold, the brilliant coloring being rendered even more striking by the dark centers surrounded by a black zone. Splendidly adapted for groups and borders, stands heat finely, flowers very early in sunny situations, and will continue to flower well into the fall. A bed in full bloom is a magnificent sight. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

**Daisy** If sown in the fall or early spring, it will bloom the first summer from April to June, and continue for years. Is particularly adapted for beds, borders, pots and porch boxes. Bloom profusely, especially in cool weather. Prefers a shady location. Height, 6 inches. H.P.

**Double Pure White.**—**Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 40c.**

**Double Mixed Colors.**—**Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 35c.**

**Shasta Daisy** Perfectly hardy perennials, bearing flowers 4 inches in diameter. Blooms for months and more freely each season; flowers remain fresh for two weeks after cutting. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.**

**SWAN RIVER DAISY.**—See Brachycome.

**DELPHINIUM.**—See Larkspur

**DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH.**—See Nigella.



Wood's Superb Dianthus.

## Dianthus or Pink

—One of our most highly prized flowers for bedding and cut flowers. Sow early indoors or in a sheltered location, and they will bloom the first season, and if lightly protected, continue flowering the next year. H.H.B.

**WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE.**

—A magnificent mixture, containing all the best varieties, both double and single, and producing unusually large and brilliant flowers in the greatest variety of color and of delicious fragrance. This mixture has met with unstinted praise wherever grown. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 60 cts.**

**Double China Pink.**—Finest colors mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.**

**Double Japan Pink.**—Flowers large. Brightest colors mixed. **Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.**

**Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks.**—A splendid collection of the very choicest double varieties. Colors range from the purest white to the deepest crimson. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.**

**Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks.**—A mixture of the choicest single varieties in cultivation. The flowers are handsome extra large and in great variety of color. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

**Double Fringed.**—Called the Marvellous Pink, because of its large wonderfully fringed double flowers, often 3 to 4 inches across. Bears constantly till frost. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.**

**Snowdrift.**—Extremely large, often 3 inches across; resemble a white carnation. A fine cut-flower; lasts for days. **Pkt. 10c.**

**Fireball.**—Intense, brilliant scarlet double flower. Splendid for bedding and cut-flowers. **Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 40 cts.**



# T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va., Price-List of Field Seeds

When Sending Orders at Prices Named Here, Please Mention Crop Special No. 1193.

January 13, 1920.

United States Food Administration License No. G. 181.

Prices of Field Seeds are always subject to market fluctuations. We always fill all orders entrusted to us at lowest ruling prices on date order is received. If prices decline, we give our customers the benefit of it. If they advance, we charge the advance prices. In case customers desire to limit us to filling orders at prices quoted on any particular date, they will kindly so state on order, or mention date and number of "Wood's Crop Special," upon which the order is sent.

Terms on all Field Seeds, net cash. Customers who have no regular accounts with us will kindly remit the amount with their order or name business reference as customary before opening new accounts.

## COW PEAS

Since prices on Cow Peas and Soja Beans were arranged for our Catalog, great scarcity has developed in these crops. We are offering to-day limited quantities only of the following varieties at prices quoted. We cannot supply Irons, New Eras, Wonderful or Clays at the present time.

	Per bus.
Brabhams.....	\$5.00
Whippoorwills.....	5.00
Groit.....	5.00
Black.....	5.00
Taylor.....	5.00
Red Ripper.....	5.00
Mixed Cow Peas.....	4.80
Mixed Cow Peas and Soja Beans.....	4.75

## SOJA BEANS

	Per bus.
Mammoth Yellow.....	\$4.50
Tarheel Black.....	5.50
Hollybrook Early.....	6.00
Brown.....	5.50
Tokio, or Large Green.....	4.50
Wilson Early Black.....	7.50
Ito San.....	7.50
Virginia.....	8.00

## WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES.

### MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5.

Specially prepared for permanent pasturage, but will also make large-yielding hay crops.

No. 1. For light, gravelly or sandy soils. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

No. 2. For good loam soil. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

No. 3. For heavy loam or clay soils. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

No. 4. For moist bottom land. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

No. 5. For wet bottom land. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

Price of all the above mixtures: 35c. per lb.; 10-lb. lots and over, 30c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 28c. per lb.

### MIXTURES Nos. 6 to 9.

For Mowing for Hay, But Will Also Make Splendid Pasturage.

No. 6. For light, gravelly or sandy soils. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

No. 7. For good loam soil. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

No. 8. For heavy loam or clay soils. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

No. 9. For moist bottom land. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre.

Price of these mixtures: 35c. per lb.; 10-lb. lots and over 30c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 28c. per lb.

**PARK MEADOW MIXTURE.** Per lb., 35c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 32c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 30c. per lb.

## WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEEDS

**WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.** The best for beautiful green, velvety lawn—all the year 'round, where proper care and attention can be given. Per lb., 40c.; 10-lb. and over, 35c. per lb.; 100-lbs. and over, 32c. per lb.

**SHADY PARK LAWN GRASS.** Special mixture for sowing under trees and shady places. Per lb., 40c. 10-lb. lots and over, 38c.; 100-lb. lots and over, 36c. per lb.

**WOOD DROUGHT RESISTING LAWN GRASS.** Contains Bermuda Grass, and especially recommended to withstand the hot summers of the Southern States. Per lb., 40c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 38c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 36c. per lb.

**WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS.** Especially recommended for parks and large lots where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given. Per lb., 35c.; 10-lb. lots, 32c.; 100 lbs., 28c. per lb.

**WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER.** By mail, postpaid, 5 lbs., 55c.; 10 lbs., 90c. By express or freight, 5 lbs., 40c.; 10 lbs., 65c.; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$2.50; 500 lbs., \$11.75; ton, \$45.00.

## ONION SETS.

FOR SPRING PLANTING

Prices include Containers.	Peck.	Per bus.
Yellow Danvers..... (bus. of 32 lb.)	\$1.25	\$4.00
Silver Skin..... " " "	1.50	4.50
Red Wethersfield.....	1.25	4.00
Yellow Potato (small size) of 40 lbs...	1.60	....
Yellow Potato (medium size) " " "	1.40	....
White Multiplier..... " " "	1.50	....

All varieties 25 cents per quart delivered to express office here, or add 7 cents for postage prepaid.

## WOOD'S POULTRY FOODS

Orders for 5 bags or over, will make reduction of 5c. per bag.

Prices below include sacks, and are f. o. b. Richmond.	10-lb. bag.	50-lb. bag.	100-lb. bag.
Wood's Poultry Grain.....	\$ .55	\$2.10	\$4.00
Wood's Scratch Food.....	.55	2.15	4.10
Hollybrook Scratching Food....	.55	2.25	4.35
Hollybrook Laying Food.....	.50	2.05	3.85
Hollybrook Egg Forcing Food....	.55	2.30	4.30
Crushed Oyster Shell (Poultry Size)	.25	.65	1.15
Crushed Oyster Shell (Chick size)	.25	.70	1.20
Mica Spar Cubical Grit.....	.25	.75	1.30
Hollybrook Growing Food (Dry Mash).....	.50	2.05	3.85
Hollybrook Fattening Food (Dry Mash).....	.50	2.05	3.85
Hollybrook Forcing Food (Dry Mash)	.50	2.05	3.85
Hollybrook Chick Mash.....	.50	2.10	3.95
Hollybrook Duck Mash (Dry Mash)	.50	2.10	3.95
Hollybrook Chick Food.....	.60	2.40	4.50
Hollybrook Developing Food....	.55	2.25	4.35
Hollybr'k Pigeon Mixture (no corn)	.65	2.55	4.90
" " " (with corn)	.65	2.50	4.80
Pin Head Oats.....	.80	3.15	6.00
Green Cut or Mealed Alfalfa....	.45	1.60	3.00
Buckwheat.....	.55	2.15	4.00
Ground Oats.....	.60	2.25	4.25
Bran.....	.40	1.60	3.00
Ship Stuff.....	.45	1.75	3.30
Cracked Corn.....	.50	2.10	3.80
Corn Meal (Coarse).....	.50	2.05	3.85
Canada Field Peas.....	.90	3.50	6.50
Poultry Bone (coarse, medium, fine)	.75	2.60	4.75
Pearl Grit.....	.25	.75	1.30
Darling's Meat Scraps, 5% protein.....	.90	3.35	6.25
Hollybrook Meat Scraps, 45% protein.....	.75	3.00	5.50

White Oats for Sprouting, \$1.15 per bushel.

Charcoal, \$1.75 per 50-lb. paper-lined sack.

Sunflower, 14c. per pound.

Poultry Mustard, 1 1/2 lb.-pkg., 50c.; 3-lb. pkg., 95c.; 5-lb. pkg., \$1.60; 10-lb. pkg., \$3.10; 25-lb. pail, \$7.50.

Darling's Meat Crisps, 3-lb. pkg., 50c.; 6 1/2-lb. pkg., 90c.

HOLLYBROOK RABBIT FOOD	10-lb. bag.	25-lb. bag.	50-lb. bag.	100-lb. bag.
For young rabbits....	\$ .55	\$1.25	\$2.30	\$4.10
For general use.....	.50	1.20	2.25	4.00
For does.....	.55	1.25	2.30	4.10

5-bag lots or over, will make reduction of 5c. bag.

## What Is "Trade Mark Brand"?

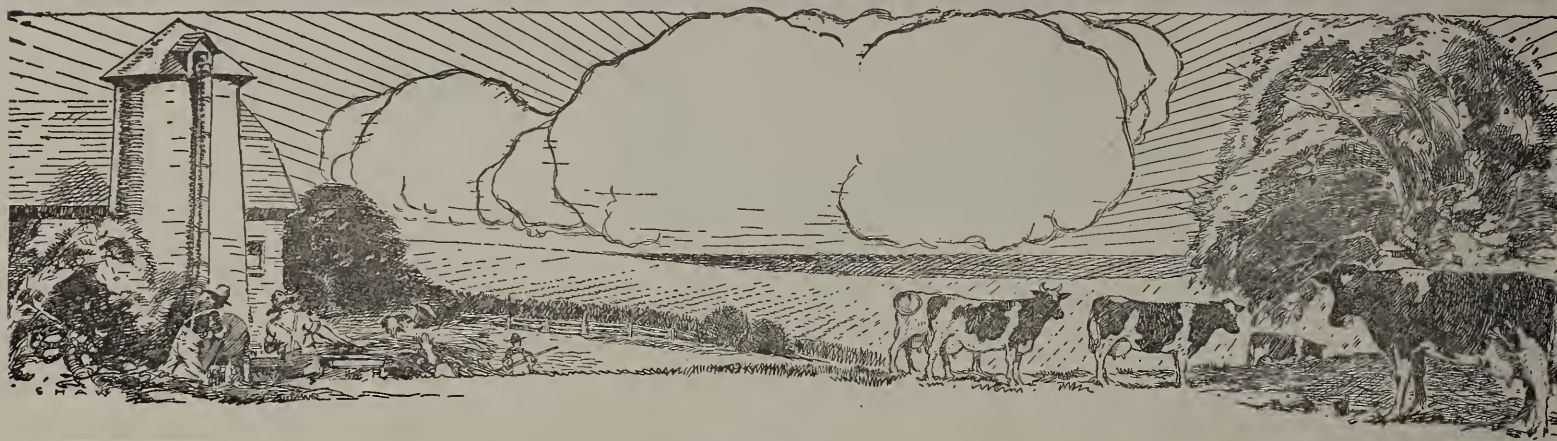
When we quote "Trade Mark Brand" it means the highest quality that money can buy—just pure seeds that have been thoroughly cleaned and carefully tested for germination and purity.



# WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL

Giving Timely Information and Prices of Seasonable Seeds

PUBLISHED BY T.W. WOOD & SONS SEEDSMEN RICHMOND VA.



VOL. XV.

CATALOG EDITION

1920

Our "Wood's Crop Special" is issued monthly during planting seasons. There is no subscription price, but is mailed free upon request. If any of our customers do not receive Wood's Crop Special regularly, and desire to do so, advise us and we will place your name on our regular mailing list.

The prices on Field Seeds in our Catalog were those in effect when it first was given into the printer's hands. Since that time several important changes have taken place. Prices quoted here are the firm to-day's market quotations, and take the place of those in the Catalog, wherever changes are noted.

## WOOD'S SEED POTATOES

Specially grown for seed purposes in the best potato producing sections in the country. Thoroughly inspected, re-sacked, and in first-class, vigorous, growing condition.

Prices quoted below are for January delivery.

	Per 11 pk sk.	Per 11 pk. bbl.
Maine Grown Seed.		
Irish Cobblers .....	\$7.60	\$8.00
Red Bliss .....	7.10	7.50
Second Crop Seed (Va. Grown)		
Irish Cobblers .....	8.00	8.40
Red Bliss .....	8.00	8.40

10 bag lots and over, 10c. per bag less than above prices.

We will book orders now for Seed Potatoes to be delivered in February at 25c. advance over the above prices. When booking orders in this way we require a deposit of \$1.00 per barrel to be remitted when order is booked.

**BEARDED SPRING BARLEY**, \$2.20 per bushel; 10-bushel lots, \$2.10 per bushel.

**OREGON SPRING VETCH**, 15c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 13c. per lb.

**HAIRY VETCH** (*Vicia Villosa*), 10-lb. lots, 37½c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 35c. per lb.

**DWARF ESSEX RAPE**, 18c. per lb.; 10-lb. lots and over, 15c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 13c. per lb.

**CANADA FIELD PEAS**, per bushel, \$4.00.

**CHUFAS**, per bushel of 40 pounds, \$6.50.

**SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM**, per lb., 15c.; 10-lb. lots, 12c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 9c. per lb.

**SHALLU**, per lb., 20c.; 10-lb. lots, 17c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 15c. per lb.

**WE ARE BUYERS OF COW PEAS.**

Advise us quantity and price, or we will make offers.  
Mail samples.

## CLOVER SEED.

Bags holding 2½ bus., 65c. each, extra.	10-lb. lots, per lb.	5-bus. lots, per bus.	Per bus. of 60 lbs.
Red, Trade Mark Brand.....	\$ .57	\$32.75	\$33.00
Alsike, Trade Mark Brand....	.59½	33.75	34.00
Sapling, Trade Mark Brand...	.62	35.75	36.00
ALFALFA, Trade Mark Brand, Best American Grown, 99 ½ % purity .....	.46	25.75	26.00

**JAPAN CLOVER**, per lb., 38c.; 10-lb. lots, 35c.; 100-lb. lots, 32c.

**Beggar Weed**, per lb., 40c.; 10-lb. lots, 39c. per lb.

**WHITE CLOVER**, Trade Mark, per lb., 70c.; 10-lb. lots and over, 65c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots and over, 62c.

**White Bokhara or Sweet Clover**, hulled and scarified, per lb., 40c.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 38c. per lb.; 100-lb. lots, 36c. per lb.

**GRASS SEEDS** Prices include bags, except for Timothy and Herds Grass, which are shipped in cotton sacks holding 2½ bushels each, costing 65c.

	5-bus. lots, per bus.	Per bus.
Timothy, Trade Mark .....	\$6.45	\$6.50
Orchard Grass, Trade Mark.....	3.75	3.85

Red Top or Herds	Per Lb.	10-Lb. Lots, Per Lb.	100-Lb. Lots, Per Lb.
Grass, Trade Mark....	\$ .24	\$ .24	\$ .23
Tall Meadow Oat, T. M.....	.32	.32	.31
Kentucky Blue, Trade Mark.	.31	.31	.29
Italian Rye Grass .....	.18	.18	.16
Perennial Rye Grass .....	.17½	.17½	.15
Pacey's Perennial Rye .....	.18½	.18½	.17
Sudan Grass .....	.25	.23	.20
Bermuda Grass .....	.75	.70	.65
Paspalum .....	.80	.75	...

**WOOD'S SPRING PASTURE MIXTURE**, \$2.20 per bus. of 40 lbs.; 10-bus. lots and over, \$2.10 per bus.

## SELECTED SEED OATS.

Our Seed Oats are all recleaned stock of first-class quality.

	10-bu. lots, per bu.	Per bu.
White Spring, Trade Mark Brand.....	\$1.20	\$1.25
Swedish Select, Trade Mark Brand.....	1.30	1.35
Texas Red Rust Proof, Trade Mark.....	1.30	1.35
Burt, Trade Mark Brand.....	1.40	1.45
Appler, Trade Mark Brand.....	1.45	1.50
Virginia Gray Winter, Trade Mark Brand..	1.90	2.00
Fulghum, Trade Mark Brand.....	1.80	1.85



**Digitalis** (Foxglove).—Handsome, stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., beautifully spotted. H.P. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 30 cts.

**Dolichos** (Hyacinth Bean).—Rapid climbers, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright ornamental pods. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

**DUSTY MILLER**.—See Centaurea.

**EVENING GLORY**.—See Moonflower.

**EVERLASTINGS**.—See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum and Job's Tears.

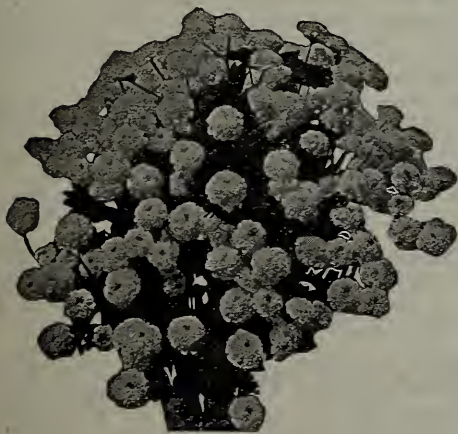


Escholtzia or California Poppy.

**Escholtzia** (California Poppy).—Easily grown annuals, producing bright, poppy-shaped flowers from spring till frost. In large beds, sow broadcast, either in early spring or fall, and rake in lightly. A bed in full bloom makes a most brilliant effect. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

**Bush Escholtzia, or Hunnemannia** (Santa Barbara Poppy).—Bears large cup-shaped yellow flowers, 3 inches across, on 12-inch stems; the petals are crinkled like crushed satin; will keep for two weeks. Sown early, they bloom for months, beginning in early July. Pkt. 5c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 20c.

**Ferns**.—Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in peaty, sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering, and keep moist. T. P. Pkt. 20 cts.



Feverfew.

**Feverfew**.—Free flowering hardy annuals succeeding in any garden soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Double pure white flower. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 15 cts.

**SCARLET FLAX**.—See Linum.

**FOUNTAIN PLANT**.—See Amaranthus.

**FOUR O'CLOCK**.—See Marvel of Peru.

**FOXGLOVE**.—See Digitalis.

**Forget-Me-Not** (Myosotis).—Charming little flowers, highly effective if grown in masses. If sown early in sunny border, will bloom the first season. Height 6 to 9 inches. H.P. Mixed colors—the finest varieties mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25 cts.



**Gaillardia**.—Showy and free-blooming; remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

**Grandiflora**.—Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25 cts.

**Mixed Colors**.—The most varied colors. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 20 cts.

**Geranium**.—There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors, the leaves exquisitely marked and sweet-scented.

**Zonale**.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 75 cts.

**Gilia**.—Annuals of easiest culture suited to any good soil. Fine for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 15 cts.

**GILLIFLOWER**.—See Stocks.

**Globe Amaranth** (Bachelor's Button).—Fine everlastings, bearing hundreds of clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 15 cts.



Godetia.

**Godetia**.—Splendid hardy early-flowering; blossoms resembling satin. Easily grown in any soil. All colors and varieties mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 25 cts.

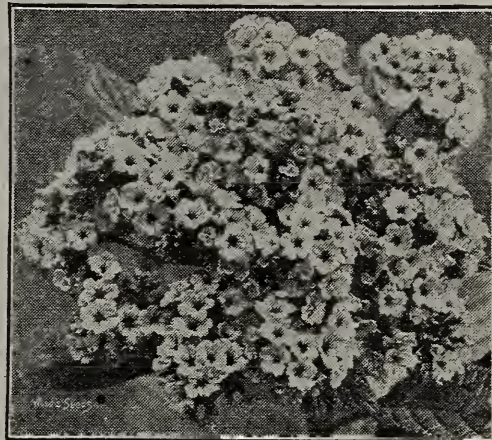
**GOMPHRENA**.—See Globe Amaranth.

**GOURDS**.—See page 20.

**Gypsophila** (Baby's Breath).—Yields graceful sprays of pure white flowers; fine cut flower. Blooms first season if sown early. H. P. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 40 cts.

**HELIANTHUS**.—See Sunflower.

**Helichrysum** (Eternal Flower).—Everlasting; cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; large, double, and of many colors. H.A. 2 feet high. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 15 cts.



Heliotrope

**Heliotrope**.—Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season. To have the longest blooming season, sow early indoors. T. P. Height 2 feet.

**Lemoine's Giant**.—Flowers double the size of older sorts. Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 40 cts. Blue.—The deepest blue. Pkt. 8c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 60c. White.—Spotless white. Pkt. 8c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 60c. Mixed Colors.—Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 40 cts.



Hollyhock.

## Hollyhock

In long rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, Hollyhocks give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming year after year, young plants giving the best flowers. Sow in April or May. Double, ranging from white to almost black.

**Double Hollyhocks**. All colors mixed; a choice mixture. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 30 cts.

**Allegheny Hollyhock**.—Blooms the year round in the South. The nearly transparent, chrysanthemum-shaped, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across; semi-double to double. Pkt. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 35 cts.

**EVER-BLOOMING ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS**.—If sown outside in May, will bloom in August; if sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom in June, producing flowers until frost in wonderful variety of colors. Pick out center spike to encourage growth of side branches.

**Double Everblooming**.—Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 20 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 35 cts.

**Single Everblooming**.—Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 25 cts.



**Hibiscus** —Showy and ornamental annual of easiest culture, bearing handsome single flowers 3 to 4 inches across; hardy. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 25 cts.

**Humulus Japonicus** (Japanese Hop).—An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 15 cts.

**Ice Plant** —A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 15 cts.

**HUNNEMANIA**.—See Bush Escholtzia.

**HYACINTH**, or **JACK BEAN**.—See Dolichos.

**INDIAN SHOT**.—See Canna.

**IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA**.—See Moonflower.

**IPOMEA QUAMOCLIT**.—See Cypress Vine.

**IPOMEA SETOSA**.—See Brazilian Morning.

**IVY**, **JAPANESE** or **BOSTON**.—See Ampelopsis.

**IVY, KENILWORTH**.—See below.

**JACK AND THE BEAN STALK**.—See Kudzu Vine.

**Job's Tears** Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves; the seeds are used for beads. A fine everlasting for winter bouquets. Plant early in hills, 3 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. H.A. Height 3 feet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 30 cts.

**Kenilworth Ivy** —A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. Pkt. 5 cts.



Kochia or Burning Bush.

**Kochia or Burning Bush** —(Mexican Fire Plant). A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2½ to 3 feet high, covered with feathery green branches, which in the fall turn to a deep red. Makes a fine summer hedge. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 15 cts.

**Kudzu Vine** —Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth; attains 50 feet the second season. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 45 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

**Larkspur** —Popular annual and perennial plants of the easiest culture, bearing on long spikes quantities of beautiful, graceful flowers of many colors.



Larkspur.

**Dwarf German Rocket**

—Fine for cutting; 1 foot high. H.A. Pkt. 1c; oz. 50c.

**Perennial Larkspur**.—Invaluable for permanent beds or borders. Blooms the next summer if sown in the fall or early spring. Pkt. 5c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 35c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 60c.

**Linum** (Scarlet Flax.) A very pretty, hardy annual bedding plant. 1 ft. high, covered with bright red flowers on slender, graceful stems. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

**Lobelia** —Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; very effective in masses; covered with bloom for a long season. Easy to grow; 6 ins. high. H.A. Pkt. 5c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25c;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 40c.

**LADY'S SLIPPER**.—See Balsam.

**LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS**.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

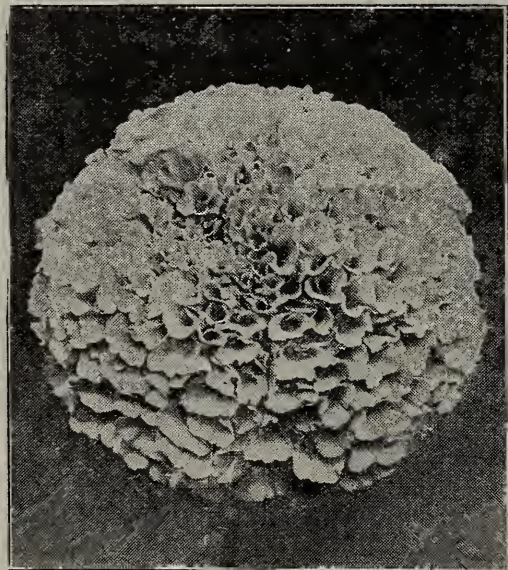
**LOVE GROVE**.—See Nemophila.

**LOVE-IN-A-MIST**.—See Nigella.

**LOVE-IN-A-PUFF**.—See Balloon Vine.

**LOVE LIES BLEEDING**.—See Amaranthus.

**Lychnis Chalcedonica**.—Easily grown, handsome plants, bearing clusters of brilliant flowers of many colors; continues fresh a long time. 2 feet high. H.P. Blooms first season if sown early. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 20 cts.



Marigold.

**Marigold** —Easily grown, free-flowering and extremely effective annuals, bearing their brilliant flowers till frost. Use the African for large beds or borders, the French for small beds, pots or as a foreground for larger plants.

**French Mixed**.—A splendid mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 25 cts.

**African Mixed**.—All the best and newest varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 25 cts.

**Miniature Marigold**.—Splendid for bedding, borders and pots. Neat, compact plants only 4 to 6 inches high, 6 inches across, covered with perfectly double variegated flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

**Marvel of Peru** (Four O'clock).—Open only in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Blooms first season. H.A. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

**FLOWERING MAPLE**.—See Abutilon.

**MARGUERITES**.—See Carnation.

**POT MARIGOLD**.—See Calendula.

**MARSHMALLOW**.—See Hibiscus.

**MEXICAN FIRE PLANT**.—See Kochia.

**MIMOSA**.—See Sensitive Plant.

**MOMORDICA**.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.



Wood's Superb Mignonette.

**Mignonette** —In February and March sow in boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Beginning in March, sow at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer sow in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Fall sowings bloom early the next spring. Prefers a cool location. H.A. One foot high.

**Wood's Superb Mixture** —Made up of the newest and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long. Deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

**Defiance**.—Deliciously fragrant; fine for cutting, keeping fresh for days; flower spikes remarkably large. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

**Machet**.—A splendid sort of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth; bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Fine for pot or garden culture. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

**Sweet Mignonette**.—Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25c.

**Mimulus** or **Musk Plant**.—An attractive trailing plant for hanging baskets, window-boxes, etc.; bright green musk-scented foliage; numerous yellow flowers. Pkt. 10 cts.

**Moonflower** (Evening Glory).—Grows 30 to 40 feet; covered every evening and cloudy day with large white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside in a sunny position when frost is past. If kept moist, will start in about two weeks. Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.

### Sterlingworth Plant Tablets

A powerful and odorless plant invigorator; promotes a luxuriant, vigorous growth. By mail postpaid, large size, 50 cts.; medium size, 25 cts.; trial size, 10 cts.



## Morning Glories

**Brazilian** (*Ipomea setosa*).—A vigorous and luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

**Morning Glory** (*Convolvulus Major*).—All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.

**Bush Morning Glory**.—Bushy plants, 12 inches high, peculiarly adapted for bedding, pot and window culture. Blooms profusely, varying from white to deep violet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

**MOURNING BRIDE**.—See Scabiosa.

**MYOSOTIS**.—See Forget-Me-Not.



Morning Glories.

## JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES

One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors and markings. The foliage is ornamental, some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather.

**Double**.—Bears a wealth of bloom nearly all double. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

**Fancy Fringed**.—The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.

**Single**.—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.

**Nemophila** (Love Grove).—Singularly attractive hardy annuals, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

**Nicotiana Sanderae**.—About 2 feet high and literally covered with bloom all summer and fall. Easily grown, flowering a few weeks after sowing. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.

**OENOTHERA**.—See Primrose (Evening).

**Nigella** (Love-in-a-mist, or Devil-in-a-Bush).—Handsome flower, requiring but little care. Flowers bright and showy. H.A. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.

**Oxalis**.—Splendid little plants, with bright colored flowers, for hanging-baskets, rockwork or edgings. H.H.P. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.

**Passion Flower**.—Splendid hardy climber, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Mixed colors. H. H. A. Height 10 feet. Pkt. 10 cts.

**PALMA CHRISTI**.—See Ricinus.

**PELARGONIUM**.—See Geranium.

**PEPPER, ORNAMENTAL**.—See page 49.

**PERIWINKLE**.—See Vinca.

## Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

For the time and labor required no other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of bloom for so long a time as Nasturtiums, and for brilliance and variety of color they are unequalled. They bloom best in thin, well-drained soil; the richer the soil the fewer blooms and more leaf-growth. Dwarf Nasturtiums make fine bedding and border plants; the tall sorts are well adapted for covering trellises, unsightly places, etc. H. A.

### Dwarf or Tom Thumb Nasturtiums

All Varieties, unless otherwise quoted, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.

**Variegated Leaved**.—Strikingly beautiful even when not in bloom; each leaf is variegated with yellow, white and green. The flowers are of many colors and show to splendid advantage among the richly variegated foliage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.

**Rose**.—Deep bright rose, tinted salmon.

**Ivy Leaved**.—Different from all other kinds in both flower and foliage. The flowers are star-shaped; leaves are rich, deep green, veined with silvery white, and resemble English Ivy. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.

**Pearl**—(Moonlight).—Creamy yellow.

**Aurora**.—Terra cotta; veined with purplish carmine.

**Golden Leaved**.—A fine mixture of all the golden leaved varieties; flowers all colors.

**Beauty**—Canary yellow with scarlet markings.

**Chameleleon**.—Flowers of several distinct colors are all borne on the same plant—some clear deep crimson, others blotched on light background, others beautifully mottled.

**Ruby King**.—Ruby-red, with salmon tint.

**Crystal Palace Gem**.—Sulphur yellow, blotched with carmine.

**Empress of India**.—Brilliant dark scarlet; dark leaved.

**Golden King**.—Rich, glowing, golden yellow; dark foliage.

**King of Tom Thumbs**.—Deep scarlet flowers; rich dark foliage.

**King Theodore**.—Dark foliage; rich scarlet maroon.

**Lady Bird**.—Orange yellow; bright red blotch at base of petals.

**Spotted**.—An extra fine mixture of all spotted varieties.

**Dwarf Varieties Mixed**.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. By express, 80 cts. per lb.

**Lobb's Nasturtiums**.—Flowers and foliage smaller than tall nasturtiums but more free-flowering and more intensely brilliant and varied.

**Hybrids of Madam Gunther**.—A French strain distinguished for its richness and variety of colors. Foliage especially handsome. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid.

**Fancy Fringed**.—The flowers are fringed or deeply cut around the entire bloom, particularly the three lower petals; colors range from yellow to scarlet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50c.

**Lobb's Nasturtiums Mixed**.—A splendid mixture of the most brilliant colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

### Wood's Peerless Mixtures

We have put into these mixtures the cream of all the standard and new varieties. All the brightest colors, the blotched kinds and all the newest varieties of distinct merit are in these mixtures. The colors vary from pearly white to almost black; every intermediate color is represented, giving the most varied and richest combination of colors ever offered in Nasturtiums.

**Dwarf Peerless Mixture**.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.

**Tall Peerless Mixture**.—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.

### Tall or Giant Nasturtiums

All Varieties, unless otherwise quoted, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid.

**Variegated Leaved**.—Leaves and flowers like the dwarf variety. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.

**Ivy Leaved**.—Similar to the dwarf variety, except in habit of growth. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.

**Chameleleon**.—Similar to Dwarf Chameleleon.

**Dark Crimson**.—Rich and velvety.

**Golden Leaved**.—Foliage golden yellow; flowers all colors; striking.

**Jupiter**.—Giant flowered and giant leaved; the blooms measure 3 inches across, are bright golden yellow overlaid with orange.

**Moonlight**.—Creamy white.

**Prince Henry**.—Light yellow, marked with carmine blotches.

**Rose**.—A lovely shade of soft pink. Very choice.

**Scarlet**.—Brilliant shade of vermilion.

**Spotted**.—Clear yellow, marked with garnet blotches.

**Sunlight**.—Deep orange, blotched with crimson.

**Twilight**.—Chamois yellow, shaded with salmon rose.

**Vesuvius**.—Rich velvety salmon; dark green leaves.

**Tall Varieties Mixed**.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. By express, 70 cts. per lb.



Wood's Peerless Nasturtium.



# WOOD'S ROYAL PANSIES

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Fall sowings produce earlier, larger and more brilliant blooms than spring sowings. They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich, moist soil.

## Pansies in Separate Colors

Each, pkt. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$2.00.

**Cardinal.**—Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

**Emperor Frederick.**—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

**Emperor William.**—Ultramarine blue, with violet eye.

**Fairy Queen.**—Sky blue, with pure white border.

**Faust, or King of the Blacks.**—Large, velvety, pure black.

**Fire King.**—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.

**Light Blue.**—Lovely shade of sky-blue, with dark eye; very dainty.

**Lord Beaconsfield.**—Violet, shading to white on upper petals.

**Meteor.**—Yellow, spotted with brown, margined with gold.

**Silver Edged.**—Dark purple with a distinct white edging; very attractive.

**Snow Queen.**—Beautiful, large, pure white.

**White, Black Center.**—Very fine and distinct.

**Yellow.**—Bright golden yellow, with dark center.



Wood's Royal Pansy.

## Pansy Mixtures

**Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture.**—A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a "royal mixture." It contains every conceivable color and combination of color found in pansies. Pkt. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 75 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. \$1.25; oz. \$4.00.

**Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture.**—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some five-spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety. Pkt. 30 cts.; 3 pkts. 75 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. \$1.50.

**Wood's Superb Frilled.**—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Our mixture contains all the newest introductions and is very fine. Pkt. 25 cts.

**Giant Trimardeau.**—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; colors rich and varied. Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$2.00.

**Mixed Pansies.**—Large Flowering.—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 45 cts.; oz. \$1.50.

## PETUNIA

The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make petunias popular, especially for massing in beds. Flowers large and borne profusely. For early flowers sow in boxes and transplant when weather is warm, or later sow outside in a sunny place. H.H.A. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

**Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias.**—For size, beauty and luxuriance of flowers this strain is without an equal. The blooms are often 4 to 6 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. But their greatest merit lies in the most beautiful and unusual colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most beautiful and unusual combinations. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. for 60 cts.

**Wood's Bedding Petunias.**—A splendid strain bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 50 cts.

**Rosy Morn.**—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color with white throats and white centers. Fine for beds and pots. Pkt. 8c;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 40c.

**Snowball.**—For an ever-blooming white flower for beds and borders this has few equals. Of dwarf habit and bears profusely; good size, sweet-scented and lasting. Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 50 cts.

**Double Petunias.**—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors, beautifully marked. Pkt. 30 cts.

**Single Petunias.**—A choice mixture of all colors. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

## PHLOX

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored

flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

**Perennial or Hardy Phlox.**—Fine for permanent beds and borders. Flowers are bright and of a great variety of colors. Plant as early as possible. Germinates slowly; 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 75 cts.

**Star Phlox.**—Extremely beautiful and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 25 cts.

**Large Flowering Dwarf.**—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height 6 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 50c.

**MIXED PHLOX.**—A mixture of all colors to be found in phlox. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25 cts.; oz. 85 cts.

**Grandiflora Phlox LARGE FLOWERING.**—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors, but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals.

**Separate Colors.**—Pure White, Rose Pink, Scarlet, Yellow, and Dark Purple, each, pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 40 cts.; oz. \$1.50.

**MIXED.**—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large-flowering varieties. Pkt. 8 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 35 cts.; oz. \$1.25.

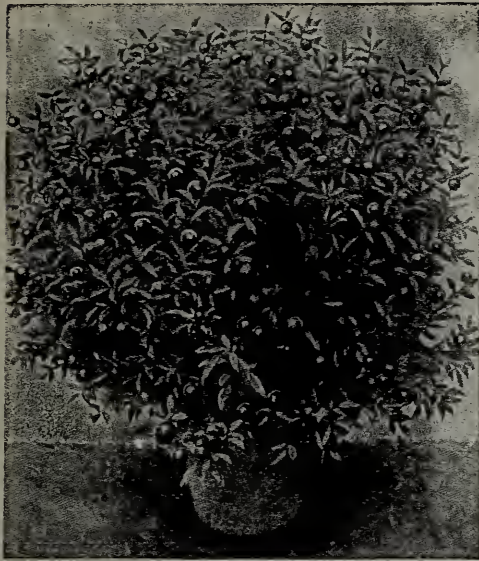


Petunia.



Grandiflora Phlox.





### Fra Diavolo Ornamental Pepper

—At Christmas time the florists sell thousands of ornamental peppers that could easily have been grown at home. As a pot plant for house decoration during the winter it is most effective and is as easily grown as garden peppers. The blooms are followed by innumerable bright scarlet berry-like fruits in the most wonderful profusion. The berries remain on the plant for a long time without losing any of their beauty and attractiveness. **Pkt. 10 cts.**

## Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seed and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

### ANNUAL POPPIES

**Special Mixed Single Poppies.**—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. **Pkt. 7 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

**Special Mixed Double Poppies.**—An elegant collection into which we have put only those that will produce flowers of the largest size and most gorgeous colors. **Pkt. 8 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.**

**Double Scarlet Poppies.**—A splendid mixture of many scarlet varieties. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.**

**Double Featherball.**—A very beautiful snowy-white fringed poppy; resembles a ball of feathers. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

**Tulip.**—Large single bright scarlet flowers; as dazzling as scarlet tulips. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

**King Edward.**—Deep scarlet, each petal marked with a dark blotch. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

**Shirley.**—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering. Range from pale rose to deep crimson, delicately edged and fringed. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 15 cts.**

**Double Carnation-Flowered.**—A magnificent fringed poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

**Double Peony-Flowered.**—Splendid large flowers, resembling peonies. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.**

**California Poppy.**—See Escholtzia.

## Portulaca



**(MOSS FLOWER).** Succeeds in a sunny situation and produces flowers of almost every color in great profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather is settled warm. T.A. Height 6 inches.

**Single Mixed Colors.**—Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

**Double Mixed Colors.**—Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 50c.

**Primrose**—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter and spring flowering window and greenhouse plants. The Evening Primrose is a splendid summer and fall flower for mixed borders.

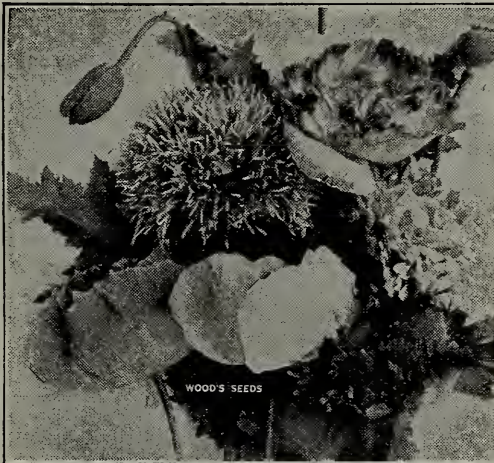
**Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).**—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 25 cts.**

**Evening Primrose.**—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.**

**Pyrethrum**—Few plants are more popular for borders. The bright yellow foliage makes it especially effective. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.**

**RAGGED ROBIN.**—See Centaurea Cyanus.

**Ricinus (Castor Bean).**—Tall majestic plants with palm-like leaves. Fine for backgrounds and centers for beds of foliage plants. All the best sorts, including the bronze, copper-brown, green and purple leaved kinds mixed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.**



Wood's Superb Poppies.

### Wood's Superb Poppy Mixture

—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.**

### PERENNIAL POPPIES

**Oriental.**—Often six inches across; the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet and richest purple maroon; perfectly hardy, increasing in size and beauty each season. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

**Iceland.**—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.**

**Rose Campion (Agrostemma).**—Resemble single pinks. Foliage soft, silvery white. Splendid for dry situations and for massing in beds. H.P. Height 1 foot. Blooms first season. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.**

**Rudbeckia (Coneflower).**—A rich free-flowering annual bearing single, semi-double and double flowers of many forms; some have broad petals, others twisted. The dominant color is yellow surrounding a velvety brown cone-shaped center. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.**



Salpiglossis.

**Salpiglossis**—Beautiful bedding and border plants with richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black, many beautifully veined and marbled. Sow indoors in February or March or outside later. H.H.A. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.**

### Scabiosa

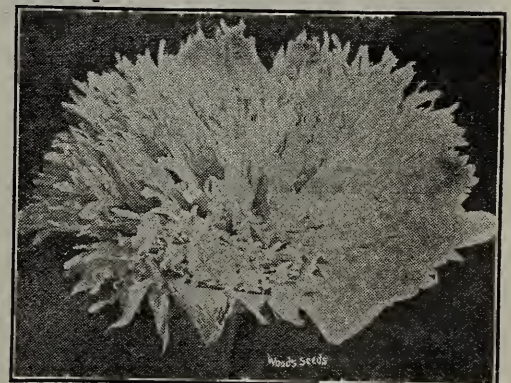


Scabiosa, or Mourning Bride.

The Mourning Bride or Sweet Scabious of the old-time gardener, but in every way improved. The blooms are perfectly double, fragrant, handsome and elegant, the colors ranging from pure white to nearly black. Makes a grand cut flower. H.A. 2 feet high. **Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.**

**SCARLET RUNNERS.**—See page 8.

**Sensitive Plant (Mimosa).**—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched, droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. T.A. Height 1 foot. **Pkt. 5 cts.**



Double Featherball Poppy.





Salvia or Scarlet Sage.

**SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE**

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall, also makes a fine pot plant. Start early indoors and transplant in May; or sow outdoors later in a light, rich soil.

**Fireball.**—Larger flowered and more free flowering than any other salvia, 20 inches high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. \$1.00.

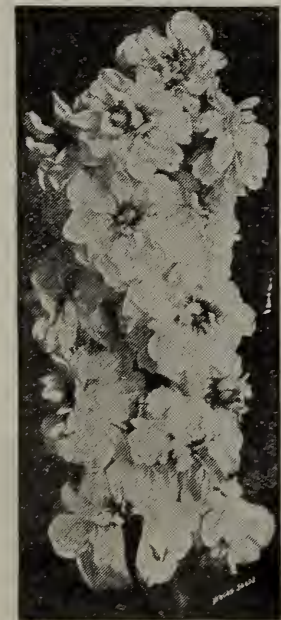
**Splendens (Scarlet Sage).**—The scarlet variety. Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$1.75.

**SILENE.**—See Catchfly.

**SNAKE CUCUMBER.**—See Cucumis.

**SNAPDRAGON.**—See Antirrhinum.

**Smilax**—A splendid window vine. Will keep for days without wilting. Soak for a day and sow in a box in March and keep moist. Slow to germinate. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.



Stocks or Gilliflower.

**Dwarf German Mixed.**—A fine large-flowering strain of many colors. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

**Stokesia cyanea (Cornflower Aster).**—A beautiful hardy perennial for the permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing its handsome lavender-blue cornflower blossoms from June till frost. Pkt. 10 cts.

**Stocks**

(Gilliflower).—Useful annuals for bedding, borders, cut flowers and pot culture. Sow in February or March in the house, transplant to pots or boxes when an inch high, and set out the end of April, when sowings should be made outside. Bear immense amount of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet. H.H.A.

**Cut - and - Come - Again, or Princess Alice.**—Extra fine for cutting; a foot high, throwing outside branches, each bearing fine, rosette shaped double flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 8c;  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. 35c.



Sunflower.

**Sunflower**—The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut-flowers and general decoration. Sow in April. H.A.

**Double Chrysanthemum Flowered or Japanese.**—The most beautiful of all double sunflowers. Perfectly double; bright golden yellow. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.

**Plumed Sunflower.**—Very unique; the center is like a tuft of small feathers; this is surrounded by a circle of downward turned petals varying from light to deep yellow. Pkt. 7 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 20 cts.

**Miniature Varieties Mixed.**—All the newest and best varieties, some a single color, others black centered, with golden yellow petals, others resembling cactus dahlias; many with curiously twisted petals, but all beautiful. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

**Double California.**—Double yellow variety, 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.

**Perennial Sunflower.**—Fine for permanent hardy border and cutting. A fine mixture of the best varieties. Sown early will flower the first season. Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 60 cts.

**Mammoth Russian.**—The giant flowered sunflower; 5 to 8 feet high. Oz. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 15 cts.



**Red Sunflower.**—The flowers vary in size from 2 to 3 inches and upward; some are yellow with a red ring around a dark center, others yellow streaked with red, and other interesting color combinations. The flowers are numerous, have long large petals, sometimes two rows, and often slightly curled. Plants without purple in the stems and leaves should be removed while young. Pkt. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.



Sweet Sultan.

**Sweet Sultan**—Fairly covered with beautiful scented blooms that, if cut when about to open, will keep fresh for days. If planted at intervals, a constant succession of blooms may be had throughout the summer and fall; height 2½ feet. H.A. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 20 cts.



Sweet William

**Sweet William**—Makes an elegant display, producing a succession of flower clusters for several weeks, the colors varied, ranging from pure white to nearly black. If sown early, will bloom the following fall; fall sowings bloom the next summer. H.P. Height 1½ feet. Single.—Many bright colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 20 cts.; oz. 50 cts. Double.—All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 35 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

**SWEET ALYSSUM.**—See Alyssum.

**SWEET PEAS.**—See page 52.

**TROPÆOLUM.**—See Nasturtium.

**TOUCH-ME-NOT.**—See Balsam.

**TASSEL FLOWER.**—See Caccalia.

**Thunbergia**—A rapid climber growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye, in profusion. H.H.A. Pkt. 5c.

**Torenia Fournieri.**—Extremely handsome grown in pots or outside in a shady place. A fine annual with trumpet-shaped, sky-blue flowers with spots of dark indigo and yellow throats. T.A. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10 cts.

**Vinca (Periwinkle).**—Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants and borders. Bears large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. If sown early indoors and transplanted to a warm place, will bloom the same summer and fall; take inside for winter flowering. T.P. Height 2 feet.

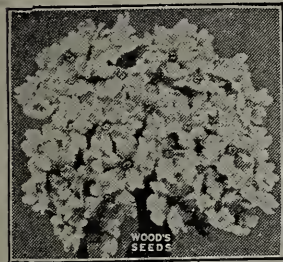
**Rosea.**—Pink, with crimson eye. Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25 cts.

**Alba.**—White; rose eye. Pkt. 5c;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25c.

**Mixed Colors.**—Pkt. 5 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. 25 cts.



## Verbena



Mammoth Verbena.

Annual for beds, borders, massing, window gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or sow outside in April.

**Defiance.**—Intense rich brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

**Mammoth White.**—A splendid strain of large pure white. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

**Mammoth Mixed.**—Magnificent large blooms of the most brilliant colors. Pkt. 8 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00.

**MIXED VERBENAS.**—All colors in a fine mixture; flowers large. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.



Chinese Woolflower.

**Chinese Woolflower** —The introducer says of Woolflower that after three years' cultivation he can truly say that it is the showiest, as well as the most odd and novel flower of any garden. It is a new form of plumed Celosia or Cockscomb, growing 2 to 3 feet high, the bloom starting early with a central head, round and globular, which often reaches the immense size of 2 feet in circumference. Scores of branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball of scarlet wool, but not as large as the central bloom. All these branches support lateral stems, each of which bears a still smaller head of bloom, so that the plant looks like an immense bouquet splendidly arranged and set in the garden. None of the blooms fade in any way till hit by frost, but continue to expand and glow with a deepening richness of color, a deep crimson scarlet. Its blooming season extends from June till frost. It is very easy to grow. If convenient start the seeds under glass or in boxes indoors about 4 weeks before the last frost and transplant outside when the ground is settled warm, but as soon as possible, so that they may not bloom before transplanting. Seeds may also be planted outside when the ground becomes warm. Pkt. 10 cts.

**VIRGIN'S BOWER.**—See Clematis.

**Virginian Stock** —Beautiful, free-flowing annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. H.A. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.

## Wallflower

—A favorite garden flower, producing large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms of many colors. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Sow early and transplant while small. As cold weather approaches, put into pots for winter blooming. T.P. Height 1½ feet.

**Annual Wallflowers.**—If sown outside in April, bloom from July till frost; bloom even earlier if started in boxes and transplanted in May. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

**Single.**—A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 20 cts.

**Double.**—Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 50 cts.

## Mixed Flower Seeds

A mixture of more than a hundred varieties of flowers for sowing amongst shrubbery, in fence corners, unsightly or out-of-the-way places. This mixture will give a constant succession of bloom from day to day until killed by frost, and does not require the constant care and attention necessary to produce beautiful effects as in the case of flower beds. Prepare the ground well, sow the seeds but do not cover too deep, and let nature do the rest. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.

## Flower Garden Helps

**Sulpho-Tobacco Soap** —A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for flowers. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses; helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Sure death to all insects on plants in and out of doors. 3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 25 cts. postpaid. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gals. of solution; an 8-oz. cake, 4 gals.

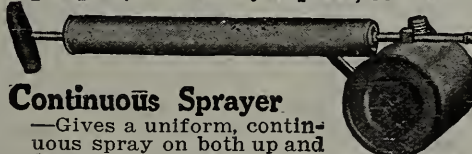
**Bon Arbor** —A concentrated, odorless plant food, soluble in water, that will give your plants a strong and healthy growth. By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.25. By express, ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00.

**Sterlingworth Plant Tablets** —A powerful, and odorless plant invigorator. Their use promotes a luxuriant, vigorous growth. Dissolve in water, and water the soil with the solution. By mail postpaid, large size, 50 cts.; medium size, 25 cts.; trial size, 10 cts.

**Lemon Oil Insecticide** —For insects on the roots and leaves of house-plants, destroying greenfly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, rust, aphids, caterpillar, etc., on palms, roses, rubber plants, ferns, etc. Non-poisonous and odorless. Directions on each can. By mail postpaid, ½ pt. 45 cts.; pint, 70 cts. By express, ½ pt. 35 cts.; pint, 60 cts.

## Hand Sprayer

—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes dry powdered insecticides perfectly. By mail postpaid, 65 cts. By express, 50 cts.



## Continuous Sprayer

—Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Spray tube, nozzle, and siphon are removable for draining. By mail postpaid, \$1.05. By express, 90 cts.



Savoy Zinnia.

## Zinnia

—Few flowers are more easily grown, bloom more abundantly or give a more gorgeous summer and fall display. Perfectly double, and when fully expanded resemble dahlias, and are almost every shade of color. Fine for bedding and massing. H.A.

**Savoy.**—The petals of the large double globular blooms are turned upward at the sides, forming channels, often so pronounced as to form quills like a quilled aster. The color is a singular mixture of red and yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 35 cts.

**Crisp and Curly.**—Entirely distinct, having loose, curly petals like a Japanese chrysanthemum. Silvery white, carmine, light scarlet, cream white and light yellow are the predominating colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 30 cts.

**Curled and Crested.**—A strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

**Tom Thumb.**—Very dwarf, excellent for beds and borders. Double and of very bright colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.

**Double Striped, or Zebra.**—Profuse bearer of fine double flowers in many colors. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.



Grandiflora Zinnias.

**Grandiflora Zinnias.**—Giant zinnias; perfectly double. The most brilliant colors mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 25 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

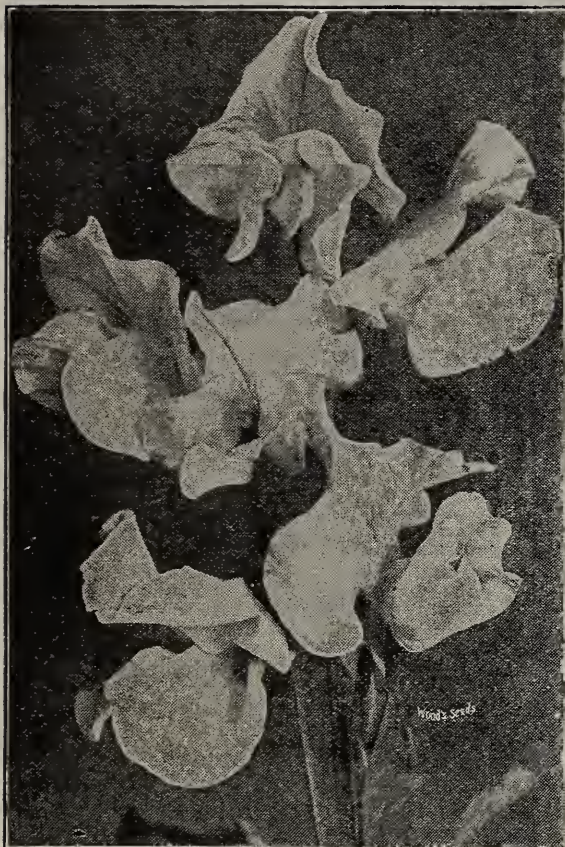
**Double Mixed Zinnias.**—A fine mixture of the best tall zinnias. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.



# Wood's Giant Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE WILL PLANT 25 FEET OF ROW

Out of many hundred varieties of sweet peas now in cultivation, we have selected those offered below as representing the choicest of each color. They are the cream of all the most improved large-flowering varieties, all small-flowered, inferior, weakly kinds and duplicates being discarded. This will be quite a convenience to our friends who have been confused by a long and cumbersome list. Our selection covers a complete range of color from the purest white to deepest maroon, every sort of distinct merit, and all will bear three or four blooms to the stem.



**CULTURE.**—Some time before planting dig out a trench a foot deep, put in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in February open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seeds (about four seeds) every three inches, cover about two inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. The white-seeded kinds are tenderer than the black-seeded, and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting four to six inches deep; give slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than spring plantings.

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

## Sweet Peas in Mixtures

**Wood's Special Mixture** —A peerless mixture and absolutely the finest that can be made. It is a blend of the best sweet peas in cultivation, no dull colors, all choice giant flowering varieties of every color and type, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. No matter at what price or under what high-sounding name it may be offered, for diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers, no other sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.25 per lb.

**Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture** —The newest introduction in sweet peas, differing from the old type in having waved or fluted standards. The flower stems are 12 to 14 inches long, very strong, and usually bear four blooms, which, under favorable growing conditions, measure two inches across. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. By express, \$1.75 per lb.

**Large Flowering Mixed** —A very good mixture of all the old varieties; will give a good display throughout the season. Pkt. 3 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts.

**Perennial or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.**—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

**Cupid Sweet Peas** —Distinct from other sorts; 6 to 9 inches high, spreading out and forming a mass 1¼ feet across. Very neat, compact, bushy, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and beds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

## SWEET PEAS IN SEPARATE COLORS

### Spencer Varieties

**ALL VARIETIES**—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

1 Pkt Each 10 Varieties for 85 cts.

**Afterglow.** Standard violet blue shading to rosy amethyst; wings electric blue.

**Bertrand Deal** (Rosy Lilac).—Makes a fine cut flower; an exquisite variety.

**Captain of the Blues** (Pure Purple).—The margin of the petals is marbled; large and distinct.

**Countess Spencer.**—Soft rose-pink, shading deeper at the edges. The original Spencer from which others were developed.

**Gladys Unwin.**—Large bold bright pink. The grandest of all pink varieties.

**Helen Lewis.**—Large and fine orange salmon pink with bright orange standard. One of the finest Spencers.

**King Edward Spencer.**—The best pure red Spencer; nearly two inches across. Often bears four blooms to the stem.

**Margaret Atlee.** Apricot pink on cream ground. A strong grower and large flower.

**Masterpiece.**—Lavender; flowers extra large and wavy. Stems nearly always yield four blossoms each.

**Nubian.**—Beautiful rich deep chocolate; finely waved flower of unusual size and of great substance.

### Grandiflora Varieties

**ALL VARIETIES**—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid.

**Apple Blossom** (Deep Pink).—Standard crimson pink, shading lighter at edges; wings white shaded with pink.

**Black Knight.** Very deep maroon, almost black; large size; open form; the finest dark variety.

**Bolton's Pink** (Orange Pink).—Orange or salmon pink, veined with rose; large flower, bright and extremely showy.

**Coccinea** (Red).—Bright cherry red or cerise. A distinct shade; a very pleasing and effective flower of great size.

**Dainty** (White).—Large pure white; edges tinted with pink; long stems; usually bears three blossoms to the stem.

**Dorothy Eckford** (Pure White).—Beautiful shell shaped pure white flower of extra large size, borne three on a stem.

**Flora Norton** (Blue). A clear bright blue, with faint tint of purple. The clearest and most pronounced of all the blues.

**Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon** (Primrose).—Deep primrose yellow; a beautiful extra large flower.

**Henry Eckford** (Orange Scarlet).—A distinct orange scarlet of the finest form and largest size; as beautiful under artificial light as in daylight.

**King Edward VII** (Crimson Scarlet).—A fine extra large flower; nearly always borne three on a stem.

**Lady Grisel Hamilton** (Lavender).—Best of all the lavender varieties; extra large; an exceptionally fine flower.

**Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue** (Navy Blue).—A fine deep, dark, rich navy blue; very attractive.

**Miss Willmott** (Orange Pink). A fine shade; unusually large; stems long; a vigorous grower.

**Mrs. Geo. Higginson** (Blue).—Clear delicate lilac blue; might be called light lavender; usually three blossoms on a stem.

**Mrs. Walter Wright** (Rosy Purple).—Changes to rich bluish purple; extra large shell-shaped flower.

**Prima Donna** (Pink). A clear and soft shade; bears 3 to 4 flowers to the stem. A thoroughly satisfactory pink.

**Queen Alexandra** (Scarlet).—The nearest scarlet in sweet peas; magnificent large flower.

**Queen Victoria** (Light Primrose).—Pink when newly opened, but soon turns to a clear, soft primrose.



# Bulbs for Spring Planting

SHOULD OUR STOCK OF ANY VARIETY BE SOLD OUT, WE WILL SEND THE ONE MOST CLOSELY RESEMBLING THE SORT ORDERED

**Cannas** —Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

## Select Cannas

25 cts. each; \$2.25 per dozen, postpaid.  
By express, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

**City of Portland** —4 feet. The most beautiful pink; a fine bedding and profuse bloomer.

**Gladioflora** —3½ feet. Shaped like gladiolas; color crimson, changing to carmine rose; edged with gold.

**Yellow King Humbert** —4 feet. Rich yellow spotted with bright red; often 5 to 7 ins. across.

**Eureka** —4 feet. The finest white or cream-colored canna.

**Rosea Gigantea** —4 feet. A wonderful bloomer. Soft rose, shading to carmine-pink.

**Panama** —3½ feet. Orange red with well defined edging of bright yellow.

**Wintzer's Colossal** —5 feet. The largest of all cannas, often over 8 inches across; bright scarlet.

**Meteor** —5 feet. Deep, dazzling crimson; flowers are produced in clusters.

## Standard Cannas

15 cts. each; \$1.25 per doz. postpaid.  
By express, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.

**Allemania** —5 feet. Bright scarlet with yellow border; orchid flowered.

**Austria** —5 feet. Pure canary yellow with red spots in center of the two inside petals.

**Crozy** —4 feet. Vermillion scarlet, edged with bright golden yellow.

**King of Bronzes** —4 feet. A superb foliage canna; very large bronze leaves and bright red flower.

**King Humbert** —4 feet. Brilliant orange scarlet with bright red markings; bronze leaved.

**Louisiana** —6 feet. Vivid scarlet; often 6 inches across; orchid flowered.

**Richard Wallace** —4½ feet. Canary yellow; an exceptionally large flower.

**Venus** —4 feet. Rosy pink with well defined creamy yellow border.

**Wabash** —4 feet. An unusually large carmine pink; bronze leaved.

**Wyoming** —6 feet. Large orange colored flower; purplish bronze foliage.

**Mixed Cannas** —By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per doz.  
By express, 75 cts. per doz.; 50 for \$2.85; \$5.50 per 100.

**Dahlias** —We offer below a well selected list of these grand fall flowers. Each variety represents the finest flower of its color and style of bloom.

The words "show," "decorative," and "cactus" after the names of the varieties indicate the type of flower.

## Splendid New Dahlias

30 cts. each; 4 for \$1.00; \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid. By express, 25 cts. each; 4 for 80 cts.; \$2.25 per doz.

**Gen. J. B. Seth (Cactus)** —A gorgeous and brilliant scarlet with orange scarlet shadings. A grand flower.

**Golden West (Decorative)** —A fine large pure yellow; free bloomer.

**Hortulanus Witte (Decorative)** —A very large free flowering pure white. Fine for cut flowers.

**Mina Burgle (Decorative)** —A rich luminous dark scarlet; often bears twenty blooms at once.

**Wodan (Cactus)** —Large bold flower of ten 7 ins. across; delicate salmon rose shading to old gold at centre.

## Standard Dahlias

25 cts. each; 4 for 75 cts.; dozen, \$1.65, postpaid. By express, 18 cts. each; 4 for 60 cts.; \$1.40 per doz.

**A. D. Livoni (Decorative)** —Clear pink; beautifully quilled; early flowering.

**Else (Cactus)** —Buttercup yellow, shading into amber.

**Flora (Cactus)** —An ideal white cactus dahlia; large heavy flower.

**Frank Bassett (Decorative)** —Bright rose purple, shading deeper at center.

**Jack Rose (Decorative)** —Velvety crimson like the Gen. Jacquiminot rose.

**Kriemhilde (Cactus)** —A brilliant pink, shading to white at center.

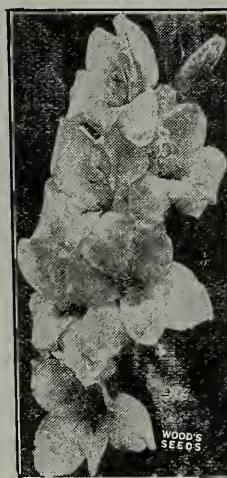
**Mme. Van den Dale (Decorative)** —Large beautiful rose, shading to silvery rose center.

**Queen of Yellows (Show)** —A beautiful pure yellow with quilled petals.

**Rene Cayeaux (Cactus)** —Rich geranium red; an early and free bloomer.

**Storm King (Show)** —The most reliable pure white show dahlia; a fine cut flower.

**Mixed Dahlias** —A fine mixture of many colors; decorative, show and cactus varieties. 18 cts. each; 4 for 60 cts.; \$1.40 per doz. postpaid. By express, 12 cts. each; \$1.15 per dozen.



## Gladiolas

For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

**America** —A grand pink; flower spikes 2 to 3 feet long. 6 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per doz.; \$3.25 per 100.

**Augusta** —Lovely pure white; often has 2 or 3 branches. 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per doz.; \$3.25 per 100.

**Baron Hulo** —A rich royal violet blue; full round flower. 8 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per doz.; \$4.50 per 100.

**Klondike** —Clear yellow, with maroon blotch in the throat. 8 cts. each; 70 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 65 cts. per doz.; \$4.50 per 100.

**Kunderi Glory** —The "ruffled" gladiola. Creamy white, shading to delicate lavender; petals fluted. 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz. postpaid.

**Mrs. Francis King** —Brilliant flamingo pink blazed with vermilion red; blooms 4 inches across. 6 cts. each; 50 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per doz.; \$3.25 per 100.

**Niagara** —Creamy yellow; throat lightly marked with rosy-carmine; fine cut flower. 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 85 cts. per doz.

**Panama** —A grand deep pink; flowers large and handsome; the finest pink variety. 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 85 cts. per doz.

**Peace** —Immense pure white with a touch of carmine in the lower petals. 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen postpaid.

**Princes** —Rich dazzling scarlet, the lower portion marked with white; large open flower. 10 cts. each; 90 cts. per doz. postpaid. By express, 85 cts. doz.

## Gladiolas in Separate Colors

	Postpaid.	Express.
	Doz.	Doz.
Scarlet and Red.....	45c	40c
White and Light.....	45c	40c
Pink Shades.....	45c	40c
Striped and Variegated.....	55c	50c
Yellow and Orange.....	65c	60c

**Mixed Gladiolas** —All colors from pure white to dark red.

	By Mail Postpaid.	By Exp.
	Doz.	Doz.
First Size—		
3 for 10c...	30c	\$1.00
Second Size—		
4 for 10c...	25c	.90
	1.65	20c
		1.50

**CALADIUMS (ELEPHANT'S EAR)** —A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

**First Size Bulbs** —Over 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 50 cts. each. By express, 40 cts. each; \$4.00 per doz.

**Second Size Bulbs** —9 to 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 40 cts. each. By express, 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per doz.

**Third Size Bulbs** —6 to 9 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 30 cts. each. By express, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 per doz.

## Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 25 cts. each; 3 for 65 cts.

**Madeira Roots** —One of the most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade, grows rapidly. 5 cts. each; 4 for 15 cts.; 50 cts. per dozen postpaid. By express, 45 cts. per doz.

## TUBEROSES

Delightfully fragrant; fine for bouquets. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots or in hot beds and set outside in May. Give plenty of water.

**EXCELSIOR PEARL** —Mammoth Bulb—By mail, postpaid, 12 cts. each; \$1.15 per doz. By express, \$1.00 per doz.; 100, \$7.50.

**Large Bulb** —By mail, postpaid, 10 cts. each; 95 cts. per doz. By express, 80 cts. per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

**ALBINO** —A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts. By mail, postpaid, 12 cts. each; \$1.15 per doz. By express, \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

**VARIEGATED LEAVED** —The leaves are bordered with creamy white. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl. Has large single flowers. By mail, postpaid, 12 cts. each; \$1.15 per doz. By express, \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.



# INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

**POISONS  
CANNOT BE  
SENT BY MAIL**

**Lime-Sulphur** (For San Jose Scale).—The most generally used and very effective remedy for San Jose Scale, oyster shell scale and kindred insects that are killing valuable fruit and shade trees. You can make it yourself if you have the proper appliances, but it is a thoroughly disagreeable task. The home-made mixture requires the boiling of a great quantity of water and it must be applied hot—ours is simply diluted and applied cold. Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing; is far easier to handle, and is always ready.

**LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION.**—For fall and spring spraying use 1 gallon concentrated lime-sulphur solution to 8 gallons water. For summer spraying 1½ gallons to 50 gallons water, to which add 2 lbs. dry powdered arsenate of lead. After peach, plum and cherry buds and leaf clusters reach a good size, reduce the proportion of lime-sulphur one-half to two-thirds and omit arsenate of lead a month before ripening. Qt. 40 cts.; 2 qts. 65 cts.; gallon, \$1.00; 5 gals. \$2.75; 10 gals. \$4.50; barrel, \$13.50.

**DRY LIME-SULPHUR.**—Exactly like lime-sulphur except that the water has been taken out. No freight to pay on water, no leakage, never freezes. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, for seed fruits, 2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water; stone fruits, 1½ to 2 lbs. to 50 gallons water. To the summer spray add 2 lbs. arsenate of lead to make a combined insecticide and fungicide. By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45. By freight, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 25 lbs. \$4.00.

**Soluble Oil**—Severe cases of scale, leaf-roller and peach lecanium that resist the action of lime-sulphur can easily be controlled by soluble oil. It is particularly good for hedges and trees on the lawn, as it does not stain. Add one gallon soluble oil to 15 gallons of water, stir thoroughly and apply with spray pump while the trees are dormant. Qt. 50 cts.; 2 qts. 85 cts.; gallon, \$1.50.

**Bordeaux Mixture**—This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and all fungus diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all vine-crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously to thorough spraying. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add a pound of Paris Green, or two pounds of Arsenate of Lead, to 150 gallons of the diluted mixture. Our mixture is ready to use by simply adding water, and works freely in the sprayer without clogging. One gallon makes 50 gallons of spray mixture. Quart 45 cts.; 2 qts. 75 cts.; gallon, \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.50; 10 gals. \$9.00. Barrel lots, write for quotations.



**Copper Sulphate**—Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol.—Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75. By express, lb. 18 cts.; 10 lb. lots, 15 cts. per lb.; 50 lb. lots, 14 cts. per lb.

**Sulphur**—For making Lime-Sulphur Spray, for mildew and plant mites. By mail postpaid, lb. 20 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10. By express, lb. 12 cts.; 10 lbs. 85 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.75.

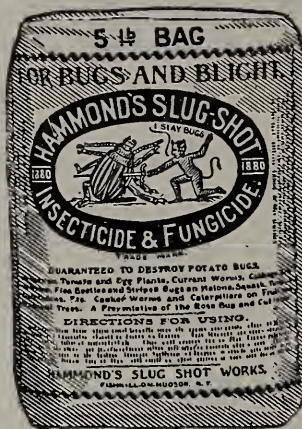
**Arsenate of Lead**—For Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferable to Paris Green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 50 gals. of water for general spraying. Because the paste form is harder to handle, requires double the strength, does not keep well and is 50 per cent water, we handle only the **Dry Powdered form**, which has proved in every way far superior and more economical. ½ lb. 35 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.50; 10-lb. pkg. \$4.50; 25-lb. pkg. \$11.00.



**Paris Green**—For Leaf-eating Insects. It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster or water. ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 55 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.50.

**Kerosene Emulsion**—For Sucking Insects. A safe and sure remedy for squash-bugs, plant and bark-lice, San Jose Scale, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, melon and pea louse, and all sucking insects. Ours is a perfect emulsion and will not separate. It is in concentrated form—add 25 to 50 gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion and it is ready for use. Spray before the blossom buds open and again after the blossoms fall. The second spraying should have Paris Green mixed with it to kill leaf-lice, aphides and insects. Qt. 45 cts.; 2 qts. 70 cts.; gallon, \$1.10; 5 gals. \$4.75.

**Hellebore**—For worms, caterpillars, etc. Less poisonous than Paris Green and Arsenate of Lead, and safer to use when vegetables and fruits are nearly ripe. Dissolve 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water. Lb. 75 cts.



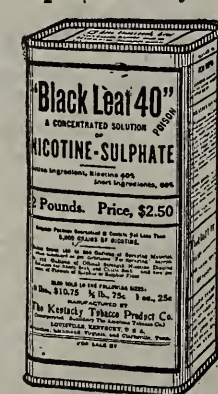
**Slug Shot**—Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits, and kills lice on poultry. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. By mail postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. 60 cts. By express or freight, 45 cts. per 5-lb. pkg.; 50 lbs. \$4.25; 100 lbs. \$3.00. Small dusters for applying, 12 cts.; by mail, 15 cts. Large dusters, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts.

**Fish Oil Soap** (Generally called **Whale Oil Soap**)—Effectually destroys the mealy-bug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San Jose Scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. It has been used with good results against the pea louse. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00. By express lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.



**Bug Death**—Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Trials have proved that where used, the yield and quality are greatly improved. By mail postpaid, lb. 28 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 57 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 76 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.59. By express or freight, lb. 20 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 45 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.25. Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars.

**Lemon Oil Insecticide**—The best remedy for insects on the roots and leaves of house-plants, destroying green-fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, rust, aphid, caterpillar, etc., on palms, roses, rubber plants, ferns, etc. Non-poisonous and odorless. Destroys lice and insects on poultry and animals; recommended for mange. Directions on each can. By mail postpaid, ½ pt. 45 cts.; pint 70 cts.; qt. \$1.25. By express, ½ pt. 35 cts.; pint 60 cts.; qt. \$1.00.



**Black Leaf 40** For Sucking Insects.—Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add 4 lbs. soap to each 100 gallons of solution, will kill the garden pea louse and not injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water. 1 oz. bottle 25 cts.; ½ lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$3.75; 10-lb. pkg. \$13.75. Cannot be mailed.

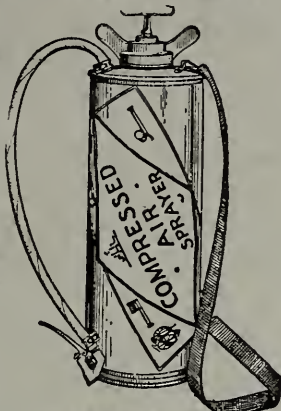
**Thy-Cresol**—A cold water dip, insecticide, disinfectant, deodorizer, anti-septic and detergent. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. Small bottles, 30 cts. postpaid; by express, 25 cts. Large bottles, 50 cts. postpaid; by express, 40 cts. Quart 85 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.50; gallon, \$2.50.

**Sulpho-Tobacco Soap**—A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses; helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Sure death to all plant insects in and out of doors. Full directions with each cake. 3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake 25 cts. postpaid. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gals. of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gals.

**Sterlingworth Fly Driver**—A real cattle comfort. A cow that is tormented by insects is never a good milker. Improve the comfort, temper and disposition of your cows, and you will improve the quality of the milk. Sterlingworth Fly Driver is a scientific combination of vegetable oils, which mixes readily with water, does not gum the animal's coat, and may be used on both horses and cattle. Highly concentrated—one quart making two gallons by adding water, bringing the cost to 30 cts. per gallon, as compared with 50 and 60 cts. for other mixtures not nearly so effective. Per quart 75 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.25.



**Compressed Air Sprayer**—A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, white-wash, Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead and other spraying materials. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger, and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity, 3 3/4 gals.; automatic shut-off nozzle; valves all metal. Do not use galvanized tank for Bordeaux Mixture and lime-sulphur.



Compressed Air Sprayer

By mail Postpaid. Express.  
Galvanized Steel Tank...\$6.55 \$6.25  
Brass Tank.....9.80 9.50  
Extra Nozzles, \$1.50 each.

**Bucket Spray Pump**—Excepting the foot rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. Excellent for white-washing and disinfecting stables and poultry houses; for washing windows and vehicles; putting out fires and various other services. By mail postpaid, \$4.25. By express, \$4.00.

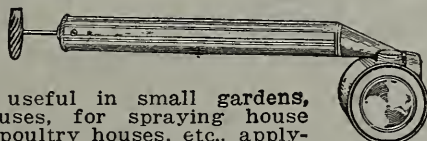


Bucket Spray Pump

4-foot extension pipe, for reaching into trees and inaccessible places, 50 cts. postpaid. By express, 40 cts.

### Hand Sprayer

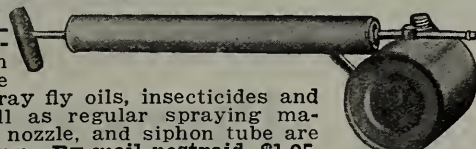
—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris Green and similar dry powders perfectly. By mail postpaid, 65 cts. By express, 50 cts.



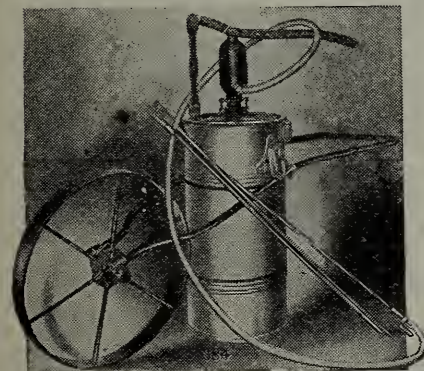
Hand Sprayer.

### Continuous Sprayer

Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Spray tube, nozzle, and siphon tube are removable for draining. By mail postpaid, \$1.05. By express, 90 cts.



Continuous.

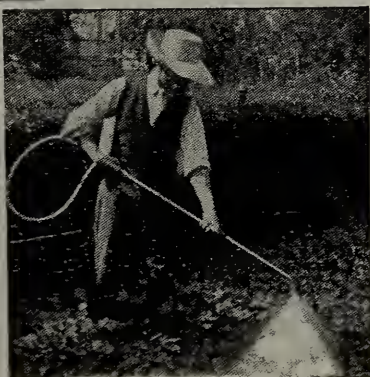


Wheelbarrow Spray Pump.

from very fine mist to a solid stream. The pump is brass, practically indestructible and will generate 180 lbs. pressure. By detaching hose from tank and attaching the strainer you have a first-class bucket pump. Fine for applying white-wash, water paint, insecticides and disinfectants.

**Knapsack Outfit**—Pump, tank, 3 1/2 ft. of hose, extension pipe and strainer. Price, \$8.50.

**Bucket Outfit**—Same as the above, but without tank. By mail postpaid, \$6.15; by express, \$6.00.



Auto Spray No. 5.

### Wheelbarrow Spray Pump

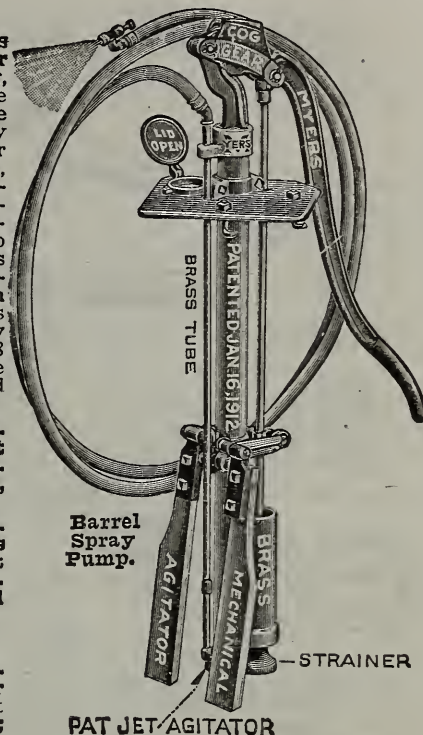
—An ideal outfit for large gardens, small orchards, poultry plants, white-washing, applying cold water paint, etc. The pump has 1 1/2 inch brass plunger, brass ball valves, mechanical agitator, lever shut-off, Vermorel nozzle, 8 ft. of hose and 8-ft. extension pipe. The galvanized steel tank holds 12 gals. Complete, \$21.50.

### Auto Spray No. 5

A combination knapsack and bucket pump that will throw any kind of spray

### Barrel Spray Pump

—Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is brass with hemp packing, the cylinder and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. It is built so that the entire pump sets inside the barrel, the working parts are submerged in the spraying liquid and does not lose priming. It is only necessary to make an 8 x 8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready for work.



Barrel Spray Pump.

**Outfit A.**—Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of 1/2-inch hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$16.00.

**Outfit B.**—Pump with mechanical agitator, 2 leads of 1/2-inch hose (15 feet each), Y connection, 2 8-foot extension pipes and 2 nozzles, \$20.00.

### Nozzles, Hose, &c.

**BORDEAUX NOZZLE.**—Throws a solid stream or a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. \$1.00 each; by mail, postpaid, \$1.05.

**VERMOREL NOZZLE.**—Made with spring degorger for removing obstructions. \$1.00 each; by mail, postpaid, \$1.05.

**RUBBER HOSE.**—3/8-inch (for bucket pump) 15 cts. per foot; 1/2-inch (for barrel, Auto Spray No. 5, compressed air and wheelbarrow sprayers), 16 cts. per foot.

**CRAMPS** for attaching hose, 3/8 and 1/2 inch sizes, 10 cts. each.

**COUPLINGS**, male and female, 30 cts. each; by mail, 33 cts.

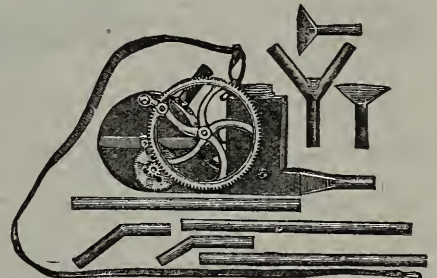
**Feeny Dust Gun**—Double acting, and applies all dry powdered insecticides in a smoke-like cloud that reaches all parts of the plant. So light and easily worked that a child can operate it. By mail postpaid, \$2.65. By express, \$2.50.



Feeny Dust Gun.

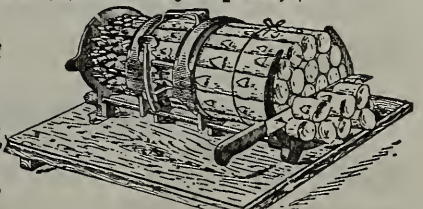
### Dry Powder Duster

Distributes any dry powder like Dry Arsenate of Lead, Slug Shot and Paris Green to perfection. Keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator, and will dust potato plants as fast as the operator can walk, 2 rows at a time. The best appliance for tobacco growers. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticides uniformly on 2 rows at once, and to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. By mail postpaid, \$10.00. By express, \$9.75.

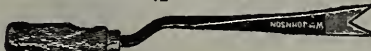


### Asparagus Buncher

—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5 1/2 inches in diameter, 8 to 12 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$3.00. By express, \$2.75.



**Asparagus Knife** 15 ins. long; the blade 1 1/2 inches wide.

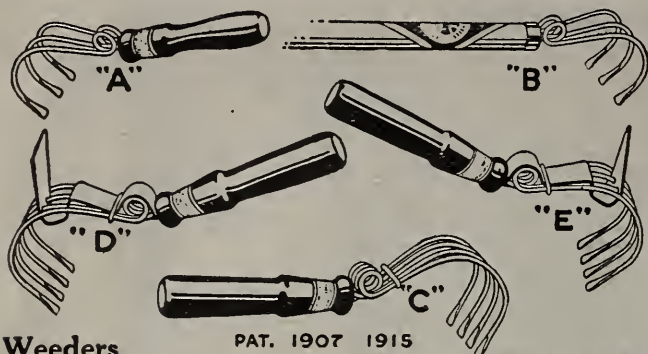


By mail postpaid, 40 cts.; \$3.65 per doz. By express, 35 cts. each; dozen \$3.50.

**Jute String**—For tying up vegetable bunches, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. Use it instead of raffia, which cannot now be had. By mail postpaid, 45 cts. per lb. By express, 40 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.90.

**Jacket Cans**—We buy in carload lots; you get the benefit of quantity purchase. Price includes corks. 1-gal. size, 40c; 2-gal. 50c; 3-gal. 60c; 5-gal. 75c; 10-gal. \$1.25.



**Weeders**

PAT. 1907 1915

	Full Length.	Handle.	Postpaid.	By Express
Style A—	9 inches	5 inches	25c	20c
Style B—	20 inches	16 inches	35c	25c
Style C—	10 inches	5 inches	40c	35c
Style D—	11 inches	6 inches	50c	45c
Style E—	11 inches	6 inches	50c	45c

**Lang's Hand Weeder**

—A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; lasts for years. By mail postpaid, 30 cts.; by express, 25 cts.

**Mole Trap**

—Self-Setting.

The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail postpaid, \$1.00; by express, 90 cts.

**Three Tine****Spading Forks**

3 Tine. Convenient, strong and well made; tines polished; hardwood handle; length, 11 inches. By mail postpaid, 35c; by express, 30c.

**Four Tine**

4 TINE.—A good and serviceable fork, but not the equal of the 3 tine. By mail postpaid, 25c; by express, 20c.

**GARDEN TROWELS**

English.—Extra strong and well made; blued steel blade 6 inches long, 3 1/2 ins. wide. There is no better trowel made. By mail postpaid, 30 cts.; by express, 25 cts.

**American**

—Blade and shank made of cold rolled steel; blade 6 inches long by 2 1/2 inches wide. A good serviceable trowel, but not as sturdy as our English trowel. By mail postpaid, 25c; by express, 20c.

**PRUNING SHEARS**

For the care of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, hedges, etc., pruning shears are as indispensable as a hoe or rake.

**Universal** —A well made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; polished, tempered blade; strong volute spring. By mail postpaid, 85 cts.; by express, 75 cts.

**Richmond** —We recommend this shear without hesitation. The blades are high-grade tool steel of extra quality, highly polished and tempered; longitudinal double brass spring; 9 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$1.35; by express, \$1.25.

**Hedge Shears**

—Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. Blades polished; handles of hardwood. By express, \$2.50.

**Scolley Plant Sprinkler**

—Fine for watering house

plants and for applying insecticides and liquid fertilizer. By mail postpaid, \$1.25; by express, \$1.15.

**MOSS** For florists and for shipping plants. By mail postpaid, lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25. By freight or express, lb. 12c; 5 lbs. for 50c; bale, \$3.50.

**PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS**

Send for Complete Catalog.

Do you work your garden with an old-fashioned hoe or with modern tools like a Planet Jr.? If you could see one at work no argument would be necessary to convince you that you just had to have one. We have used them for more than thirty years and cannot see how we could do without them.

**DRILLS**

**No. 3 Drill** sows at any desired depth in continuous rows or plants in hills 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, covers, rolls, and marks the next row all at a single operation. Price, \$18.00.

**No. 4 Drill** opens the row, plants the seeds either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds and marks the next row at one operation. The drill can be detached from the frame and the working tools attached—2 hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and a plow. Price, \$19.00.

**No. 31 Drill** plants in drills any depth you like, and like No. 4 the drill can be detached when you want to cultivate. The cultivating attachments are a cultivating steel to open rows, a 5-prong cultivator for deep or shallow work; 2 sweeps of different widths and a large plow. Price, \$12.50.

**CULTIVATORS**

**No. 38. Single Wheel Cultivator and Plow.** Has a large plow, two sets of discs for cultivating and a pair of 3-prong cultivator teeth. A fine outfit for the small garden. Price, \$8.00.

**No. 16. Single Wheel Cultivator, Rake and Plow.** Equipped with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, a large plow; 4-inch and 7-inch rakes and leaf guard. A splendid combination. Price, \$10.00.

**No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe.** Exactly like No. 16, but has no rakes. Price, \$8.25.

**No. 19 Garden Plow and Cultivator.** Has a cultivating tooth for deep work, a 10-inch sweep for shallow work, a 5-prong cultivating attachment and a plow, 15-inch wheel. Price, \$5.75.

**No. 119.** Has a strong plow, two cultivator teeth, wide and narrow, a reversible attachment with 3-toothed cultivator and scuffle blade for weeding and shallow cultivation. Wheel 24 inches high. Price, \$5.00.

**No. 12. Double and Single Wheel Hoe.** Will straddle the row and work both sides at once, or between the rows as you prefer. Has 2 hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, a pair of plows and 2 leaf lifters. Price, \$12.00.

**Fire Fly Garden Plow.** An exceedingly useful tool in the small garden and chicken yard. Price, \$3.50.

**Diamond Tires**

Built for Long Life and Service—Adjustments Made on 6,000-Mile Basis.

Diamond Tires are known everywhere and have a reputation unequalled for service. More than 2,000,000 are in daily use. They are measuring up with any tire on the market. Diamond Tires are guaranteed against defective material and workmanship. Adjustments made on 6,000-mile basis.

**Diamond Cord Tires**—A tire capable of big mileage under severe conditions. Adjustments made on 8,000-mile basis.

**Diamond Gray Inner Tubes** have remarkable strength, elasticity and long life. For everyday service Diamond Gray Tubes can't be beat.

Prices quoted below are delivered free of charge to your station by Express or Parcel Post.

FOR CASH WITH ORDER DEDUCT 5%.

Diamond Fabric.		Inner Tubes.		Diamond Cord Ribbed Tread.	
30x3	Smooth	.....	\$13.20	32x3 1/2	..... \$37.00
30x3	Non-Skid	.....	15.10	30x4	..... 48.10
30x3 1/2	Smooth	.....	17.20	34x4	..... 49.50
30x3 1/2	Non-Skid	.....	19.15	34x4 1/2	..... 55.80
32x3 1/2	Non-Skid	.....	22.40	35x4 1/2	..... 57.10
31x4	Non-Skid	.....	29.95	36x4 1/2	..... 58.35
32x4	Non-Skid	.....	30.45	35x5	..... 69.25
33x4	Non-Skid	.....	32.00	37x5	..... 73.50
34x4	Non-Skid	.....	32.65		

**DIAMOND BLOWOUT PATCHES** are made right, easy to apply. Made with wings on both sides which fit under bead of casings, making it impossible for it to creep. Adaptable to both blowouts and rim cuts. Price Postpaid.

3-inch Patch ..... \$0.50      4-inch Patch ..... \$0.60  
3 1/2-inch Patch ..... .55      4 1/2-inch Patch ..... .75

**HERCULES REPAIR SET**—Indispensable for quick tire repairs; contains sheet rubber for mending punctures, cement and buffer. Price postpaid:

Hercules No. 4 Combination Set.....\$0.50  
Hercules No. 5 Combination Set..... 1.00



**WE MIX, GRIND AND SACK ALL HOLLYBROOK POULTRY FOODS AND KNOW THEM TO CONTAIN ONLY SOUND AND WHOLESOME GRAINS AND SEEDS.**

# Poultry Foods

**NOTE.**—Prices on Poultry Foods are always subject to market fluctuation. We always fill orders entrusted to us at the lowest ruling price on the date the order is received.

**Wood's Poultry Grain Food** —Our original mixture put up to supply the demand for a complete grain food of moderate price and reliable quality. It has proven a useful food from its great demand by poultry raisers in many States. Especially recommended for poultry and laying hens for all seasons. 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$2.05; 100-lb. bag, \$3.90.

**Hollybrook Chick Food** —A complete scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed. Price, 10-lb. bag, 55 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$2.25; 100-lb. bag, \$4.35.

**Wood's Scratch Food** —This is a food composed of a thorough mixture of various grains and seeds, which by our own experience has proven most useful for general feeding, its high protein content making it especially desirable for laying hens. We use yellow corn in this mixture, as it is stronger and more useful for ordinary use. 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$2.10; 100-lb. bag, \$3.95.

**Hollybrook Scratching Food** —This is put up especially for fancy or prize birds, but can be used anywhere grain food is needed. It contains white corn, being more desirable from a plumage standpoint than the mixed or yellow corn. It contains the very best grains and seeds used in any of our Scratching Foods, including sunflower, which is a boon to any flock. This variety is used almost exclusively by the most successful poultry raisers in the South, and we believe it is the best balanced and cleanest food on the market today. 10-lb. bag, 55 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$2.20; 100-lb. bag, \$4.20.

**Hollybrook Laying Food** —(Dry Mash) —An excellent mash food, containing a formula of the mash food used by the Poultry Department of State Experiment Stations, containing meat scraps, alfalfa meal and the elements necessary for egg production. We strongly recommend this mash food to use during the winter months, which will remarkably increase the egg production. 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$2.05; 100-lb. bag, \$3.80.

**Hollybrook Developing Food** —This is a special food intended for properly maturing the young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. 10-lb. bag, 55 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$2.20; 100-lb. bag, \$4.20.

**Hollybrook Egg Forcing Food** —This food is prepared with a special idea of forcing hens to start laying freely directly after the moulting season, in order to produce heavy supplies of Fall and Winter eggs. This is a mash food containing a large amount of meat scraps and also Rust's Egg Producer. We cannot offer this food in the State of North Carolina on account of it containing charcoal and a few other ingredients which are not strictly considered a food. 10-lb. bag, 55 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$2.30; 100-lb. bag, \$4.30.

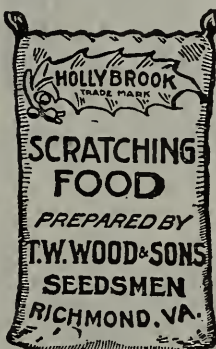
**Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture** —An ideal mixture containing flower and other grains necessary to successful feeding of all varieties of pigeons. Realizing the necessity of a correct balanced food for pigeons, we have taken unusual care in preparing this mixture, which is being used universally by the most successful pigeon breeders. We can supply the following mixtures:

	10-lb. bag.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture, containing cracked corn	\$0.60	\$2.50	\$4.80
Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture, containing whole corn	.60	2.50	4.80
Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture, without corn	.65	2.55	4.90

**Hollybrook Rabbit Food** —Rabbits, like other animals, require a mixed diet in order to maintain health; that is, consisting of some green stuff or roots and some grain. We put up three mixtures approved by rabbit breeders.

	10-lb. bag.	25-lb. bag.	50-lb. bag.	100-lb. bag.
For Young Rabbits	\$0.55	\$1.25	\$2.30	\$4.10
For General Use	.50	1.20	2.25	4.00
For Does	.55	1.25	2.30	4.10

**Hollybrook Duck Mash** —This ranks in excellence with our other "Hollybrook" poultry foods, and is mixed in the right proportions to give the best results for general feeding. 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$2.10; 100-lb. bag, \$3.90.



**Meat Scraps** —Meat in some form should be a part of the daily ration for every fowl, whether young or old, as it is very necessary for feeding mature stock for production purposes during the Winter months. For this purpose Meat Scraps are most generally used, and we recommend that in the daily ration all fowls be given at least ten to fifteen per cent of Meat Scraps. Meat Scraps, because of their good keeping qualities and high content of protein, are especially recommended. We are offering our customers this season two grades of Meat Scraps with proportionate prices. Our Hollybrook Meat Scraps analyze from forty to forty-five per cent protein, and Darling's Meat Scraps which we offer contain a higher quantity of protein, namely, fifty-five per cent. Both these grades of Meat Scraps can be relied upon to give satisfaction, and we are offering the two to meet the demand for a medium price and a high-grade Meat Scrap.

	10-lb. bag.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Hollybrook Meat Scraps	\$0.75	\$2.75	\$5.25
Darling's Meat Scraps	.90	3.10	6.00

**Darling's Meat Crisps** —A clean, wholesome, meat concentrate for poultry. Guaranteed to contain 75 per cent protein and will keep perfectly under any condition where ground grain will remain sweet. Darling's Meat Scraps is uniformly ground in three sizes—fine, medium and coarse. Price, postpaid, 3-lb. pkg., 50 cts.; 6½-lb. pkg., 98 cts. By express, 3-lb. pkg., 40 cts.; 6½-lb. pkg., 80 cts.

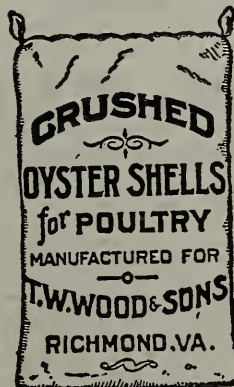
**Poultry Mustard** —Improved digestion means greater nourishment from a given quantity of food; this means more eggs. This is not ordinary table mustard, but is prepared for poultry alone. Feed a teaspoonful for every six fowls; mix with dry meal, then add water. Price, by express, 1½-lb. pkg., 50 cts.; 3-lb. pkg., 95 cts.; 5-lb. pkg., \$1.60; 10-lb. pkg., \$3.00; 25-lb. pail, \$7.25.

**Poultry Bone** —Made from fresh green bone from which the moisture and grease have been extracted, leaving nothing but phosphate and lime and protein. Should be mixed with cornmeal or bran and fed every other day; on alternate days use meat scraps or blood meal. State whether fine, medium, or coarse bone is wanted. We keep all sizes. 10-lb. bag, 75 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$2.60; 100-lb. bag, \$4.75.

**Green Cut or Mealed Alfalfa** —One of the best green foods for winter use. For winter egg-production, it is absolutely necessary that green food should be fed. Price, 50-lb. bag, \$1.60; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00.

	10-lb. bag.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Pin Head Oats	\$0.75	\$3.00	\$5.75
Canada Field Peas	.90	3.50	6.50
Poultry Wheat—Per bushel	\$2.30		

**Charcoal** —Charcoal is most essential for healthy fowls. It aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health of the chickens to a wonderful extent. Prepared in three grades—Grade A (fine granulated), for use in mash mixture; Grade B (medium granulated), for small, newly hatched to half-grown chickens; Grade C (coarse granulated), for fowls. Put up in two-pound cartons and 50-pound paper-lined bags. Postpaid, 2-lb. carton, 25 cts. By express, 2-lb. carton, 20 cts. 50-lb. paper-lined sacks, \$1.75.



**Crushed Oyster Shells** —It is needless for us to enlarge upon the poultryman the value of Crushed Oyster Shells for poultry. Every poultryman realizes their importance as an eggshell maker and general promoter of good health. These oyster shells are thoroughly cleaned and free from dirt and dust. We can offer these oyster shells in two sizes—poultry size and chick size. **POULTRY SIZE**—10 lbs., 25 cts; 50 lbs., 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$1.05. **CHICK SIZE**—10 lbs., 25 cts; 50 lbs., 65 cts.; 100 lbs., \$1.10.

**Mica Spar Cubical Grits** —No poultryman can afford to be without grit, as the health of your poultry depends upon their digestion. Put up in three sizes. Price, 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 25 lbs., 50 cts.; 50 lbs., 75 cts.; 100 lbs., \$1.30. Special price in 500-lb. lots.

**Pearl Grit** —10-lb. bag, 25 cts.; 50-lb. bag, 75 cts.; 100-lb. bag, \$1.30.

Write for Prices on Other Poultry Grains and Foods Not Listed Above.



# RUST'S POULTRY PREPARATIONS

We have purchased the good will, formulas and trade marks of Wm. Rust & Sons Co., for over thirty years manufacturers of poultry preparations. The plant is now installed in our own warehouse and we will continue to put up under the original formulas these well-known poultry preparations. We have sold these preparations ourselves for over fifteen years and can recommend them to our customers.

**RUST'S EGG PRODUCER** —One of the best and most satisfactory preparations we have ever sold for feeding to poultry to increase egg-production. Our customers, who have used it speak in the highest praise of it, saying that it not only increases the quantity of eggs, but improves the appearance and condition of the poultry. Feed every morning; at first, at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of meat or wheat bran to each 12 or 15 fowls. Mix it thoroughly and add sufficient water to make it of a crumbly consistency for feeding. Do not wet it enough to make it sticky. After the hens commence laying freely, give the same quantity in the same manner once a week to keep them in good laying condition.



	Postpaid.	By Exp.
1-lb. pkg. ....	\$ .38	\$ .30
2½-lb. pkg. ....	.70	.60
6-lb. pkg. ....	1.38	1.20
10-lb. pkg. ....	2.00	1.75
25-lb. pkg. ....	4.35	3.75

**RUST'S ROUP POWDER** —For roup, catarrh, colds, etc., in fowls and pigeons. Roup is probably one of the most contagious diseases among poultry, and every poultryman should take precautions to safeguard his fowls against this deadly disease. The symptoms are: First, frothiness and watery discharge from the eyes and nostrils; then there are sneezing, snuffles, and in breathing may wheeze. As soon as noticed the fowls infected should be separated from the rest of the flock and the premises thoroughly disinfected by spraying with **Rust's Lice Liquid and Disinfectant**. **RUST'S ROUP POWDER** is a splendid remedy for roup, colds, etc., and it is simply put into the drinking water and the fowls take their own medicine.



	Postpaid.	By Exp.
4-oz. box .....	\$ .36	\$ .30
9-oz. box .....	.66	.60
20-oz. box .....	1.28	1.20



**RUST'S ROUP PILLS** —These pills are intended for individual treatment of fowls and pigeons. They act directly on the glands and mucous membranes, allay feverish symptoms, and are believed to be one of the best remedies known for roup, catarrh, colds and distemper in fowls, and many pigeon diseases.

	Postpaid.	By Exp.
50 pills in box.....	\$ .36	\$ .30
112 pills in box.....	.36	.60
250 pills in box.....	1.23	1.20

**"WOOD'S EGG RECORD"**—For keeping a record of eggs (good for any twelve months). Mailed free on request.

**RUST'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDER** —A first-class preparation for poultry and stock raisers. For poultry it is recommended for cholera, gapes, diarrhoea, and other poultry diseases. The regular use of **Rust's Climax Condition Powder** in the feed three or four times a week (beginning soon after the chickens are hatched) will nearly always keep the fowls free from disease and quickly develop their plumage and vigor. Experience shows that **Rust's Climax Condition Powder** is equally good for horses, stock, cattle, and hogs. This powder acts on the blood, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs, promotes the digestion, increases the appetite and improves the secretion, thereby causing a healthful condition of the animal. **Rust's Climax Condition Powder** contains no antimony, arsenic, or anything harmful.



	Postpaid.	By Exp.
13-oz. pkg. ....	\$ .36	\$ .30
2-lb. pkg. ....	.70	.60
5-lb. pkg. ....	1.36	1.20
8-lb. pkg. ....	1.97	1.75
20-lb. pkg. ....	4.21	3.75

**RUST'S LICE POWDER** —This powder is used for dusting the fowls, and as it contains no naphthalene or other odorous ingredients, it does not affect the flavor of eggs or injure them for hatching, when fowls and nests are dusted with it. When **Rust's Lice Powder** has been used, fowls are healthiest, have a better appearance, their skin is healthier and their plumage is brighter. Lice, if numerous, make fowls unthrifty and difficult to fatten. They often cause setting hens to leave their nests and prevent hens from laying well. Unless lice are kept down, poultry keeping cannot be made pleasant or as profitable as it should be. **Rust's Lice Powder** kills vermin on fowls, animals, or plants, and is very economical to use. Directions on each box.



	Postpaid.	By Exp.
5-oz. box .....	\$ .21	\$ .15
15-oz. box .....	.36	.30
48-oz. box .....	.72	.60

**RUST'S LICE LIQUID AND DISINFECTANT** —An excellent preparation for use in hen houses, barns and stables, for preventing and quickly destroying vermin and bad odors. For poultry it is simply used by spraying or sprinkling on the roosts, dropping boards, and in all the cracks and crevices. It is perfectly safe to use as directed, but must not be applied directly on the body of fowls or raw places on sheep or cattle. As a disinfectant to destroy bad odors, pour some of the liquid in shallow pans and place around the room or building. Full directions on each can. **Price, by express only, 1-qt. can, 50 cts.; 2-qt. can, 80 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.40; 5-gal. can, \$6.00.**



## STERLING POULTRY REMEDIES

**Sterling Roup Remedy** —A reliable remedy for roup, catarrh, colds, and canker in fowls and pigeons. **Price, postpaid, small size, 36 cts.; large size, 58 cts. By express, small size, 25 cts.; large size, 50 cts.**

**Sterling Cholera Remedy** —One of the best possible remedies for cholera in all its forms and stages. Cholera is the most deadly disease affecting poultry, therefore every poultryman should take every precaution to keep his fowls free from this disease. This is put up in powder form, so it can be given to the fowls very easily by putting it in their drinking water. **Price, postpaid, 56 cts. By express, 50 cts.**

**Sterling Disinfectant** —Is unexcelled for disinfecting poultry houses and runs, stables, dog kennels, toilet or any place where a good germ or odor destroyer is needed. One gallon will make 100 gals. of disinfectant. **Price, 1-qt. can, 60 cts.; ½-gal. can, \$1.00; 1 gal. \$1.75, by express.**

**Sterling Diarrhoea Remedy** —A remedy for white diarrhoea in young chicks, and for dysentery, diarrhoea, and all bowel troubles in grown fowls. It is used in the drink of the fowls and chicks. They take their own medicine. We know of nothing to equal it. Keep the remedy on hand and use some in the "little fellows" drink when they are two days old. **Price, postpaid, trial size, 25 cts.; box sufficient for several flocks, 50 cts.**

**Sterling Lice Powder** —**Price, postpaid, 5-oz. box, 16 cts.; 15-oz. box, 36 cts.; 48-oz. box, 62 cts.; 100-oz. box, \$1.20. By express, 5-oz. box, 10 cts.; 15-oz. box, 25 cts.; 48-oz. box, 50 cts.; 100-oz. box, \$1.00.**

**Sterling Liquid Lice Killer** —A preparation for killing lice, mites and their parasites on fowls, but which also does excellent execution on lice and ticks on sheep, hogs, horses and cattle. **Price, 1-qt. can, 40 cts. each; 2-qt. can, 70 cts. each; 1-gal. can, \$1.10, by express.**



# Conkey's Poultry Remedies

**Conkey's Poultry Tonic** —A high quality tonic, egg maker and regulator, good for young and old birds all the year. Helps nature do its work in a natural, normal way. Does not overstimulate. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 1½-lb. pkg. 38 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 72 cts.; 12-lb. pail \$1.70. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 1½-lb. pkg. 30 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 12-lb. pail \$1.40; 25-lb. pail \$2.75.

**Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy** —A penetrating salve that rapidly destroys the mites causing the scaly growth. Also desirable for brightening up the legs of show birds. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 36 cts. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 30 cts.

**Conkey's Head Lice Ointment** —For destroying the murderous head louse. Comes in tube form. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 15 cts. and 30 cts.

**Conkey's Lice Powder** —A particularly efficient preparation for the treatment of the body louse. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 5-oz. pkg. 21 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 36 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. 72 cts.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.60. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 5-oz. pkg. 15 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 30 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. 60 cts.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.20.

**Conkey's Lice Liquid** —A powerful liquid for use in spraying the poultry house. Rids the house of mites if used consistently. 1 qt. 50 cts.; ½ gal. 75 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.50. **EXPRESS EXTRA**.

**Conkey's Nox-i-cide** —An all-round disinfectant, germicide and insecticide. 1 pt. 40 cts.; 1 qt. 70 cts.; ½ gal. \$1.00; 1 gal. \$1.75; 5 gals. \$7.50. **EXPRESS EXTRA**.

## MACNAIR'S CHICKEN POWDER



is Life to Chickens and Turkeys; Death to Hawks. —Feed your chicks on Macnair's Chicken Powder, and if these barn yard pests eat a chick which has been fed on it they will surely die. On account of the peculiar construction of the stomachs of these animals, what is life to chicks and turkeys is death to hawks. This powder is a medicine that gives wonderful results in safeguarding against and curing Cholera, Gape, Roup, Limber Neck, Indigestion and Diarrhoea. **PRICE**: 5-oz. pkg. (mailing size), 31 cts. postpaid; 7-oz. pkg. (not mailable), 35 cts. by express; 16-oz. pkg. (not mailable), 75 cts. by express.



struction of the stomachs of these animals, what is life to chicks and turkeys is death to hawks. This powder is a medicine that gives wonderful results in safeguarding against and curing Cholera, Gape, Roup, Limber Neck, Indigestion and Diarrhoea. **PRICE**: 5-oz. pkg. (mailing size), 31 cts. postpaid; 7-oz. pkg. (not mailable), 35 cts. by express; 16-oz. pkg. (not mailable), 75 cts. by express.

**Conkey's Roup Remedy** —Known to every poultryman. A wonderful remedy that quickly reduces the swelling and brings the bird back to normal. Given in the drinking water. **PRICE, POSTPAID**, small size, 36 cts.; medium size, 66 cts.; large size, \$1.28. **PRICE, BY EXPRESS**, small size, 30 cts.; medium size, 60 cts.; large size, \$1.20.

**Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy** —A penetrating healing oil that allays the inflammation in the bronchial tubes. Stops the rattling and effort to breathe. **PRICE, POSTPAID**, 66 cts.; **PRICE, BY EXPRESS**, 60 cts.

**Conkey's Cholera Remedy** —For indigestion and so-called cholera in growing and grown birds. **PRICE, POSTPAID**, small size, 36 cts.; large size, 66 cts. **PRICE, BY EXPRESS**, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 60 cts.

## Conkey's Chicken Pox (Sorehead) Remedy

Package contains salve for application on sores and a blood purifying tonic. Easily applied. **PRICE POSTPAID**, small size 36 cts.; large size 66 cts. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, small size 30 cts.; large size 60 cts.

**Conkey's Gape Remedy** —Consists of a sneezing powder for sprinkling over the chicks and a tonic for strengthening the entire system. **PRICE POSTPAID**, small size 36 cts.; large size 66 cts. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, small size 30 cts.; large size, 60 cts.

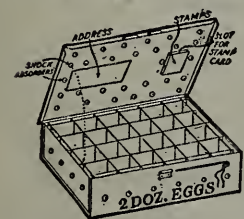
**Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy** —To be given to young chicks from the first drink until they are three weeks old. **PRICE, POSTPAID**, small size, 36 cts.; large size, 66 cts. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 60 cts.

**HACKETT'S GAPE CURE** —An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally, but simply dusted over the chicks and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germ. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 41 cts. each. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 35 cts. each.

**CARBOLA** The Disinfectant that Paints. Carbola is infinitely superior to lime, which loses what slight disinfecting qualities it ever had by slacking when exposed to the air. Very much better than kalsomine or whitewash because it paints just as clean and bright a white, but will not chip, scale or peel off—no matter how many coats are applied. It may be used on either stone, brick, wood, metal or cement, and can be put on over a whitewashed or painted surface. Can be applied with either sprayer or brush. Price, trial pkg., postpaid, 35 cts., by express 25 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. by express \$1.00; 20-lb. pkg. by express \$2.00; 50-lb. pkg. \$4.00.

## Egg Boxes and Carriers

### Metal Egg Crates

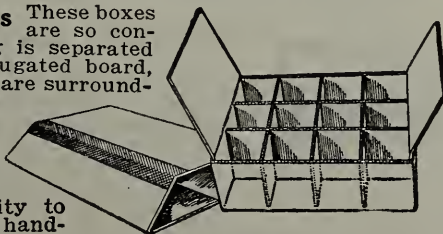


**For Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post.**—These boxes are made for continued use, being very strongly constructed but light in weight. All crates are provided with built-in shock absorbers to give a cushion for the eggs. The crates do not require outside wrapping for mailing.

Capacity.	Each, Postpaid.	Each, By Exp.	Dozen, By Exp.
2-doz. size.....	.93	.85	10.00
3-doz. size.....	1.10	1.00	11.00
4-doz. size.....	1.35	1.25	14.00
6-doz. size.....	1.87	1.75	19.00

### Parcel Post Egg Boxes

These boxes are so constructed that each egg is separated by a thickness of corrugated board, and the entire contents are surrounded by a double wall of air-cushioned corrugated board. Absolute protection is therefore assured, as the box possesses sufficient strength and durability to stand the usual rough handling in transit.



Capacity.	Each, Postpaid.	Each, By Exp.	Dozen, Postpaid.	Dozen, By Exp.
1-dozen size .....	\$ .19	\$ .13	\$1.60	\$1.40
2-dozen size .....	.24	.18	2.20	1.90
3-dozen size .....	.33	.25	3.10	2.70
4-dozen size .....	.38	.30	3.85	3.40
5-dozen size .....	.47	.37	4.75	4.20
6-dozen size .....	.55	.44	5.50	5.00

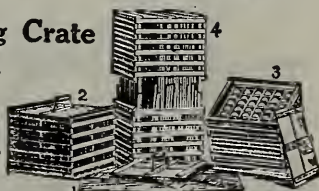
### Eyrie Egg Boxes

—Specially made for shipping or delivering eggs for setting by express. They are made of corrugated paper, which is the best packing material known. It provides a cushion, which, while elastic, will not crush. The insertion of the handle automatically locks the box. The handle also prevents the putting of anything on top of the box, and provides a means of handling it, thus limiting the liability of rough usage by the express agent. These boxes packed weigh less than three pounds, which makes the express rate to any point in the United States very low.

Capacity.	Each, Postpaid.	Each, By Exp.	Dozen, Postpaid.	Dozen, By Exp.
15-egg size.....	\$ .30	\$ .25	\$2.75	\$2.50
30-egg size.....	.43	.35	3.90	3.50

### Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crate

—A safe and convenient folding, shipping crate for eggs. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners and card board division and fillers. Fig. 1, folded flat; fig. 2, set up closed; fig. 3, set up open; fig. 4, shows half doz. complete, ready for shipment.



Capacity.	Each, Postpaid.	Each, By Exp.	Per Doz., By Exp.
3-doz. egg size.....	.57	.45	\$4.50
6-doz. egg size.....	.64	.50	4.75
6-doz. egg size.....	.71	.55	5.00
12-doz. egg size.....	.78	.60	5.50
15-doz. egg size.....	.85	.65	6.00
30-doz. egg size.....	1.35	1.00	8.50

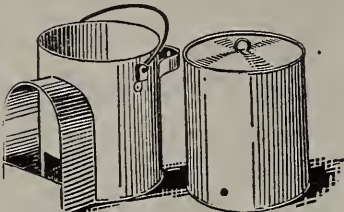


POULTRY FOUNTAINS

One of the most important appliances for use in the poultry yard is a truly sanitary drinking vessel. While cleanliness in feeding is very desirable and must receive careful attention, it is the water supply that more often is the medium that conveys contagious diseases from one fowl to another. We recommend the following:

The Duplex Fountains

—The latest and most practical sanitary poultry fountain on the market. This is a double fount, easy to fill, and keeps the water clean and pure. Made in two sizes. Price, postpaid, 1-gal. size, \$1.20 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.37 each. Price by express, 1-gal. size, \$1.10 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.25 each.



**Standard Wall Fountains** are made of the best galvanized iron and will last many years with the proper treatment. It can be hung on wall of a building or against an upright post or board at any height. A hood projects over the water trough and prevents the water from becoming soiled. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 2-qt. size 81 cts.; 1-gallon size 93 cts.; 2-gallon size \$1.20; **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 2-qt. size 75 cts.; 1-gallon size 85 cts.; 2-gallon size \$1.10.

Drop Bottom Wall Fountains

These drop-bottom drinking founts are new, and made of No. 28-gauge galvanized steel. The bottom can be swung open with one hand, as it is secured by one spring in the front, while most founts have a spring on each side, requiring both hands to open; even then they are opened with considerable trouble. The rod which extends through the hinge of the drop bottom is made of solid brass, preventing possibility of rust or of breaking off. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 2-qt. size 85 cts. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 2-qt. size 75 cts.



Star Jar Fountain and Feeder

—Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only. **Price, postpaid, 26 cts. each. Price by express, 20 cts. each.**



**Nesco Sanitary Drinking Fountains** are made in three sizes; the top is made cone-shape; which is a great advantage. It prevents the chickens from roosting on top of them, which is so often the case with a flat-top fountain, and keeps the water fresh and clean. **PRICE POSTPAID**, small size 41 cts.; medium size 48 cts.; large size 53 cts.; **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, small size 35 cts.; medium size 40 cts.; large size 50 cts.

**Peerless Wall Fountains** are something new and extra serviceable in the way of poultry fountains. They are made with a detachable bottom which makes them easy to clean and keep clean. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 1-qt. size 56 cts; 5-qt. size 95 cts.; 10-qt. size \$1.39. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 1-qt. size 50 cts.; 5 qt. size 85 cts.; 10-qt. size \$1.25,



POULTRY FEEDERS

**Standard Dry Food Hopper** —These Standard Dry Food Hoppers are made somewhat similar to the Shell and Grit Box, but larger. It is a practical labor and food saving device for feeding dry grain food, either whole or ground. They have two compartments, the larger for grain mixture, holding about six quarts, and the smaller one for beef scraps, holding about three quarts. Those who are interested in dry feeding and desire to economize on the cost of grain and beef scraps cannot afford to be without the Dry Food Hopper. **PRICE POSTPAID**, \$1.12 each. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, \$1.00 each.



**Sexton's Dry Food Hopper** —This hopper is arranged to hang on the wall the desired distance from the floor. It is impossible to waste any feed, as the pan at the bottom takes any feed that may be picked out. The body being covered keeps the feed dust-proof, clean and dry. Made of galvanized iron, and the grating is of round galvanized wire, preventing the poultry from cutting their bills. **Price, 12-qt. size \$1.50 each by express.**



**One-Two-Three Feeder** —For feeding Dry Mash Scraps, Grit, Oyster Shells, Charcoal or any poultry feed. The separator can be arranged so as you can have one, two or three compartments. When used for one kind of feed take out the separator; for two kinds put separator in one end; when used for three kinds, say scraps, shell and grit, put separator in the middle and you have three compartments. **PRICE POSTPAID**, small size \$1.10; large size \$1.50. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, small size \$1.00; large size \$1.25.

**Grit and Shell Box** —This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired, and is a thoroughly first-class article, practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime. It is the best self-feeding "food hopper" on the market. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone, meal, forcing food, grain, scraps and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. **PRICE POSTPAID**, \$1.10 each. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, \$1.00 each.



**JUNIOR CHICK FEEDER** —A simple, practical and sanitary feeder for little chicks. Note shape of feeding spaces—the chick can feed with ease, but cannot get inside. By the use of this feeder the feed is kept clean, will not waste, cannot be fouled by the chicks. Can be used for dry mash, grain, sour milk or water. **Price POSTPAID**, 41c each. **By EXPRESS**, 35c each.



**Hub Chicken Feeder** is sanitary, keeps feed clean and dry, chickens cannot get into it and waste the feed. **PRICE POSTPAID**, 9-inch feeder, 48 cts.; 15-inch feeder, 70 cts. **PRICE BY EXPRESS**, 9-inch feeder, 40 cts.; 15-inch feeder, 60 cts.

Fowls and ducks need plenty of grit and oyster shells unless their runs permit them gathering these from the soil. Charcoal is a great help to all poultry, especially if confined in a yard. Aids digestion and promotes health wonderfully. Meat Scraps are almost a necessity for fowls during the winter months. When short of green food, use a liberal supply of Alfalfa Meal to make your flocks thrive and keep healthy. Milk—either sweet or sour—if obtainable, can be mixed with either of our mash foods, and it will enhance their feeding value materially.

Experience proves that mash foods should be fed the first meal of the day in cool weather to increase the supply of eggs. Do not make it sloppy, but just enough water to make it crumble.



# Poultry Appliances



**Celluloid Leg Bands** —Made in five colors— White, Black, Red, Yellow, and Light Blue. Five sizes—(Order by Number): No. 1, for Asiatics and Turkeys; No. 2, for American; No. 3, for Mediterranean; No. 4, for Bantam and Small Fowls; No. 5, for Pigeons. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. **PRICES:** Postpaid, doz. 20 cts.; 25 for 35 cts.; 50 for 65 cts.; 100 for \$1.00.

**Champion Leg Bands** —Give perfect satisfaction. They are neat, light, strong and durable; easily and quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. **PRICE, 12 for 15 cts.; 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100, 75 cts. POSTPAID.**



**Philadelphia Poultry Marker** —This marker is made in two sizes—one for chicks and one for adult fowls. The size made for adult fowls is too large for proper use on newly-hatched chicks. **PRICE, each, 30 cts. POSTPAID.**

**Perfect Poultry Punch** —This punch is so simple in construction that it will appeal to all as a practical tool. Makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web, as do many cheaper punches. These punches are made expressly for us, and we guarantee them to meet all requirements. **PRICE, POSTPAID, each, 56 cts. Price by Express, 50 cts. each.**



**The X-Ray Egg Tester** —The X-Ray Tester is designed for use on ordinary lamp and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of eggs are to be tested will answer the purpose well. **PRICE POSTPAID, 41 cts. each. PRICE BY EXPRESS, 35 cts.**

**Porcelain Nest Eggs** —These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily, and will last a lifetime. **PRICE POSTPAID, 35 cts. per doz. BY EXPRESS, 2 for 5 cts.; dozen, 25 cts.**

**Knox Nest Egg** —Contains a powerful disinfectant which will drive all lice and vermin out of the nests. Simply used by placing in nest under nesting material. They are also used as nest eggs, but care should be taken not to let them come in contact with the eggs for any length of time, as the hen's eggs will become tainted. For this reason we recommend that they be put under the nesting material. **PRICE: Postpaid, 12 cts. each; 70 cts. per dozen. By express, 7 cts. each; 60 cts. per dozen.**



**Gape Worm Extractors** —When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. The gape worms, if there are any, will be found adhering to the walls of the wind-pipe. **PRICE POSTPAID, 30 cts.**

**Poultry Killing Knife** —Every poultry raiser who kills and dresses for market, either chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys, should own one of these knives. They are made of finely tempered instrument steel and will last a lifetime. **PRICE POSTPAID, 50 cts. each.**



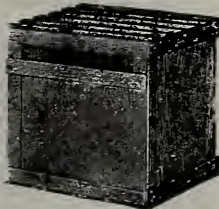
**Philadelphia Caponizing Set**

—One of the chief advantages of Caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, the meat sweeter; therefore capons sell at a much higher price on the market than ordinary fowls. The operation is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. **PRICE, each \$2.50.**



**Shipping Coops FOR FANCY POULTRY.**—These coops are light, strong and easily put together. It is a closed coop made of light lumber, having a two-inch opening front and back under slatted top, so as to give the fowls plenty of fresh air when shipping. They are made in 3 sizes as follows. Shipped knocked down.

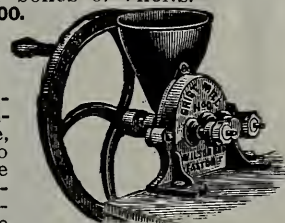
12 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high, 1 bird size, 45 cts. each; \$5.00 per doz.  
18 inches long by 18 inches wide by 18 inches high, 2 bird size, 50 cts. each; \$5.75 per doz.  
18 inches long by 21 inches wide by 21 inches high, 3 bird size, 55 cts. each; \$6.75 per doz.  
**BY EXPRESS.**



**Blackhawk Grinding Mill** —A most useful and substantial machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. By the use of this machine you can always have fresh Graham Meal, as well as corn meal for the table. It is easily taken apart for cleaning, and is easily adjusted for fine or coarse grinding. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, kafir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. **PRICE, \$4.00.**

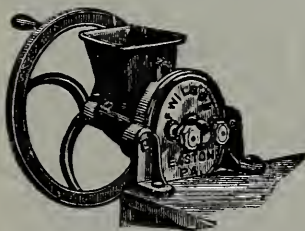


**Family Grist Mill** —Made especially to grind Graham Flour, Rice, Corn Meal, Coffee, Spices, etc., for table use. It can also be adjusted for merely cracking the grain if desired. The grinding surfaces are very hard and ground off perfectly true on emery wheels. The shaft is steel. Diameter of hand wheel 20 inches. Weight, 25 lbs. Capacity, 1 lb. in 2 minutes. **PRICE, \$6.00 each.**



**Dry Bone and Shell Mill**

For grinding dry bones, oyster shells, charcoal and coarse grain like corn, etc., this machine is one of the handiest appliances in use, and is well made. The hopper is four inches wide and 4½ inches long, with a balance wheel 20 inches in diameter. The low price at which it is sold places it within reach of every poultry man. **Price \$6.00 each.**



**Mann's Green Bone Cutters**

—We confidently recommend these bone cutters, and we are certain that there is no better green bone cutter manufactured. Every Hand Power Mann Bone Cutter is warranted against breakage for one year, and the manufacturers agree to replace free of charge any breakage which occurs while cutting bone within one year from date of purchase, provided purchaser pays the express charges on broken part. This means that the Mann Bone Cutter stands up to business and has no weak points. The customer who purchases a Mann machine is accordingly assured of a first-class article. Green cut bone is one of the best foods for egg production. **PRICE—No. 5, \$12.50; No. 7, on stand, \$18.50.**



**Made Hens Lay More Than Ever**

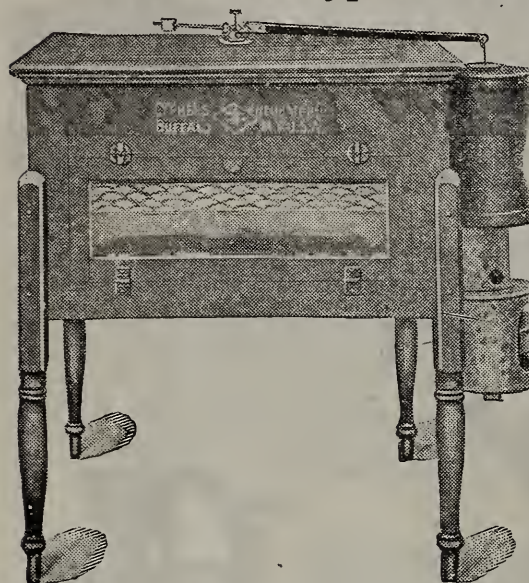
The Hollybrook Laying Food that I bought from you sometime ago, I think was just fine. My hens have layed more than they ever did in their lives. I never want any feed better, and will order some more in a short while. I will always praise Hollybrook Laying Food.—Mrs. H. F. STRANGE. Charlotte Co., Va., Apr. 22, '19.



# Cyphers Standard Incubators and Brooders

In offering the Standard Cyphers Incubators and Brooders to our customers, we believe we have selected the best hatching and brooding devices that can be had. They have been the foundation of success of nearly all successful poultry plants in this country, and are today the first choice of all experienced operators—the machine that experts and money-making poultry men buy.

## Standard Cyphers Incubators



If you are considering poultry raising as a money-making business, the price you pay for an incubator is of secondary importance. The machine that hatches out strong, vigorous, livable chicks, and that can be depended upon to take care of itself to the fullest extent—such an incubator is cheap at any price.

Cyphers Standard Incubators are built to hatch and to last; with ordinary care they should last a lifetime. The sides and top are double-walled, with the wide spaces between the walls carefully packed with high-grade insulating material.

Do not overlook the economy of fuel in a properly insulated incubator. You may save the extra cost of such a machine in a single season, in the saving of oil alone.

### PRICES:

No. 0—Cyphers Standard Incubator, 70 egg size.....	\$25.00
No. 1—Cyphers Standard Incubator, 144 egg size.....	33.00
No. 2—Cyphers Standard Incubator, 244 egg size.....	54.00
No. 3—Cyphers Standard Incubator, 390 egg size.....	61.00

## Cyphers Electric Incubators

PRICE: No. 1, 60 egg capacity.....\$25.00

## Cyphers Portable Hover

The Cyphers Portable Hover is the only self-regulating and self-ventilating Portable Brooding Hover thus far invented, and we guarantee it to be the best brooding device of the kind on the market. As it is equipped with the same high-grade thermostat as the Cyphers Incubators and the Cyphers Adaptable Hover, it maintains a steady and uniform heat. It is positively and infallibly automatic in ventilation, preventing the trapping of "dead" air or poisonous gases underneath the curtain.

This Portable Hover, as its name indicates, can be picked up at any time, all complete, and moved about without hindering its operation. Very convenient for cleaning and moving. Rated capacity, seventy-five new hatched chicks, or fifty chicks that are ten days to six weeks old. Price of Cyphers Portable Hover, \$14.00.



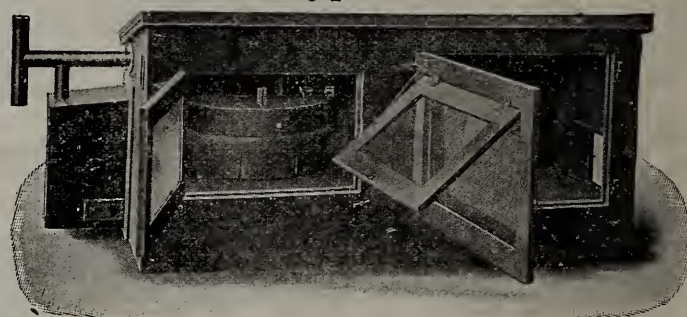
## Cyphers Adaptable Hover

The Cyphers Adaptable Hover is self-ventilating and self-regulating. It supplies a continuous supply of fresh, pure warmed air under the hover, and at the same time maintains a steady, uniform heat. It is "adaptable" to use in colony coops, in portable houses, in home-made brooder coops, such as goods boxes, piano boxes, and organ cases as well as in large brooding houses. Capacity, seventy-five newly hatched chicks that are ten days to six weeks old. Price of Cyphers Adaptable Hover, \$18.50.



WRITE FOR SPECIAL CATALOG OF  
CYPHERS STANDARD Incubators and Brooders

## Standard Cyphers Brooders



Style B—Outdoor Brooder.

Cyphers Standard Brooders are the result of twenty years' experience in brooder construction. It is a complete home for chicks. The apartment under the hover is the warmest at all times when the brooder is in operation; the apartment in which the hover is located is the next warmest; then there is the cool exercising room, with a large glass window and double door, in which the chicks obtain the necessary amount of exercise during stormy weather and become gradually hardened before they are allowed freedom out of doors during the cold days of early spring. Special attention is called to the substantial wooden cases of Cyphers Outdoor Brooders. They are built on the colony house plan, and can be used to advantage as a colony roosting coop. When the chicks no longer need artificial heat, simply remove this hover—take out the middle partition if you want to—and let the chicks have use of the entire interior.

### PRICES:

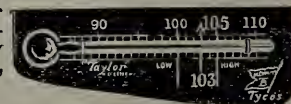
Style A, single compartment.....	\$25.00
Style B, three compartments.....	40.00

**Paradise Brooder**—A most successful, convenient and economical indoor brooding device for small flocks. Suitable for all-year-round use in any well-lighted room or apartment. Base Section, \$25.00.

## Extra Parts for Standard Cyphers Incubators and Brooders

When ordering extras for either incubator or brooder, be sure and state size and style of machine; also the year manufactured. We carry the following in stock and can forward promptly:

**Incubator Thermometers**—The best incubator or brooder thermometer manufactured is worthless unless the thermometer used therein is accurate. Hundreds of hatches in incubators fail because of inferior thermometers, and large numbers of chickens are killed in brooders owing to defective or worthless thermometers. The thermometer here listed is thoroughly tested before shipped. PRICE, 75 cts. POSTPAID.



**Brooder Thermometers**—Each, POSTPAID, 75 cts.

**Incubator Hygrometers**—Should be used by one who runs an incubator. They regulate the moisture accurately, overcoming the trouble so many have of chickens "dead in the shell." \$2.00 each, POSTPAID.

**CONNECTING RODS.** For Nos. 0, 1, 2, or 3 incubator, 50 cts. each postpaid.

**WIRE HANGER FOR INCUBATOR THERMOMETER** (state size of incubator), 10 cts. each postpaid.

**LAMPS** with burner and wick complete for No. 0 incubator, \$1.73 postpaid; by express, \$1.65 each. For No. 1 incubator, \$2.10 postpaid; by express, \$2.00 each. For Nos. 2 and 3 incubators, \$2.45 postpaid; by express, \$2.35 each.

**LAMP BOWLS** without burner for No. 0 incubator, \$1.23 postpaid; by express, \$1.15 each. For Nos. 1, 2 and 3 incubators, \$1.45 postpaid; by express, \$1.35 each.

**LAMP BURNERS.** For No. 0 incubator, 60 cts. postpaid; by express, 55 cts. each. For No. 1 incubator, 85 cts. postpaid; by express, 75 cts. each. For Nos. 2 and 3 incubators, \$1.05 postpaid; by express, 95 cts. each.

**TIN DISC AND WIRE** (state size of incubator), 15 cts. each postpaid.

**LAMP WICKS.** For Nos. 0 and 1 incubators, 25 cts. per doz. postpaid. For Nos. 2 and 3 incubators, 30 cts. per doz. postpaid.

**BROODER LAMP** complete with burner and wick for 1909 to 1918 brooder, \$2.08 postpaid; by express, \$2.00 each.

**CONNECTING ROD FOR ADAPTABLE HOVER**, 50 cts. each postpaid.



# Wood's High-Grade Clover Seeds

Sow Wood's TRADE-MARK BRAND—There Is No Better

## Why Sow Clover

It does not exhaust the soil, but improves it.  
To make two cuttings of fine hay a year.  
To make an excellent pasture.  
To put humus in your land.  
To make your land friable and easily worked.  
To increase the yield of the crop that follows it.  
To save in your fertilizer bill by storing nitrogen in your soil.  
Because it belongs in every crop rotation.  
Because it is the corner-stone of good farming.

The sowing of Clover seed is absolutely essential to proper rotation of crops and to keep up the fertility of the land. Farmers should sow Clover seed liberally in order to keep up productiveness of the land for other crops.

The high price of cattle is an additional incentive to sow plenty of grasses and clovers in order to supply necessary feed and pasturage for all kinds of live-stock.

Clovers are the basis of successful farming, and are more generally used for hay, pasturage and soil-improving crops than any of the legumes. Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but improves the condition and productiveness of the land at the same time. In the rotation of crops, clovers are most valuable, and in nearly all sections of the country, excepting possibly the extreme South, are considered indispensable. If our tobacco and cotton growers would depend more upon clover in proper rotation, they would spend far less for commercial fertilizers.

## What Is "Trade Mark Brand" ?

When we quote "Trade Mark Brand" it means the highest quality that money can buy, no weeds, no chaff, just pure seeds that have been thoroughly cleaned and carefully tested for germination and purity.

## RED CLOVER

Red Clover not only furnishes most excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to soil wherever it is grown. The standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

Red Clover on good land will yield two cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. Red Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. For hay it is particularly well adapted for sowing with Orchard Grass and Tall Meadow Oat Grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing the three together will give larger yield of better quality hay than sowing either alone.

**A Good Mixture.**—One bushel of Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass and eight pounds of Clover will give excellent results, and if it is desired to use the land for pasturage, the addition of six pounds of Herds Grass or Red Top will increase the pasturage and the second cutting of hay considerably. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn.

**Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid,** 1b. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.10; 10 lbs. \$6.05. By express or freight, 1b. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.95; 10 lbs. \$5.70; bushel (60 lbs.), \$33.00.

## MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

Similar to Red Clover, both in the appearance of the seed and habit of growth; the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, Meadow Fescue or Herds Grass or Red Top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between them. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty but use every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre by itself, or if sown with Timothy sow 6 lbs. of Clover and 8 lbs. of Timothy. Another mixture that we recommend is had by adding 6 lbs. of Herds Grass or Red Top to the Clover and Timothy. This has proved very satisfactory both for permanent pastures and for hay.

**Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid,** 1b. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.40; 10 lbs. \$6.45. By express or freight, 1b. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.25; 10 lbs. \$6.20; bushel (60 lbs.), \$36.00.

## Preparation For Clovers and Grasses

A firm seed bed is of first importance, and the land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible. It is always better to prepare the land for clovers and grasses, if possible, some time previous to seeding, and then wait for a good rain before seeding. As soon as the land is dry enough run the harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, then sow your grass and clover seeds, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not wet.

Grass and Clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, but if sown on land that is not well prepared, it is almost impossible to prevent deeper covering. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly as of first importance if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

## Methods of Sowing Clovers

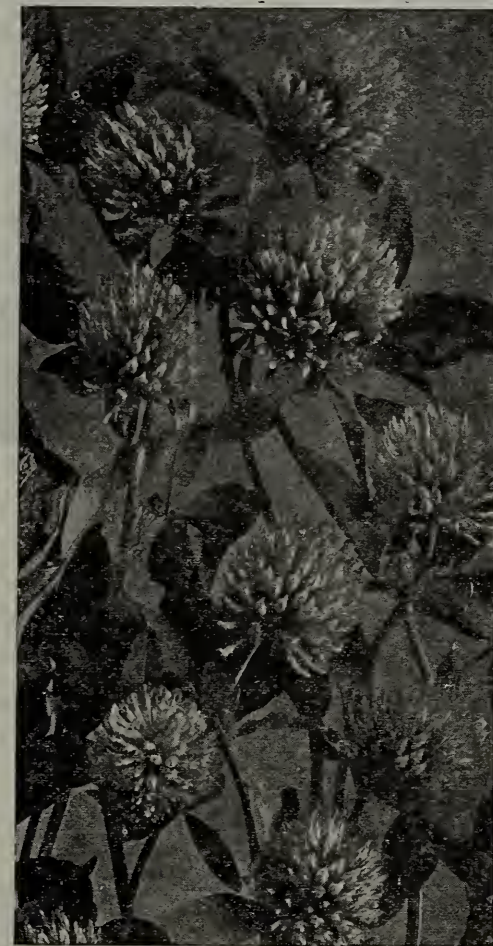
All the clovers except Crimson and Burr can be sown in the spring. Clover likes a sweet soil—refer to page 64 under the heading of "Rules For Success with Alfalfa" and read "Lime Acid Soils." Clovers store the free nitrogen of the air through the aid of the bacteria which gather on the roots in the form of little balls or nodules. These nitrogen gathering bacteria flourish best in the presence of lime—for a sure stand, a big crop and to multiply the bacteria, apply lime.

A very general custom is to sow clover seeds, Red, Mammoth, Alsike and Alfalfa, on fall sown grain. The objection to this method is that the protecting grain is cut during a hot season and the young clover may suffer; again, the ripening grain requires a great deal of moisture, and in dry seasons the clover may become parched. Run a light harrow over the grain and harrow again across the field after sowing.

The harrowing does the grain no harm; in fact, it serves as a cultivation. This is also a good time to apply fertilizers, 200 to 400 pounds to the acre—it will increase the grain crop and materially help the clover.

Clovers, and grasses too, are frequently sown in the spring with grain as a nurse crop. In such cases only about half the usual quantity of grain should be sown, otherwise the tender clovers and grasses will be smothered. When used as a nurse crop, cut the grain when in the milk state; the clovers and grasses will give better returns than if the grain is allowed to ripen.

**INOCULATE.** Assure yourself of a better crop by inoculating. Spread on each acre 500 lbs. or more of soil from an old clover field and harrow it in with the seeds; or get from us one of the ready-to-use inoculating cultures described on page 86. The operation is so simple anyone can inoculate.



**Sow 4 to 6 Acres an Hour** by sowing grass and clover seeds with a seed sower. Page 68.



# ALFALFA

Sow 20 to 30 lbs. per Acre in March or April.

## FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

Once established, it lasts for years.

Yields 3 to 5 cuttings nutritious and palatable hay each season.

Feeding value high—contains as much protein as wheat bran.

Does not exhaust the soil; it enriches it.

Claimed to add twice as much nitrogen to the land as Red Clover.

Requires but little care and attention.

One of the farm's most profitable crops.

The farmer, the stock raiser and the dairyman should all be deeply interested in Alfalfa. The farmer should grow it because it enables him to keep more stock, and more stock means keeping up the fertility of the soil and bigger and better crops. Live stock is bringing top prices, probably will for several years, and Alfalfa makes fine, fat cattle and hogs. The dairyman should grow it, for no other crop will maintain the milk flow better than Alfalfa.

## WHEN TO SOW

The best time to sow Alfalfa is in March or April, the end of August or during September. A firm, well-prepared seed bed is of first importance. Plow as early as possible, disc, harrow and reharrow at intervals of ten days or two weeks to make the seed bed firm and to kill the weeds. If your soil is shallow break the subsoil with a subsoil plow, so that the roots may penetrate as deeply as possible. Allow sufficient time for the land to settle, run the harrow over it, sow seeds thickly, and cover with a light harrow or brush.

For sowing Alfalfa use either a Cahoon Broadcast Seeder or a Cyclone Seed Sower—both are good and do nice work.

On dry sandy soils cover an inch deep; on heavier soils cover  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 inch, but be sure the seeds are covered. If the ground is not wet, use the roller after sowing—it will firm the seed bed and hasten germination.

**THE LAND FOR ALFALFA.** Alfalfa does well on any good well drained loam that is deep enough to allow the deep-feeding root system to penetrate. Use lime liberally, at least a ton to the acre—2½ tons to the acre are frequently used.

**Trade Mark Brand—American Grown:** By mail postpaid, lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.55; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 15 lbs. \$7.10. By freight, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.40; 10 lbs. \$4.60; 15 lbs. \$6.75; bushel (60 lbs.), \$26.

## ALSIKE CLOVER

Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per Acre in February or March.

Alsike is the hardiest of the Clovers and does not winter kill.

Lasts for several years.

Fine stemmed, leafy, and easily cured.

Particularly good for grazing.

Grows better on moist land than any other clover.

Should be in every sowing of mixed grasses.

Alsike Clover grows thicker, is finer stemmed than Red Clover, has plenty of leaf and makes better hay and more and better grazing than Red Clover. It is hardier and will stand greater extremes of heat, drought and severely cold weather than any other clover. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy as well as on bottom lands. Particularly valuable for grazing and in mixtures of grasses whether grown for hay or grazing, for it makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increases the yield as well as the feeding value of the hay.

If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, sow Alsike.

Price, by mail, postpaid, lb. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.15; 10 lbs. \$6.20. By express or freight, lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$5.95; 15 lbs. \$8.75; bushel (60 lbs.) \$34.00.

## RULES FOR SUCCESS WITH ALFALFA

**REMEMBER YOU ARE MAKING AN INVESTMENT** on which you expect profits for a number of years, and that the size of your profits will be in proportion to the care exercised in preparing your land before you sow the seeds.

**THE SOIL.** Sow only on deep, well drained, good loamy land that is not underlaid by a stiff hard pan that the roots cannot penetrate. When the roots reach this hard pan they either stop growing, or else grow horizontally along the top of the hard pan, but the crop will not amount to much nor will it last very long. If possible sow on land from which a hoed crop has just been taken; such land will be reasonably free of weeds. The land should contain an abundant supply of decomposed vegetable matter—a green crop turned under and lime liberally applied will give this condition.

**LIME ACID SOILS.** Alfalfa will not grow on acid soils. The bacteria that live on the roots of legume plants, like Alfalfa, drawing nitrogen from the air and making it available as plant food, cannot live in acid soil. Test your soil for acidity by taking a handful of soil from 2 or 3 inches below the surface, wet it with rain water, if not already moist, insert a piece of blue litmus paper (get it at any drug store). If, 15 minutes later, the litmus paper has changed to pink, **your soil is acid.** To correct acidity spread 1 to 2½ tons of finely ground lime to the acre after plowing and a few weeks before sowing; in the meantime keep the harrows busy to kill out the weeds.

**DRAINAGE.** Alfalfa will not live with its feet in water, so be sure the land is well drained. Good crops can be grown on lowlands if properly drained, either with tile or open ditches, to a depth of at least four feet.

**INOCULATE YOUR SEEDS.** Do not attempt to grow Alfalfa without inoculating except on fields where it has previously been grown. Sow 300 to 500 lbs. of the prepared and ready-to-use cultures described on page 86.

**KILL THE WEEDS.** Young Alfalfa plants are tender, and in the early stages of growth are likely to be killed by weeds. If you sow on land on which a cultivated or smothering crop has just been grown it will be reasonably free of weeds; but if you must sow on weedy land plow sometime before sowing, and in the meantime harrow at frequent intervals, ten days or two weeks. Frequent harrowing will not only kill off the weeds, but the seed bed will be the better for it.



Alfalfa.



Alsike Clover.



## JAPAN CLOVER

(Lespedeza Striata)

### ADVANTAGES OF JAPAN CLOVER

It grows on the poorest and driest soils.  
Lands totally unfit for other crops will produce Japan Clover.  
Fine for reclaiming old worn-out fields and restoring them to fertility.  
The roots penetrate and break up hard sub-soils.  
It gathers nitrogen from the atmosphere and stores it in the roots.  
It will grow luxuriantly on poor land, and will resist the severest drought.  
Stock eat it readily and fatten on it.  
Only one sowing is necessary—it reseeds itself.

On cultivated lands or those that will produce paying crops we do not recommend the sowing of Japan Clover; but on waste and idle lands, poor, worn-out, sandy, gravelly soils, in grazing woodlands or wherever another crop cannot be grown at a profit we recommend Japan Clover in the highest terms. It grows on galled hillsides and on all kinds of soils, even on the poorest where a paying crop of anything else cannot be grown, and being a legume, will extract nitrogen from the atmosphere and store it in the roots for the benefit of later crops. Its abundant long taproots and laterals when decayed open up the subsoil and leave in it great quantities of nitrogenous matter that will increase the yield of succeeding crops. These deeply penetrating roots enable it to withstand severe droughts as well as bring up valuable plant food from the subsoil.

Except in the Gulf States and in the Lower Mississippi Valley, where it grows tall enough to cut for hay, it is recommended only for grazing and soil improving. Sown on a Bermuda sod it may not add to the quantity of grazing, but it will materially improve the quality. Sown with Red Top or Herd's Grass, a crop of hay can be mown and the field grazed till frost.

Once started, even if only a thin stand is had at first, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, frequently driving out broom sedge and other pests. It can be sown on old pastures without special preparation, and will add very materially to the value of the pasture. Notwithstanding its habit of spreading, it is in no way a pest, for it is easily subdued by cultivation.

For an all-the-year grazing, the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends a mixture of Japan Clover, Bermuda Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass, Burr Clover, Sweet Clover, and Hairy Vetch, the Japan Clover and Bermuda yielding the summer grazing and the others for the remainder of the year.



Japan Clover.

Sow at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre in March or April. It does not make much of a showing the first season, but will spread rapidly the second year. When sown with Red Top or Herd's Grass, sow 10 lbs. Japan Clover and 8 lbs. Red Top.

**Inoculate.** Sow 300 or 400 lbs. of earth from a Japan Clover field on each acre, or use one of the inoculating cultures described on page 86 of this book.

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.55; 15 lbs. \$5.15. By freight, 1b. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.30; 15 lbs. \$4.80.

## BURR CLOVER

Adapted for summer and fall seeding only. For the South it is a most valuable winter-grazing crop, growing luxuriantly all through the winter and until summer. After once being seeded, it reseeds and improves in growth each succeeding year. It is admirably adapted for growing with Bermuda Grass, the combination makes a splendid all-the-year-round pasture. Fuller information in our Fall catalogue, issued in July.

**SOUTHERN BURR CLOVER in the burr:** By mail postpaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.45; 15 lbs. \$3.35. By freight, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 15 lbs. \$3.00.

## SWEET CLOVER

WHITE BOKHARA, or  
MELILOTUS ALBA

On lands too poor to grow a paying crop of corn, on worn out, galled, waste land, on land too sandy to grow any other crop, or too acid or too moist for other clovers, sow Sweet Clover, and after a few years the land can be brought into condition for general crops. It is adapted to a wider variety of soils than any other clover. It will be found useful for pasture, for forage, for ensilage, for bees, for turning under to improve, for it is a nitrogen gatherer, and for inoculating the land for Alfalfa. The deep roots break up, aerate and drain stiff sub-soils and add humus. Its feeding value is high, containing 69 per cent digestible protein, compared with 70 per cent in Alfalfa and 46 per cent in Red Clover; stock pastured on Sweet Clover make gains that compare very favorably with those obtained from either Alfalfa or Red Clover. In spite of its bitter taste stock soon learn to like it. The first season it grows 1½ to 2½ feet high, but if cut when 6 inches high the plant stools out and makes a more tender growth for grazing. The second year it grows 5 to 10 feet high, and should be cut before the first bloom buds appear.



Sweet Clover.

Give Sweet Clover a thoroughly compacted seed-bed with enough loose soil on top to cover the seeds. On very acid soils an application of lime, either in the form of ground limestone or burnt lime, is recommended. This will assure a better stand, a heavier growth, and the plants will be healthier and in better condition to withstand extreme heat and cold.

Be sure to inoculate with soil from a sweet clover field, or with one of the inoculating cultures described on page 86.

Sow 20 lbs. to the acre in April or May.

**SCARIFIED SEEDS,** by mail postpaid, 1b. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$4.05. By express or freight, 1b. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.80; 100 lbs. \$36.00.

## WHITE CLOVER

FOR LAWNS AND PASTURES

This is very largely used in lawn and pasture mixtures. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. By mail postpaid, 1b. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.50. By express, 1b. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.35; 10 lbs. \$6.50.

## CRIMSON CLOVER

Sow it in your corn and cotton at the last working, and next year you can make bigger crops of corn and cotton on the same land.

Sow it for fall, winter and spring grazing.

Sow it for your land's sake.

You will make no mistake if you sow Crimson Clover on every piece of land that will be unoccupied by another crop next winter. Whether you grow it for grazing, for hay or for improving your land, it will pay handsomely. A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under is considered worth \$20 to \$30 an acre in increased productivity and in improved mechanical condition of the soil. Sow from the last working of corn and cotton till the end of September—farther South it can be sown later. Fifteen pounds sows an acre.

**TRADE MARK BRAND—**By mail postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 15 lbs. \$2.60. By freight, 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 15 lbs. \$2.25; bushel (60 lbs.), \$8.00.

## Sow Your Seeds by Machinery

An even distribution of broadcasted seeds means a uniform stand—you cannot get it by hand sowing, but you can with a CAHOON or a CYCLONE Seed Sower. See page 68.



# Wood's High-Grade Grass Seeds

## Prepare Grass Lands Thoroughly

Please read what we say on page 63 about "Preparation for Clovers and Grasses." When reading it bear in mind that when sowing grass and clover seeds you are making an investment; that you expect a profit from that investment for a number of years, and that the profit will be in proportion to the care taken in preparing your land before the seeds are sown. The condition of the seed bed has much to do with the success of the crop, for to germinate freely the seeds must be in close contact with a firmly settled soil—this means that the soil should be finely pulverized. Your profit also depends on the quality of the seeds you sow, so buy the best—**WOODS' TRADE-MARK BRAND**.

**The Descriptions** of the various varieties of grasses in this catalogue we have tried to make especially full and complete. The description of the varieties, the suggested combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes to be obtained.

## ORCHARD GRASS

Orchard Grass is a very vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and nutritious hay, as well as having special value as a pasture grass, furnishing good grazing from early spring till



Orchard Grass.

winter. It responds quickly after cutting or grazing, for in a few weeks of seasonable weather it is ready for grazing again. When cut for hay be sure to cut when in bloom, or as soon thereafter as possible, for if left too long after blooming the woody fibre forms in the plant and the hay becomes coarse. Orchard Grass is particularly well adapted for pastures, and has the further advantage of growing well in shade, giving excellent results when sown in orchards and shaded parks. It adapts itself to a variety of soils, provided they are well drained and not saturated with water, but succeeds best on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it does quite well on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It is a deep-rooted perennial grass, but does not form a true sod, as it grows in tufts, so it is recommended

that other grasses be sown with it. For this purpose a mixture of one bushel Orchard Grass, one bushel Tall Meadow Oat Grass, and eight pounds of Red Clover has proved very satisfactory, all maturing at the same season, and is recommended for hay and pasture. If to be grown for pasture only, other grasses, such as Red Top or Herd's Grass, Kentucky Blue, Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass, Perennial and Italian Rye Grasses and Alsike Clover may be added to make a permanent pasture.

To have Orchard Grass fields continue in a high state of productivity a light seeding should be made each spring to fill in bare spots or where the stand has become thin. A top dressing of well rotted stable manure applied each winter will help materially in maintaining its productivity. Fertilizers applied in March at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds to the acre give very satisfactory results. For this purpose **Wood's Grain and Grass Fertilizer**, **Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate** and **Nitrate of Soda** are best for quick results; for permanent improvement use **Wood's Standard Bone Meal**.

Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**: By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05; bushel, \$4.20. By freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.80; bushel (14 lbs.), \$3.85.

## Sowing Grass Seeds on Fall Sown Grain

It is quite a common and very satisfactory custom to sow grass or clover seeds on fall sown grain, the grain acting as a nurse crop. Run the harrow over the grain and harrow again across the field after sowing the seeds. It will do the grain no harm; on the contrary, it helps, acting as a cultivation. This method assures the grass and clover seeds a firm seed-bed. This is also an opportune time to apply 200 to 400 lbs. of fertilizer; it will increase the grain crop and materially help the grasses and clovers, giving them a good start and sturdy growth to combat the weeds.

**Prices Fluctuate** —The prices named in this catalogue are those ruling at the time the catalogue was printed. Current prices are quoted in our "Crop Special"; we will quote you by mail or will fill all orders entrusted to us at the prices ruling at the time the order is received.

## TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

(EVERGREEN GRASS)

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing, a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than other grasses. It is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of mid-summer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay it can be cut twice in a season, frequently producing nearly

double as much hay as Timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first-class. Ripens at the same time as Orchard Grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay it should be cut while in bloom or as soon after as possible. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils and better results than most other grasses on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreage each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (11 lbs.) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (14 lbs.) Orchard Grass, and 8 lbs. Red Clover. The addition of 6 or 7 lbs. of Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre in this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. Other grasses, like Kentucky Blue, Perennial Rye, Italian Rye, Red Fescue and Meadow Fescue can be added to this mixture; they will add materially to the value of the pasture and increase the yield. In March, apply fertilizers as suggested at the foot of description of Orchard Grass.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

Present price, by mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.50. By freight or express, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 100-lb. lots, 31 cts. per lb.



## RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS

**THE BLUE GRASS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST**  
Sow 8 to 10 lbs. Fancy Cleaned Seeds to the Acre.



Red Top, or Herd's Grass.

is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasturage and good crops of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring and matures at the same time as timothy.

Red Top is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterwards. When it gets well established it spreads and will gradually supplant other grasses. It is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash. When sowing with Timothy, sow 6 lbs. Red Top or Herd's Grass and 8 lbs. of Timothy per acre. A mixture containing 6 lbs. Red Top or Herd's Grass, 8 lbs. Timothy, 7 lbs. Meadow Fescue and 5 lbs. Sapling or Mammoth Clover will give greater variety to the hay, and has proved very satisfactory. Can be sown either in the spring or fall.

Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70. By express or freight, lb. 28 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.45; 100-lb. lots at 23 cts. per lb.

## KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

The Grass That Made Kentucky Famous.  
35 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

On lands that will grow Kentucky Blue Grass there is probably no other grass that equals it for

Red Top or Herd's Grass is one of the best and most satisfactory grasses for the South, and it is highly recommended for sowing on lands that will not grow Kentucky Blue Grass. It is well adapted to a great variety of soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and grows better in moist situations than almost any other grass. It is one of the easiest grasses to get a stand, and once established, it thickens and improves, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield each successive year.

Red Top or Herd's Grass is really one of the most valuable of all grasses for the South, and it should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent pasture or hay. It seems indigenous to our Southern soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it



Kentucky Blue Grass.

## KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Continued

making a permanent pasture, nor one that will yield a richer, sweeter and more nutritious pasture. Except on very light sandy soils it should be included in all grass mixtures sown for grazing. It is one of the first to start up in the spring and gives the very finest grazing till snow flies.

Kentucky Blue Grass is hardy, will withstand coldest weather, and the trampling of hoofs does not hurt it, as the roots are thick and stout, and form a tough sod, but do not turn stock on it till the grass is strong and well established. As it takes a year or more to become well established, we suggest that it be sown with at least one other grass. If sown with a single grass use Perennial Rye Grass, but a better mixture would be 25 lbs. Kentucky Blue, 6 lbs. Red Top or Herd's Grass, 5 lbs. Perennial Rye Grass, 5 lbs. Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass and 3 lbs. Red Clover.

Although slow to establish itself, Kentucky Blue Grass, once a stand is had on land to which it is adapted, lasts for many years, as the plants spread with their underground roots and will improve year to year, and rarely needs reseeding. A thick, well set sod of Kentucky Blue Grass makes an ideal pasture, and for all lands adapted to its growth should be one of the principal constituents of all pasture mixtures. Do not turn stock on Blue Grass pasture till the grass is strong and well established.

Spring sowings of Kentucky Blue Grass should be made from the middle of February till the middle of April—the earlier the better to give it a good start before the weeds. Cover with a roller or brush; the roller affords the best possible covering for all fine grass seeds as it does not cover them too deep and assures a firm seed bed.

Our Special Grass and Clover Pasture Mixtures described on page 70 all contain a liberal proportion of Kentucky Blue Grass.

Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By freight or express, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.10; 100-lb. lots at 29 cts. per lb.

## TIMOTHY

The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass—A Peck Sows an Acre.

For hay, Timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market. The yield on good land frequently runs from 1½ to 3 tons to the acre.

Timothy requires good land to make good crops—this applies particularly to Timothy, for, unlike other grasses, it does not enrich the soil, but exhausts it, so that top-dressing with stable manure or fertilizer is advised; the fertilizer should contain a liberal amount of ammonia. If sown with Sapling Clover the clover will help to supply nitrogen.

The common practice in the West of sowing Timothy and Red Clover mixed is not recommended, as Red Clover ripens earlier than Timothy and the latter is easily injured by early cutting and the hay shrinks in weight. The best time to cut is when it is in bloom: it is then easier to cure and its feeding value is highest.

Timothy grows best on clay or heavy loam, lowlands and in mountainous districts, but grows quite satisfactorily on any good loamy soil, provided there is abundant moisture.

Meadow Fescue or Randall Grass, Red Top or Herd's Grass and Sapling Clover all mature at the same season as Timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the yield and value of the pasturage. A good mixture is 8 lbs. Timothy, 6 lbs. Red Top or Herd's Grass, 7 lbs. Meadow Fescue and 5 lbs. Sapling Clover; this mixture will furnish an excellent hay and fine pasturage on good loamy soils or on low grounds. If Timothy and Sapling Clover are sown together, mix 8 lbs. Timothy and 6 lbs. Sapling Clover.

Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75. By freight or express, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; bushel (45 lbs.), \$6.00.

When we quote "postpaid" we pay the postage. Quotations "by express" or "by freight or express" means you pay the freight.



Timothy.



## BERMUDA GRASS

Bermuda Grass is as valuable to the South for grazing as Kentucky Blue Grass is to the North. It makes a vigorous and persistent growth in every part of the South, lasts for years, stands a long hot summer without injury, grows well in any soil that is not too wet, bears heavy grazing and trampling with little injury, recovers quickly when grazed down, and as a grazing and fattening grass has few equals. It has a distinct value in South Carolina and farther South, in the Gulf States and in the Mississippi Valley where it grows tall enough to cut for hay, and where crops varying from one to three tons are grown to the acre, the long season allowing two to three cuttings a year. Farther north, however, it is recommended for grazing, for growing on lands liable to wash, on galled places, railroad embankments, mill dams, etc., its matted roots binding the soil and preventing washing better than any other known grass.

If grown with Burr Clover, Japan Clover or Vetch, an all-the-year grazing may be had, the clover and vetch coming on when Bermuda is dormant.

For lawns, golf courses and athletic grounds, it makes a tough even turf without clumps, and recovers quickly after cutting. To have an all-the-year green it should be grown mixed with Perennial Rye Grass as Bermuda turns brown after frost.

**Bermuda Grass Improves Land.** Fine crops of cow-peas, corn and wheat have been raised on Bermuda Grass sod that previously would not yield a profitable crop, proving that Bermuda Grass besides being a valuable pasture grass is a soil-improver as well, the matted growth of root-stocks adding to the soil an enormous quantity of vegetable matter.

**To Eradicate.** Bermuda Grass will bear unlimited heat, drought and sunshine, but will not live when shaded by such crops as cow-peas, soy beans and velvet beans. If the sod is broken up in the fall, put in a grain crop and followed with one of these summer crops, there will be little or no Bermuda Grass left. It may also be killed by shallow plowing in the fall, exposing the roots so that they will freeze during the winter.

**When to Sow.** Delay sowing until the ground is thoroughly warm and sow only on well prepared land. The seeds are very fine, so it is useless to sow them on rough, cloddy, poorly prepared land. Sow broadcast, cover very lightly, not over half an inch deep, with a roller or light brush.

6 to 8 lbs. sows an acre.

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.80; 10 lbs. \$7.25; 15 lbs. \$10.10. By express, lb. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.65; 10 lbs. \$7.00; 15 lbs. \$9.75; 100 lbs. and over, 60 cts. per lb.

## MEADOW FESCUE, or RANDALL GRASS

Meadow Fescue is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and also gives excellent results on good loamy or heavy soils and on low grounds. It is a splendid spring and summer grass, stands close grazing, and makes more and thicker leafage than even Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass. The roots penetrate deeply, adapting it to poor soils and making it quite drought resistant.

It is especially useful for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is at its best after two or three years, and although used principally in pastures, it makes a good hay, and cattle thrive on it whether green or dry.

Present price, by mail postpaid, lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$5.00. By express or freight, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.45; 10 lbs. \$4.75; 100-lb. lots at 45 cts. per lb.

## Cyclone Broadcast Seed Sower



The Cyclone will sow practically all kinds of seeds that are sown broadcast, such as Clovers, Grasses, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Millet, Turnips, etc., and the flow of seeds can be regulated so as to sow just the quantity you want to sow to the acre. A boy can sow more acres a day than four men can sow by hand, and do it better, the seeds being more evenly distributed than is possible by hand sowing. Don't wait till a wet spell catches you with your sowing unfinished to make you realize that if you only had bought a seeder you could have finished before the rain. Buy it now; it will pay for itself in the

sowing of a few acres, and with very little practice any one can become quite expert and sow any seeds that are usually sown broadcast. Price: By mail postpaid, \$1.90. By express, \$1.75.



## RHODES, or EAST COAST GRASS

Rhodes Grass is a perennial with very leafy slender erect stems 3 to 5 feet high and very long and narrow leaves. The second season it produces numerous runners, often 6 to 8 feet long, which take root at every joint, serving not only to spread the growth but to establish a constant succession of new plants, more vigorous and productive than the older plants. It makes a heavy yield of hay of excellent quality, as the stems are slender, very leafy and tender. The hay is easily cured, is relished by all kinds of stock, and is eaten with practically no waste—an enthusiastic grower tells us his stock prefer it to alfalfa.

In the Gulf States, where it is principally grown, 5 to 7 cuttings usually can be made a season, only about five weeks being sufficient for the growth of a hay crop under favorable conditions. Rather than cut it too often, a better practice is to make 3 to 5 cuttings during the summer and then graze it during the winter.

When cut for hay the crop averages about a ton to the acre for each cutting. As the grass is very leafy and the stems are tender, the hay is easily cured, retains its color well, and is highly nutritious. On lands suited to its growth and well supplied with moisture, eight tons or more per acre are often cut in a single season.

**Rhodes Grass Farther North.** What is said above applies particularly to the Gulf States, California and other sections of high temperatures, for, although a perennial Rhodes Grass will not stand a temperature below 15° to 18°; yet it has made splendid growth in Virginia, yielding two and three cuttings a season.

Rhodes Grass when first introduced was used principally for grazing, for which it is splendidly adapted, as it bears trampling well and recovers quickly after being eaten down.

**Soil.** Although Rhodes Grass stands drought well, the best growth is had on soils fairly moist, yet it will live and make some growth during several months of drought; heavy soils give better returns than those that are light and sandy. It will grow on soils too alkaline for alfalfa, sugar cane, cotton and many other crops.

**Culture.** Rhodes Grass seeds are very fine and light, and the young plants are tender until well rooted, so the best of preparation is necessary to have the surface fine and even and to kill out weeds. Sow broadcast and cover very lightly, using a roller or plank drag to compact the soil and conserve all the moisture possible. Sow after frost is over.

8 to 10 lbs. will sow an acre.

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1 lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.10; 10 lbs. \$6.00. By express, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.95; 10 lbs. \$5.75; 100-lb. lots at 55 cts. per lb.

## Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower



You will never know the real value of a seed sower until you have used one, or until you have a field you might have finished sowing before a rain if you had one. The Cahoon sows 4 to 6 acres an hour at an ordinary walking gait; sows all kinds of seeds that will flow, and will do it quicker and more evenly than is possible by hand. By following the simple directions sent with each seeder, any one, even though entirely unused to sowing seeds, can sow better than an old experienced sower can sow by hand. An even distribution of seeds means an even, uniform stand. Price: By mail postpaid, \$4.25. By express, \$4.00.



## Sudan Grass

### A Wonderful Quick Growing Summer Hay Grass

Yields two or more cuttings a season.  
Makes a bigger and better crop than millet.  
It stools out wonderfully after the first cutting.  
Stock eat it up clean, blades, stalks and heads.  
A wonderful summer catch crop for hay.  
A sure hay crop in a dry season.  
Ready to cut in about 45 days after first cutting.  
It can be grown with cowpeas and soy beans.



Sudan Grass.

Sudan Grass is as big a yielder as Johnson Grass, but it has none of the latter's objectionable features, for Sudan Grass can never become a pest, for Sudan Grass is an annual with short fibrous roots that are killed by frost. Its greatest value is for hay, which is palatable and well liked by stock—the entire plant, leaves, stems and heads, is eaten. It should largely supplant millet, which yields only a single cutting, whereas Sudan Grass will give at least two, and where the growing season is long, four cuttings a season have been had. It stools out wonderfully after the first cutting; it is not uncommon to find more than a hundred stems growing from a single root. Four tons to the acre is not an exceptional yield; eight tons have been grown where the season allowed four cuttings. The quality of the hay is good, analysis showing that it is equal to timothy and superior to millet. It is also strongly drought resistant.

Sow it after the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say after corn planting time. It may be sown either with a grain drill or in rows two feet apart, and cultivated like corn. When sown in rows it grows 6 to 7 feet high; when sown broadcast it grows 4 to 5 feet high. Grown broadcast, the hay is finer and rather better than when grown in rows. Cut when in bloom, for at that stage the feeding value is highest; yet there are few grasses so little injured by standing beyond the proper stage for cutting.

Sudan Grass may be profitably grown with cowpeas and soy beans, as being of erect growth it supports the pea vines and makes the cutting easier and allows them to cure more quickly; the mixture will give a better balanced ration than either fed alone. Almost any soil, from heavy clay to light sand, will grow Sudan Grass. Sow 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre in 2-foot rows; 20 to 25 lbs. broadcast. By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lb. \$2.70; 15 lbs. \$3.70. By freight, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.45; 15 lbs. \$3.35; 100-lb. lots at 20 cts. per lb.

## Sheep Fescue

Lands that are worthless for growing other fine grazing grasses can be made of value by growing Sheep Fescue, for it will grow on thin, dry, sandy and rocky soils where few grasses will live, and will stand any amount of drought. It does not grow tall enough for hay, but in mixed pastures and on the unprofitable acres of the farm it will yield a handsome return. It also makes a good lawn grass, but as it grows in tufts, should be mixed with other grasses. By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.45. By freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

## Paspalum Dilatatum, or Dallas Grass

Paspalum or Dallas Grass is known in some parts as Large Water Grass. In the far South it makes an all-the-year-round grazing and hay grass, but is recommended for general growing throughout the cotton section where it may be cut twice a season, the second cutting being better than the first, and making green feed and hay of excellent quality. It increases rapidly from seeds and shoots out many suckers from the joints after the first cutting. It stands close grazing, in fact trampling and grazing seems really an advantage to it than otherwise, and is not injured by moderate frosts. It is hardy and thrives on a wide variety of soils except those that are very dry and sandy, but prefers a fairly heavy and somewhat moist situation. It is a perennial, makes a continuous growth during warm weather growing 3 to 5 feet high. It has a long growing season, starting early in the spring and remaining fresh and green till frost. Below the frost line it is a valuable winter grazing grass. Sow from the middle of March till the middle of April; farther South it may be sown earlier; sow on well prepared land at the rate of 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre. By mail postpaid, lb. 85 cts.; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.75. By express, lb. 80 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.85; 10 lbs. \$7.50.

## Perennial Rye Grass

This grass is becoming more and more appreciated as a pasture grass. It produces an abundance of foliage that remains bright and green throughout the season, will bear frequent and close cropping, is relished by all kinds of stock, and is not easily injured by the trampling of animals. It prefers a stiff wet soil, but does well on any soil that is not too dry; it has given very satisfactory crops on lands that are too wet for Timothy, lasting for several years.

Perennial Rye Grass does specially well in mixtures of other grasses sown for pasturage. We recommend it to be sown with such grasses as Orchard Grass, Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass, as making a quicker and more leafy growth, it gives a good "bite" before the other grasses are ready. In sections where Bermuda Grass is depended on for grazing it will be found very advantageous to sow Perennial Rye Grass on the Bermuda sod to furnish grazing during the late fall, winter and early spring when Bermuda Grass is comparatively dormant. It is only necessary to run a cutaway or sharp tooth harrow over the Bermuda sod before sowing and reharrow after sowing to cover the seeds. In the far South where the lawns are of Bermuda Grass, a sowing of Perennial Rye Grass will keep the lawn green throughout the year. Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre. Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.00. By express or freight, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 100-lb. lots, 15 cts. per lb.

## Pacey's Perennial Rye Grass

A selection of Perennial Rye Grass, particularly well adapted for lawn and pasturage purposes, making a quick, leafy growth of fine texture. By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10. By freight, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

## Italian Rye Grass

Yields three or four cuttings per year of most nutritious hay; a very valuable grass, particularly adapted for rich loamy soils or low grounds; does better in damp situations than other grasses. Recommended principally for fall seeding. Full description in our Fall Catalogue, which will be mailed on request. By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. By freight, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. and over, 16 cts. per lb.

## Red, or Chewing's Fescue

A grass that is deservedly becoming popular for sowing for pasture, making a fine, thick, durable turf that stands adverse weather conditions remarkably well. It resists drought and thrives on poor, dry soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides, making a close sod. Recommended for poor lands intended for grazing and for sowing with other grazing grasses. Grows well in shaded places, makes a good lawn, especially for putting greens on golf courses. By mail postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.65. By express or freight, lb. 38 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.40; 100-lb. lots at 32 cts. per lb.

## Crested Dogtail

Recommended only for pasturage or lawns in dry hard soils or hillsides; makes a good permanent sheep pasture. By mail postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.95. By express or freight, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.70; 100-lb. lots at 35 cts. per lb.





# Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

**"Make Two Blades of Grass Grow Where Only One Grew Before"**

**WHY SOW MIXED GRASSES.**—An eminent authority on grasses says: "I hold this proposition to be indisputable, that any soil will yield a larger and more nutritious crop if sown with several kinds of grasses than when sown with only one or two species. Indeed it is a well established fact that a mixture of only two or three grasses and clover will produce a less amount of hay than can be obtained by sowing a larger number of varieties together." Beal, in Grasses of North America, writes: "It has been repeatedly shown that a judicious mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained when one variety is sown by itself. Many sorts will occupy the ground more completely than one sort and help keep out the weeds." Our own experience and observation fully confirm the statements of these authorities, and, judging by the increasing sales of our Special Mixtures from year to year, our Southern farmers are recognizing more and more the advantage to be had from an intelligent and judicious mixture of grasses that have been combined to suit special soil conditions and for specific purposes. In this we have only copied nature, for in every old, established pasture and on our Western prairies you will find many different grasses, each supplying food at its proper time during the season. Every grass has its particular season

when it reaches perfection, and by mixing in proper combinations and in correct proportions, each grass will do its part in supplying a constant succession of good feed throughout the entire season.

When a single grass is sown vacant spaces will occur throughout the field; these spaces in time will be occupied by weeds, whereas if a well balanced mixture of grasses is sown the entire surface is covered with good grasses that stock will delight to eat, your fields will give a better yield, an earlier yield, and for the entire season.

**WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES** are made up from grasses in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; in those for cutting for hay we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are composed of grasses and clovers best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended, and in such proportions as experience has proved will produce the best results.

## MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5—For Permanent Pasture but will also make large yielding Crops of Hay

### MIXTURE NO. 1—For light, gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	White Clover
Alsike Clover	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Alfalfa	Kentucky Blue Grass
Sheep Fescue	Timothy
Japan Clover	Red Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. and over, 28 cts. per lb.

### MIXTURE NO. 2—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Sheep Fescue	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Alsike Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Fescue
Alfalfa	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. and over, 28 cts. per lb.

### MIXTURE NO. 3—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Perennial Rye Grass
Red Fescue	Timothy
Sheep Fescue	Alfalfa

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. and over, 28 cts. per lb.

### MIXTURE NO. 4—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Mammoth Clover
Alsike Clover	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Meadow Fescue	Sheep Fescue
	Japan Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. and over, 28 cts. per lb.

### MIXTURE NO. 5—For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Italian Rye Grass	Mammoth Clover
Meadow Fescue	Sheep Fescue
Timothy	Japan Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Paspalum
Alsike Clover	Orchard Grass

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. and over, 28 cts. per lb.

## A HANDY SEED SOWER



The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

By mail postpaid, \$1.90. By express, \$1.75.





## Mixtures Nos. 6 to 9—For Mowing for Hay; will also make splendid pasturage.

OUR SPECIAL MIXTURES for mowing for hay are composed principally of grasses which ripen together for the first cutting, but they also contain smaller proportions of other grasses which will increase considerably the second cutting, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterwards.

### MIXTURE NO. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Red Fescue	Meadow Fescue
Alsike Clover	Alfalfa
	Timothy

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. and over, 28 cts. per lb.

### MIXTURE NO. 7—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Perennial Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Alfalfa
Red Fescue	Italian Rye Grass

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. and over, 28 cts. per lb.

## Wood's Fair Green Mixture

Prepared Especially For the College Campus, Public Square, Baseball Parks, Etc.

Athletic grounds require grasses that will not only form a smooth, thick turf, but they must be grasses that will stand a great deal of rough usage; they must give a good playing surface throughout the year, especially during the summer. For this purpose repeated tests have proved that on public playgrounds, baseball parks, croquet lawns, public squares, the fair green of golf courses, the college campus and school grounds, a mixture which has Bermuda Grass for its base is best adapted.

In the South no grass stands more abuse, is more drought-resistant than Bermuda Grass, and none make a better summer lawn, but with it other grasses must be sown to have an all-the-year green growth. Our long experience enables us to offer a mixture splendidly adapted to meet these requirements.

Although put up especially to meet the requirements of athletic grounds, this mixture is recommended for an all-the-year lawn in sections where Bermuda Grass is depended on for lawn making.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.45. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

## Putting Green Mixture

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick, velvety turf most desired by golfers.

There is probably no place where an absolutely smooth, perfect surface is more necessary than on putting greens. They require a strong, durable turf that will maintain a rich green the whole year round. This mixture is equally well adapted for tennis courts and for general lawn making.

By mail postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.30; 10 lbs. \$4.45. By express or freight, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.15; 10 lbs. \$4.20; 100 lbs. and over, 40 cts. per lb.

### MIXTURE NO. 8—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	Alfalfa
	Sheep Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. and over, 28 cts. per lb.

### MIXTURE NO. 9—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Sapling Clover	Paspalum
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Sheep Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. and over, 28 cts. per lb.

## Meadow Mixture No. 10

Sow 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

In our Meadow Mixture No. 10 we have a mixture of grasses that has particular value and desirability for lands that are to be put down in permanent pasture. It is composed of an even greater variety of grasses than is contained in any of our other mixtures, is admirably adapted for both permanent pasture and for hay, makes a thick turf, and gives a splendid yield of grass that will be relished by all kinds of stock. On account of the greater number of grasses it contains it is adapted to a wider variety of soils than our other mixtures, each of which is prepared for lands of a certain character and for special purposes. We recommend it for sowing on practically all kinds of soils except very light sandy lands and on wet heavy low grounds.

We have sold this mixture for a number of years, each year in increasing quantities, and it is really gratifying to read the complimentary reports that come to us from all sections telling of the very satisfactory results had from our Meadow Mixture, both when grown for pasture and for hay.

By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.45. By express or freight, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. and over, 30 cts. per lb.

## CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER



This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts.

Price, by mail postpaid, \$4.25. By express, \$4.00.



# Wood's Lawn Grass Seeds

## To Make a Lawn

Remember when making a lawn that it is to last for years, and be an ornament to the home, so give plenty of time and care to preparation **before the seeds are sown**. Several weeks before sowing dig the soil deeply, break up the lumps, apply Lawn Enricher or Sheep Manure, and rake the top soil; at intervals of ten days or two weeks rake the surface to destroy the weeds, and before sowing have the surface as fine as a rake will make it. Sow half the seeds, then sow the other half at right angles to the first sowing—this gives an even distribution. After sowing, rake **lightly** so as not to cover the seeds too deep—covering with a roller is better—small seeds cannot germinate if planted too deep; an eighth of an inch is about right. Do not put stable manure on your lawn, as it adds to the many weeds already in the soil, and if not well broken up the lumps of manure will smother the young grass.

**Weeds and Coarse Grass** spring up naturally in all soils. After a soaking rain these can easily be pulled out and a few seeds scattered over the lawn to fill in the bare spots.



Library Building, Capitol Square, Richmond, Va.

## Renewing Old Lawns

A lawn can be kept thick and flourishing if at intervals the soil is stirred with a sharp rake and more seeds sown. This should be done just after the grass has been cut, or during a rainy spell. If rolled immediately after sowing the seeds will be better covered. Every spring and fall fresh seeds should be sown over the lawn to fill in bare spots and thicken the growth.

## WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

A quart sows 300 square feet; 1 lb. sows 400 square feet; 60 to 75 lbs. sow an acre.

Our Evergreen Lawn Grass is a mixture of grasses that are adapted to lawn making, and contains none of the coarse grasses nor those that grow in tufts or clumps. No one grass makes an ideal lawn grass, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best during different months of the year, will give a beautiful green growth at all seasons, and will make a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. For years we have experimented with various grasses and combinations of grasses that are suited to lawn making and offer a lawn grass mixture that will give a thick and luxuriant turf, provided you follow the instructions given above and give your lawn the care and attention it deserves. By mail postpaid, qt. 40 cts.; 2 qts. 75 cts.; 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.75. By freight, qt. 35 cts.; 2 qts. 65 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. and over, 32 cts. per lb.

## WOOD'S DROUGHT - RESISTING LAWN GRASS

1 lb. sows 300 square feet; 35 to 40 lbs. sow one acre.

This mixture is the result of a close and intimate study of grasses suited to lawn making and such as are adapted to Southern soils and climate. Every grass suitable for lawn making will not stand the extreme heat and drought so often experienced in the South, so in selecting grasses for this mixture extra care must of necessity be exercised to have only those that will give a velvety green lawn under the most trying conditions of summer heat and drought when lawns often become brown and parched. In addition to other grasses, this mixture contains Bermuda Grass, which is one of the best of summer lawn grasses. Our other lawn mixtures, however, do not contain this grass, unless it is especially ordered. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$4.05. By freight, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.80; 100 lbs. and over, 36 cts. per lb.

## WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS

1 lb. sows 300 square feet; 40 to 50 lbs. sow an acre.

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand dry, hot weather better than the finer lawn grasses. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.45. By freight, 1 lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.20; 25 lbs. \$7.50; 100 lbs. and over, 28 cts. per lb.

## SHADY PARK LAWN GRASS

A special mixture of grasses adapted to growing under trees and in shady places where it is difficult to get other grasses to grow. By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$4.05. By freight, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.90; 10 lbs. \$3.80; 100 lbs. and over, 36 cts. per lb.

## SHEEP MANURE

Dried and pulverized; no weeds, straw and refuse. On new lawns apply 10 lbs. to 100 square feet; as a top dressing, 10 lbs. to 200 square feet. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 75 cts. By express or freight, 25 lbs. 90 cts.; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.50; 500 lbs. \$11.75; ton, \$45.00. Half ton can be ordered at ton rate.

## WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER

One of the drawbacks in maintaining a lawn and keeping it green and flourishing is the fact that the grass uses up the supply of plant food in the surface soil, and unless this is replaced the grass weakens and dies. Wood's Lawn Enricher is specially made for lawns and contains all the plant food necessary to sustain a strong, healthy, luxuriant growth. Apply it generously when making the lawn, and every spring and fall give the lawn a top dressing so that the grass will be invigorated and be the better able to withstand heat of summer and freezes of winter.

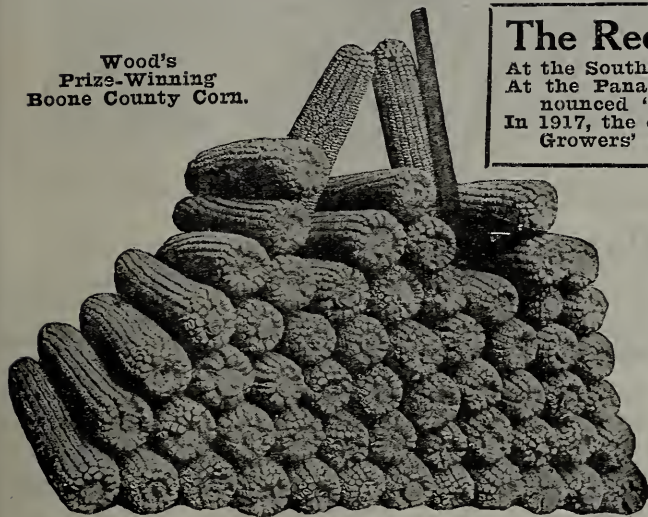
Do not use stable manure on your lawn—it is disagreeable to handle, is unsightly on the lawn, but worse still, it fills the ground with weeds that will be hard to get rid of, that are naturally of stronger growth than grasses, and will choke out the grass if allowed to remain and spread, besides making the lawn unsightly.

When making a new lawn apply 10 lbs. to 500 square feet, 800 lbs. to the acre, and work it into the soil a few days before sowing the seeds. As a top dressing for old lawns, apply half the above quantity. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts. By express or freight, 5 lbs. 40 cts.; 10 lbs. 65 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$2.50; 500 lbs. \$11.75; ton, \$45.00. Half ton at ton rate.



# Wood's Prize-Winning Boone County Corn

Wood's  
Prize-Winning  
Boone County Corn.



**The Record** For five consecutive years it won the first prize at the Virginia State Fair for the best ten ears of white corn. At the Southside Fair, Petersburg, Va., awarded the first prize at six consecutive fairs. At the Panama Exposition, San Francisco, it was awarded the gold medal and pronounced "almost perfect" by Professor Holden, the eminent corn expert. In 1917, the only year it competed, it won the first prize, offered by the Virginia Corn Growers' Association, for the best ten ears.

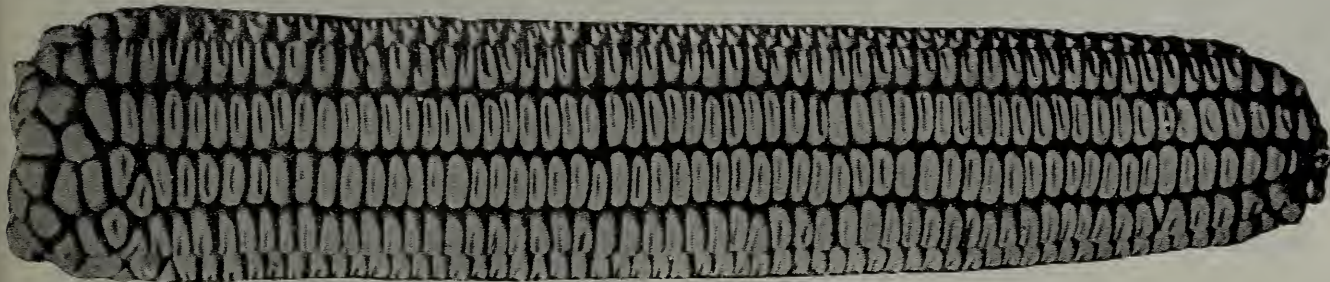
Starting with a few of the best ears that could be had, these were planted in a seed plot isolated from other corns. This seed plot is maintained from year to year and only about twenty of the very finest ears are selected for planting in the next season's seed plot. These ears must be of good size, the right shape, filled out at the tip and butt, conform to a single type, and be of high germination; if any fail to come up to requirements in a single particular they are discarded. This method of seed selection has given better and better corn from year to year, until perfection is well nigh obtained.

**PRIZE-WINNING BOONE COUNTY CORN**, by mail postpaid, quart, 40 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 90 cts.; peck, \$1.60. By freight, quart, 30 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 70 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

## Boone County Corn — Standard Stock

Boone County Corn has probably had more attention from corn breeders and has taken more prizes at the corn shows for largest yields and perfect ears than any one other corn. This has resulted in large, well filled ears, thick and succulent; the stalk is not oversized, but strong, and stands up well under its load of grain.

**STANDARD STOCK**, by mail postpaid, quart, 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 85 cts.; peck, \$1.50. By freight, quart, 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 65 cts.; peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$3.50.



Wood's  
Pamunkey  
Ensilage  
Corn.

# Wood's Famous Ensilage Corns

The fame of our Southern Ensilage Corns is not confined to the South, but has spread into the North and West, Canada and Europe. As silo fillers they surpass anything that has been used for ensilage purposes, having the height of stalk and abundance of blade that assures an immense tonnage to the acre.

## Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage

Our Pamunkey Ensilage Corn is bred for height of stalk, size and thickness of foliage, as well as size of ears. It grows 12 to 15 feet high, has an unusually heavy growth of fodder and bears one to two ears to the stalk. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with a good depth of grain. We regard it as one of the best fodder and silo corns we have ever grown. Everyone who has grown it is enthusiastic in its praise. By mail postpaid, qt. 40 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 90 cts.; peck, \$1.60. By freight, qt. 30 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 70 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$3.75.

## Virginia Horse Tooth

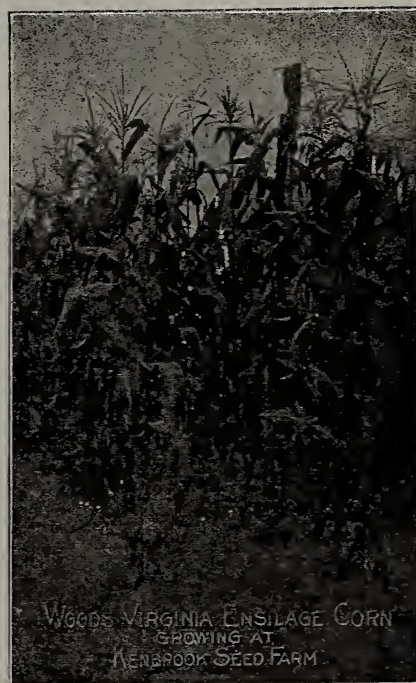
The name Horse Tooth indicates the shape and depth of the grain. Besides making excellent ensilage it is a splendid yielding field corn. Horse Tooth has a fine reputation among dairymen and stock feeders, giving a good length of ear and an abundance of ensilage. By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 80 cts.; peck, \$1.35. By freight, qt. 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 60 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.

## Eureka Ensilage

The Eureka is a double purpose corn, for aside from being a first-class ensilage corn, as a field variety it ranks high in yield. It is tall and leafy, 12 to 15 feet high, with an enormous growth of fodder. It bears one to two ears to the stalk; the ears frequently measure over 12 inches, and like all corns that bear more than one ear to the stalk, should be grown on good land. We recommend it for bottom lands and low grounds. By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 85 cts.; peck, \$1.50. By freight, qt. 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 65 cts.; peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$3.50.

## Wood's Virginia Ensilage

This continues to be one of the most satisfactory ensilage corns, making a large growth of broad, thick succulent fodder. The discriminating dairymen of the North and Middle West recognize its merits as a silo filler and plant it in increasing quantities each season. By mail postpaid, qt. 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 85 cts.; peck, \$1.50. By freight, qt. 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 65 cts.; peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$3.50.



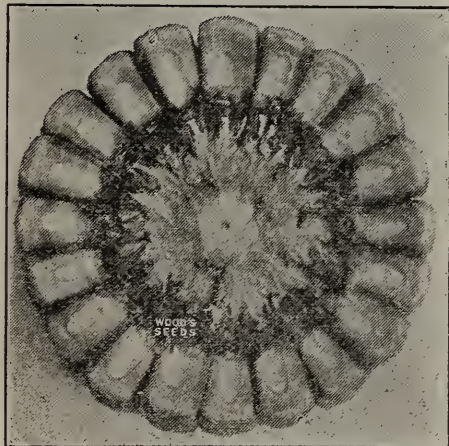
WOOD'S VIRGINIA ENSILAGE CORN  
GROWING AT  
HENRICKS SEED FARM





# YELLOW CORNS

# Reid's Yellow Dent



A big yielder on good loam and heavy land, making ears that average 9 to 10 inches long with 18 to 24 rows to the ear, and well filled out at butt and tip. The grains are medium narrow, wedge-shaped, and the rows are so close that there is practically no waste space between the rows. The cob is small for the size of the ear; makes one to two ears to the stalk. By mail post-paid, quart, 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 85 cts.; peck, \$1.45. By freight, quart, 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 65 cts.; peck, 1.10; bushel, \$3.25.

The illustration gives a good idea of the large size of the ear, the depth of the grain, the size of cob, and the good proportions of grain to the ear of Casey's Pure Bred. The ear is long and well filled out at butt and tip. It is a single-eared corn, but the length of the ear makes the yield as great or even greater than many two-eared varieties. The stalks are of medium height with ample fodder; medium early in maturity. By mail postpaid, quart, 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 85 cts.; peck, \$1.50. By freight, quart, 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 65 cts.; peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$3.50.

On good land, especially on river low grounds, Cocke's Prolific may be relied upon to produce from two to four good ears to the stalk. An average of 105 bushels to the acre was grown on fifteen acres of James River low grounds. It is a real prolific. The ears are of good average size, the grains are white and flinty, just the corn for meal and hominy. By mail postpaid, quart, 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 85 cts.; peck, \$1.50. By freight, quart, 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 65 cts.; peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$3.50.

A quick, vigorous grower that will give good returns on light sandy, loamy land, making at least one, sometimes two, good ears to the stalk. The grains are very deep, as the name Shoe Peg indicates, and the cob medium small. **By mail postpaid, quart, 35 cts.; ½ peck, 85 cts.; peck, \$1.50. By freight, quart, 25 cts.; ½ peck, 65 cts.; peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$3.50.**

The grain is so wide and deep and the cob so small that often a single grain will cover the end of a broken cob. It has been called the Poor Man's Corn because it can be depended upon to produce a crop on poor, thin land; on good land it bears two ears to the stalk. **By mail postpaid, quart, 35 cts.; ½ peck, 90 cts.; peck, \$1.60. By freight, quart, 25 cts.; ½ peck, 70 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.**



**Wood's  
Prize-Winning  
Gold Standard  
Corn.**

## Wood's Prize-Winning Gold Standard

**For the first time in the history of the Virginia State Fair a yellow corn won the sweepstakes last fall for the best ten ears of either white or yellow corn. Gold Standard did it.**

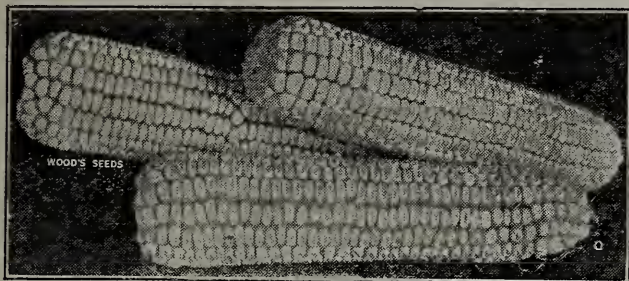
Gold Standard won the sweepstakes and blue ribbon for the best ten ears of yellow corn at the Fauquier County Fair.

At the Prince William County Fair, Gold Standard won the blue ribbon for the best yellow corn.

All these prize-winners were grown from **WOOD'S SEEDS.**

The illustration above was reproduced from a photograph and shows better than a detailed description the big ears with tips and butts completely filled—every bit of space on the cob is covered with corn with no waste space between the rows. The stalks average about nine feet high, are good and stout with an ample growth of fodder and yield from one to two big ears to the stalk. The grains are deep, bright yellow; the cob is medium sized. **By mail postpaid, quart, 40 cts.; ½ peck, 90 cts.; peck, \$1.60. By freight, quart, 30 cts.; ½ peck, 70 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel \$4.00.**





Blount's Prolific Corn.

## Blount's Prolific

Starting with a corn yielding two ears to the stalk, Professor Blount by selection and breeding has produced a corn that comes early, makes enough growth of stalk and leaf to entitle it to a place among ensilage corns, and is a real prolific. Two of the Southern experiment stations class it among the largest yielders in their tests. Its early maturity adapts it particularly well for late planting. Unlike many common corns that are of a soft and spongy nature, Blount's Prolific is hard and flinty, and makes the very finest meal. The grains are of medium width and depth. A good yielder, and being a flinty corn is a good keeper. By mail postpaid, quart, 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 85 cts.; peck, \$1.50. By freight, quart, 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 65 cts.; peck, \$1.15; bushel, \$3.50.

### Trucker's Favorite

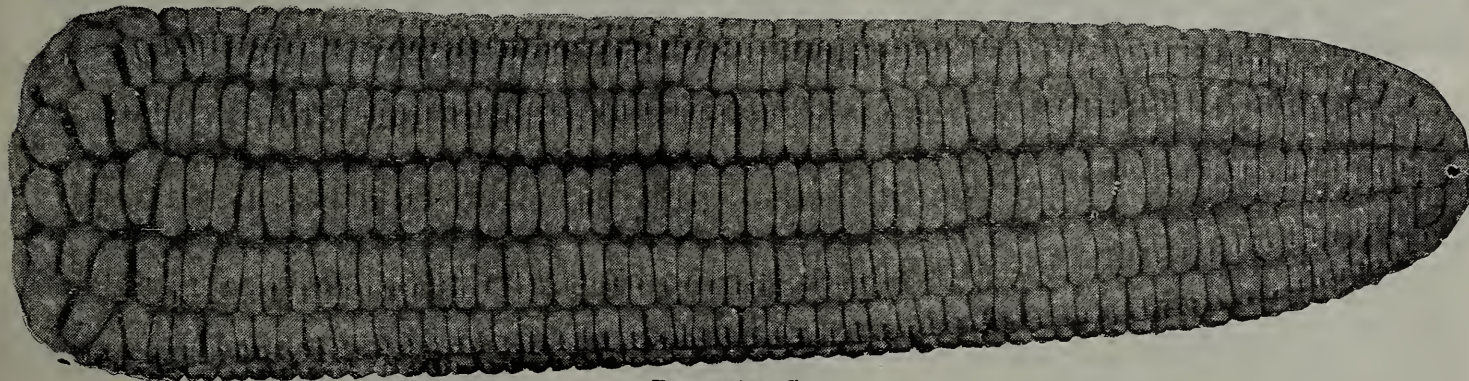
—If it becomes necessary to replant any field of white corn, use **Trucker's Favorite**.

See page 18.



## Biggs' Seven Ear

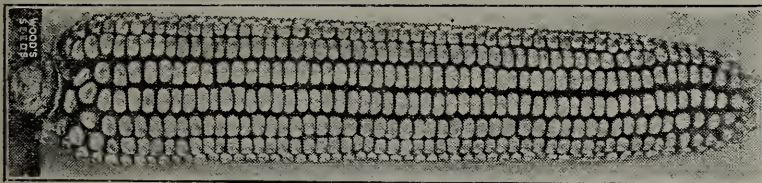
Mr. Biggs, the originator, says: "For twenty years I have been making this highly prolific corn, and believe it is the best corn I have ever seen. I made one year thirty-three and a third barrels to the acre; have made twenty-five barrels to the acre several years, and often have made fifteen, but never less than fifteen." The ears, although of good average size, do not compare in size with the big-eared varieties, yet in bushels to the acre it will outyield most of the larger-eared corns. By mail postpaid, quart, 40 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 90 cts.; peck, \$1.60. By freight, quart, 30 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 70 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.



Paymaster Corn.

## Paymaster

A Prince Edward County (Va.) farmer, writing about his experience with Paymaster Corn, says: "85 per cent of the stalks carry at least two ears, and a great many carry from three to four. I am surprised at the size of the ears. It was planted early, and will be ready to cut by the end of this month" (August). Other growers send equally gratifying reports. The grains are wide and deep, the cob small; this means an unusual proportion of grain to the ear, and the number of ears to the stalk assures a maximum yield to the acre. It makes a short, stocky stalk with strong roots, and will not blow down easily. Its early maturity adapts it splendidly for late planting. Paymaster has all the good qualities that go to make a first-class white corn. By mail postpaid, quart, 40 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 90 cts.; peck, \$1.60. By freight, quart, 30 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 70 cts.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.



## Virginia White Dent

For generations Virginia White Dent has been the reliable old stand-by with Southern corn growers, and its merits are generally recognized. It makes a single ear to the stalk, but they are long and heavy; the grains are quite wide, deep and firmly set on a medium sized cob. The stalk is tall and carries a good growth of fodder. By mail postpaid, quart, 35 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 80 cts.; peck, \$1.35. By freight, quart, 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 60 cts.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00.



## Improved Southern Snowflake

For growing on poor, thin land that will not bring the larger-stalked corns, for late planting, for replanting, and for roasting ears, Snowflake "fills the bill." The ears are large, the grains deep, it matures in about a hundred days, and it nearly always carries two ears to the stalk. If necessary to replant in your field of late corn, use Snowflake. No corn will make better meal, and for roasting ears no field variety can equal it. By mail postpaid, quart, 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 90 cts.; peck, \$1.55. By freight, quart, 25 cts.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  peck, 70 cts.; peck, \$1.20; bushel, \$3.75.



# OATS

## The Selection of a Variety

The oat is a cool season plant and requires early planting. If you can get them in early, the Virginia Gray Winter, Texas Red Rust-Proof and Appler are recommended; if you cannot get them in before March 1st to 15th, the earlier kinds, like Burt, Swedish Select and Fulghum, will no doubt give better results on account of their earlier maturity.

## Burt, or Ninety-Day Oats

If you have not seeded your oats by the first part of March, the Burt is a safe oat to plant, for in the hands of thousands of successful farmers it has proved its value as a good cropper and can generally be depended upon to mature in time to escape injury from heat. It makes a good growth of straw, is an abundant yielder of bright, clean heavy grain, is free from rust, and, what is of equal importance when plantings are late, it is of early maturity. Early plantings can be cut in time to put the same land in corn, peanuts, cowpeas, millet or other summer crops. The Burt is a prime favorite for growing on the light sandy soils of the coast sections of the South Atlantic States, where the results have been uniformly good. The grains somewhat resemble the Texas Red Rust-Proof, except that it is a little lighter in color. **By mail, postpaid, ½ peck, 40 cts.; peck, 65 cts. By freight, peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.35; 5 bushels or more, \$1.30 per bushel, bags included.**

## Swedish Select Oats

Those who prefer a white oat for spring seeding will make no mistake in sowing Swedish Select. One of the State experiment stations reports in a test covering several years an average yield of slightly more than ten bushels to the acre over other varieties tested, and that the proportion of kernel to the whole grain averaged about 75 per cent. It has given especially good crops on light soils without any tendency to lodge, yet the straw is not large in proportion to the grain, which is large, thick and plump. Planters use such expressions as, "The most satisfactory of all oats"; "Would not plant any other," and "Made a splendid yield," when they have occasion to write us about Swedish Select. During all the years that we have handled these oats the reports that have come to us from growers have told of decidedly satisfactory crops. **By mail, postpaid, ½ peck, 40 cts.; peck, 65 cts. By freight, peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.35; 5 bushels or more, \$1.30 per bushel, grain bags included.**

## Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats

In the South Atlantic States the Texas Red Rust-Proof Oats have attained a prominent place in farming operations. This is particularly true in the coast region where other varieties have not proved altogether satisfactory, but where the Texas Red Rust-Proof seems to be especially well adapted to the light, sandy soil of that section. They are vigorous growers, robust and productive, and have heavy heads. They are also preferred for sowing on low grounds and on land where other varieties seem inclined to rust. These oats we procure direct from the growers in Texas, after which they are thoroughly re-cleaned to remove light grains and all foreign matter and bring them up to our standard in point of quality. **By mail postpaid, ½ peck, 40 cts.; peck, 65 cts. By freight, peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.30; 5 bushels or more, \$1.25 per bushel, grain bags included.**

## Formalin Prevents Smut

Smut in oats does serious damage when allowed to develop; it not only reduces the yield, but it lowers the market value of your oat crop. Fortunately, it can be easily prevented by treating your oats with Formalin before planting.

Spread the oats thinly on the barn floor and with a watering pot sprinkle it with **FORMALIN**, 1 pint to 36 gallons of water; shovel the grain till thoroughly mixed and cover with bagging for from 2 to 4 hours, after which spread it out to dry.

Price, by express, ½ pint, 35 cts.; 1 pint, 60 cts.; quart, \$1.00; 2 quarts, \$1.75; gallon, \$3.00. Formalin cannot be sent by mail.

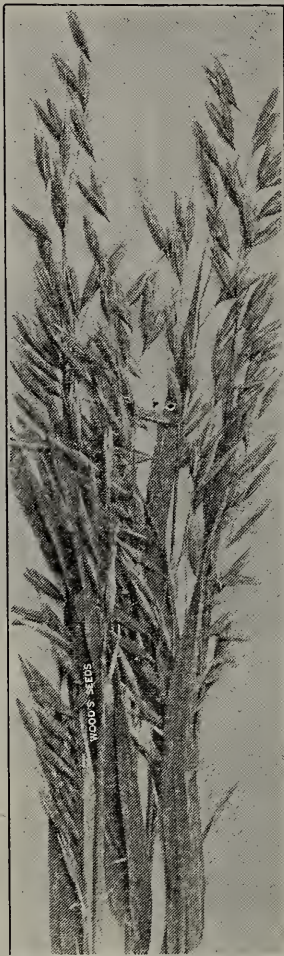
## Oat Soils and Fertilizer

Oats will produce well on poorer soils than other grains, but poor soils should have an application of 200 to 300 pounds acid phosphate per acre. This has been found profitable, whereas the use of a complete and more expensive fertilizer would not increase the crop sufficiently to show a profit on cost.

Sow 2½ to 3 bushels to the acre; cover 1 to 2 inches.

## Virginia Gray Winter, or Turf Oats

Probably the best reason for the wide popularity of Virginia Gray Winter Oats is their extreme hardiness, for there is no other oat that will stand such extreme cold; at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station they proved the hardiest of all the varieties in their test. Another good claim for their popularity is their stooling propensity, which accounts in part for the heavy yield; one of the agricultural experiment stations reports that they stool more than any oat tested; their strong turfing and stooling characteristics give them advantages over all other oats for grazing purposes. They have the further advantage of weight, for no other oat will weigh as much to the measured bushel; it is not unusual to have them weigh 35 to 40 pounds to the bushel. We have never seen wild onions in spring-sown Winter Oats, and on this account they always bring good prices for fall seeding. Be sure your spring seeding is done early, say by March 1st. **By mail postpaid, ½ peck, 45 cts.; peck, 75 cts. By freight, peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.85; 5 bushels or more, \$1.80 per bushel, grain bags included.**



Burt, or 90-Day Oats.

## Appler Oats

The Appler Oat is a winter rust-proof oat. It is earlier to mature and is harder than the ordinary rust-proof, makes a strong, quick-growing straw, bunchy heads and heavy grain. It was originally introduced by Mr. Appler, of Harris Co., Ga., who, by careful growing and selection, bred up this very superior cat. While originating in the State of Georgia, it has been grown to a considerable extent in other Southern States in recent years, and has proved to be one of the most reliable winter rust-proof oats for the South. **By mail, postpaid, ½ peck, 40 cts.; peck, 65 cts. By freight, peck, 40 cts.; bushel, \$1.40; 5 bushels or more, \$1.35 per bushel, grain bags included.**

## Fulghum Oats

The Fulghum is probably the most popular of the rust-proof varieties; they are certainly one of the earliest, being about two weeks earlier than the Appler. Its productiveness, probably more than any of its other good qualities, has contributed to the wide popularity it has attained. We have reports of crops that yielded from 70 to 90 bushels to the acre, a yield that any other oat will find it hard to beat. They stool out splendidly, have large, full heads, fine, plump grains and strong straw that stands about 3 feet high; the length of straw is well worth considering if the oats are to be cut for hay. **By mail postpaid, ½ peck, 45 cts.; peck, 75 cts. By freight, peck, 50 cts.; bushel, \$1.85; 5 bushels or more, \$1.80 per bushel, grain bags included.**

## White Spring Oats

This is the variety most generally sown throughout the North and West, and is also quite largely grown in this section, although the newer varieties offered by us are preferable, both as to yield and reliability. **By mail postpaid, ½ peck, 35 cts.; peck, 60 cts. By freight, peck, 35 cts.; bushel, \$1.15; 5 bushels or more, \$1.10 per bushel, grain bags included.**

## Black Spring Oats

Our stock of these oats is specially heavy. Black Spring Oats usually are considered heavier yielding than the White Spring, and are in high favor in some sections. Makes good hay when cut in the dough stage. **By mail postpaid, ½ peck, 35 cts.; peck, 60 cts. By freight, peck, 35 cts.; bushel, \$1.25; 5 bushels or more, \$1.20 per bushel, grain bags included.**



# WOOD'S SEED POTATOES

**CAUTION** A potato is either sound, shrivelled or rotten. Every sound potato will grow if conditions are favorable, but every apparently sound potato is not fit for planting. Potatoes are subject to disease that may cause serious loss and disappointment, and care and good judgment must be exercised in selecting planting stock. A good rule is to plant none but potatoes grown expressly for planting purposes and that have been thoroughly inspected.



Second Crop Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

## IRISH COBBLER POTATOES

Even the Early Rose at the high tide of its wonderful popularity was never more in demand than the Irish Cobbler is today—we believe we are safe in saying that 75 per cent of all the extra early potatoes planted today are Cobblers. Its popularity is based principally on its extreme earliness—it is ten to twelve days earlier than Early Rose—but is also based on its reputation as a reliable and uniform yielder. One of its strong characteristics is that it makes few if any very small potatoes, practically all being medium to large size, and you rarely see a knobby Cobbler for they are generally plump, handsome potatoes with smooth skin. The tubers are round to oval in shape, slightly flattened, have strong, well-developed eyes; the flesh is pure white and cooks dry and mealy. A first class potato in every respect, thoroughly dependable and well worth a place in every garden.

Our stocks of Cobblers, both Maine and Second Crop, are grown and selected especially for planting purposes and carefully inspected before being shipped out.

### MAINE - GROWN IRISH COBBLERS

Per peck (15 lbs.), 95 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$3.25; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$7.50; barrel (net weight 165 lbs.), about \$7.75.

### SECOND CROP IRISH COBBLERS

Per peck (15 lbs.), \$1.00; bushel (60 lbs.), \$3.50; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$8.00; barrel (net weight 165 lbs.), about \$8.25.

**Culture** Potatoes thrive best in a sandy loam that contains plenty of vegetable matter; a clover sod or land that was heavily manured for the previous crop supply ideal conditions. Cut the potatoes, leaving two eyes to each piece, and plant four inches deep, 15 feet apart in three-foot rows; cultivate frequently to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture, for a shortage of moisture means a poor crop. Before the plants appear above ground, run a light harrow over them to kill the early crop of weeds and break the crust. If fertilizer is used, apply it either in the row or broadcast before the potatoes are planted, and be sure to work it into the soil so that it will not come in contact with and burn the potatoes. Do not use fresh stable manure, as it means scabby potatoes. Continue cultivating till the plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread.

**Late Potatoes** These are planted in June and July. We carry all the leading varieties in specially arranged cold storage to prevent sprouting and have them in fine and vigorous condition for planting. They should be spread out a few days and if cut should be covered with plaster or road dust to prevent bleeding in case the ground is hot and dry.

**Insects and Disease** As soon as the potato bug appears apply arsenate of lead, Bug Death, Paris green or Slug Shot—all of them will kill the bug—and repeat the application as often as necessary. To prevent potato blight and invigorate the plant and increase the yield use Bordeaux mixture, into which the insecticide may be put to save extra sprayings. See pages 54 and 55 for descriptions of insecticides and sprayers for applying them.

**Second Crop Potatoes** These are Virginia grown and a second crop from selected Maine grown potatoes. Among the largest commercial growers in the South they are preferred even to the best Maine grown stocks, producing larger yield and potatoes of better quality. They average smaller than Maine and Northern grown potatoes, and as they plant further cost less per acre.

**Maine-Grown Potatoes** In no State has as much attention been given to the selection and growing of potatoes for planting. We handle the best the state produces and can recommend them as thoroughly satisfactory.

**Northern-Grown Potatoes** These are grown principally in New York State or Michigan by competent potato growers and are thoroughly inspected.

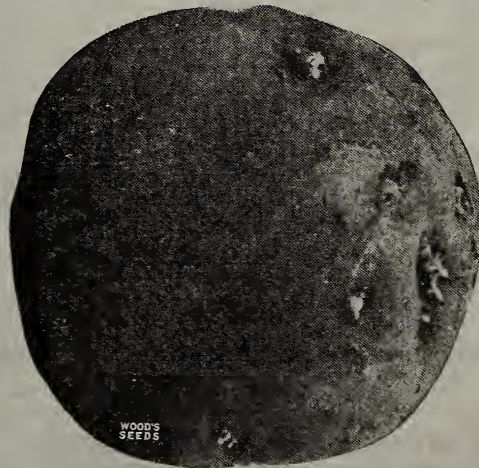
**Prices Fluctuate** The prices quoted are as we expect them to be, but prices fluctuate. Current prices will be quoted in our Crop Special or will be quoted on receipt of your request stating variety and quantity wanted. However, you can send us your order with the assurance that it will be filled at the lowest price at the time the order is received.

## RED BLISS, or BLISS TRIUMPH

To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin and white flesh or those who grow for markets where this color is in demand, we recommend Red Bliss. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, peels without waste, a fine yielder and makes a very handsome potato. Many of the potatoes sold as new Bermuda potatoes are Second Crop Red Bliss.

**MAINE - GROWN RED BLISS.** Per peck (15 lbs.), 90 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$3.00; 165-lb. sack (11 pks.), about \$7.00; per barrel (net weight 165 pounds), about \$7.25.

**SECOND CROP RED BLISS.** Per peck (15 pounds), \$1.00; bushel (60 lbs.), \$3.50; 165-lb. sack (11 pks.), about \$8.00; per barrel (net weight 165 pounds), about \$8.25.



Red Bliss, or Bliss Triumph.



**Red River Early Ohio**

—This extra fine strain of Early Ohio is one that can be depended upon to make

a crop on a greater variety of soils than almost any other potato. It will make its best crops on loam or stiff soils, but does well even on light land. As the vines make an erect growth, they are easy to cultivate; the potatoes grow compact in the hill and are easy to dig. They are very uniform in size, make few small potatoes, have a smooth skin, and the shallow eyes assure the minimum of waste in peeling. Notwithstanding its earliness it is a good keeper. The flesh is pure white and cooks dry.

**RED RIVER EARLY OHIO.** Per peck (15 lbs.), 95 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$3.25; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), \$7.50; barrel (net weight 165 lbs.), \$7.75.

**Early Rose**

—After more than a generation of unparalleled popularity, Early Rose is still in demand. Not as early as Irish Cobbler and

Red Bliss, but a good yielder and a good general purpose early potato. It supplies the demand for a longer potato than Cobbler and Bliss and still holds all the good qualities that for many years made it the leading variety.

**NORTHERN-GROWN EARLY ROSE.** Per peck (15 lbs.), 80 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.65; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$6.25; barrel (net weight 165 lbs.), about \$6.50.

**Potatoes for June and July Planting**

Every year we carry in cold storage large quantities of all the leading varieties so as to have them in sound, vigorous and unsprouted condition for June and July planting. Advise us what variety is preferred, quantity wanted and when wanted, and we will quote you and will hold them in cold storage for you till you are ready to plant.

**Spalding No. 4 Rose**

—The tubers of Spalding No. 4 Rose are shorter and thicker than Early Rose; they are

larger and have that attractive pinkish skin so much preferred by many growers. Although just a little later than Early Rose it has the advantage of having a better shape, averages larger, makes fewer small potatoes, is a better and more uniform yielder, and if to be grown for shipping its carrying qualities and attractive shape and appearance commend it highly. The flesh is white both raw and when cooked; very mealy and dry and keeps well. It is the type of potato that can be depended upon to be thoroughly satisfying.

**NORTHERN-GROWN SPALDING NO. 4 ROSE.** Per peck (15 lbs.), 80 cts.; barrel (60 lbs.), \$2.65; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$6.25; barrel (net weight 165 lbs.), \$6.50.

**Late or Main Crop Potatoes****Green Mountain**

—Has the reputation of making big crops everywhere and on practically any kind of soil, producing large,

handsome, smooth, oval-shaped potatoes with white skin. The tubers generally run uniformly large with very few small potatoes, especially if grown on good ground. Medium late in maturity; not susceptible to disease; a uniform producer and of the finest table quality.

**NORTHERN GROWN GREEN MOUNTAIN.** Per peck (15 lbs.), 85 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.80; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$6.75; barrel (net weight 165 lbs.), about \$7.00.

**Rural New Yorker No. 2**

—A standard medium late potato that can be relied upon to pro-

duce uniformly good crops. The potatoes are white, oblong, inclining to oval in shape, smooth skin and shallow eyes. They cook dry and mealy.

**NORTHERN GROWN RURAL NEW YORKER.** Per peck (15 lbs.), 75 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.50; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$5.75; barrel (net weight 165 lbs.), about \$6.00.

**Formalin Prevents Scab**

Scab is only one of the potato diseases that make poor crops of poor potatoes. Scab and many other diseases can easily be prevented by dipping your potatoes in a solution of 1 pint of Formalin to 30 gallons of water. Formalin must be shipped by express or freight, as it is not allowed in the mails.  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint, 35 cts.; pint, 60 cts.; quart, \$1.00; 2 quarts, \$1.75; gallon, \$3.00.

**McCormick**

—The McCormick has established itself in popular favor not only because of its smooth white skin and generally attractive appear-

ance, but because of its uniformly heavy yields—some of the biggest crops grown on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland have been McCormicks. The potatoes are oval in shape, have well-distributed eyes, no rough potatoes, peels without waste, and the quality is all that anyone could wish. Per peck (15 lbs.), 75 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.50; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), \$5.75; barrel (net weight 165 lbs.), about \$6.00.

**Improved Peach Blow**

—An old favorite for late planting. Color of skin, slightly tinged with pink,

Of attractive appearance, and one of the best keepers. Our stock is superior to the old Peach Blow, being rounder in shape and of better quality. The Peach Blow is one of the most dependable late varieties in our list, standing adverse conditions of drought and heat. Very popular all throughout the South. Per peck (15 lbs.), 75 cts.; bushel (60 lbs.), \$2.50; 165-lb. sack (11 pecks), about \$5.75; barrel (net weight 165 lbs.), about \$6.00.



# COW PEAS

## THE SOUTH'S ECONOMICAL SOIL IMPROVING AND HAY CROP



COW PEAS sown for FORAGE and  
SOIL IMPROVING crop.

Cow-Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops known. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow-Peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil; it is considered more economical to cut the vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown.

Grown for hay, they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. Bacon made from hogs fed on it is much sweeter, more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

Cow-Peas, like all other leguminous crops, have the power of extracting nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere, and storing it in the roots; so that even after the crop is cut, the land is enriched and its condition improved.

When the whole crop is turned under as a soil-improver, it is better to do it after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired.

**FERTILIZING COW-PEAS.** Acid phosphate or bone and potash are the best fertilizers for cow-peas, and it is not necessary to use fertilizers containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is

**Brabham** —The Brabham Pea is rapidly growing in popularity everywhere. The seeds are similar in appearance to Whippoorwill, but smaller, and do not require to be seeded quite as thickly as the Whippoorwill or other kinds. It is disease-resistant, vigorous in growth, holds its foliage well, and is particularly valuable where it is desired to save and cure the forage. One of the best varieties for very poor land. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts. By freight, qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, about \$5.00.**

As you recommended me to sow Brabham Peas last summer, you might be interested to know how they turned out. I planted them on one of the poorest fields I had, but they proved more than satisfactory, and I made a fine hay crop. I followed the peas with wheat that gave a surprising yield, considering how poor the land was. It certainly gave me a good opinion of Brabham Peas.—H. B. ANDREWS, Wake Co., N. C.

**Iron** —A vigorous grower, the vines growing 4 to 5 feet long, with large dark green leaves that it holds for a long season. The pods are 6 to 8 inches long and well filled. It is medium early, a prolific bearer, is never affected by rust, and makes a particularly fine hay. It is highly recommended for growing on lands inclined to be pea-sick. The seeds are smaller than the average cow-pea, consequently fewer peas are necessary to plant a given area. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts. By freight, qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, about \$4.75.**

### FACTS ABOUT COW-PEAS

Found for pound, cow-pea hay is as valuable a feed as clover hay.

It is nearly equal in value to alfalfa and wheat bran.

It contains four times as much digestible protein as timothy hay.

Horses and mules need no grain through the winter when fed on well-cured cow-pea hay.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "No one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than the growing of cow-peas."

Makes a fine feed for work and beef stock and dairy cattle.

Cotton can be grown for three successive years after a cow-pea crop.

Wheat and oat lands put into cow-peas after harvest can be seeded to grain again in the fall, making two crops a year on the same land.

It is the best of all summer catch crops.

Does not require expensive fertilizer, but adds nitrogen to the soil and improves its mechanical condition.

They can be grown on any soil that is not too wet.

There is no cheaper way to improve poor land than by growing cow-peas.

deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of cow-peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by its use.

**SOWING COW-PEAS WITH SOJA BEANS, KAFFIR CORN, ETC.** Cow-Peas are quite frequently sown with Kaffir corn, sorghum, soja beans and corn, in order to furnish some support and to enable the vines to be cut and harvested to better advantage. Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of about half a bushel to one bushel of cow-peas. When Kaffir corn or sorghum is sown with cow-peas, sow one peck of Kaffir corn or sorghum with one bushel of cow-peas to the acre.

**SOWING COW-PEAS WITH GOLDEN MILLET** for a hay crop has proved very satisfactory, making a large yield of most nutritious hay, which is readily salable at good prices.

The **New Era** and the **Whippoorwill** are the best kinds to sow with **Golden Millet**, one bushel of peas to three-fourths bushel of Golden Millet per acre. The crop should be cut when the millet is ready. The peas will have reached the dough state by that time, and make an excellent combination of large-yielding and most nutritious feed.

Cow-Peas can be sown in May, June or July, at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Plant with a grain drill or in rows 24 to 36 inches apart, and cultivate two or three times—bigger crops are often made when grown in rows. They may also be put on a grain stubble with a disc drill without plowing. If cut when the pods are turning yellow the hay cures easier and more rapidly than if cut earlier. Leave in the swath till well wilted on top.

**Whippoorwill** —Sometimes called Shinnéy Peas. The Whippoorwill is more largely grown than any other cow-pea, probably because of its long vine, usually six feet long, and because of its large yield of both hay and peas. It matures early, makes an upright growth, making it easy to cut. Has brown speckled seeds that are easily threshed. Recommended where an early variety of unusual growth is wanted. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts. By freight, qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.35; bushel, about \$4.60.**

**Groit** —A cross between Whippoorwill and New Era that is as early as either, and makes more vine than the New Era. When grown without soy beans or other support, the mass of growth generally averages two feet or more over the field. It is rust-resistant; leaves medium in size, and of a lighter green color than those of the Iron. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts. By freight, qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, about \$5.00.**

**New Era** —There are several good reasons why the New Era pea is so popular: it ranks among the earliest; it is of more erect growth than any other variety, and the seeds are the smallest of all cow-peas, requiring fewer peas to the acre—three pecks to a bushel per acre will give ample seeding. Its upright growth makes it easy to harvest and cure. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts. By freight, qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, about \$4.75.**



**Black** —The Black Pea is largely grown on the sandy soils of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, where it makes a fine growth of vine and plenty of peas, but it does well under widely different conditions and soils. On heavy clay land it makes a heavy growth of vine, but produces few seeds. It is a favorite for growing in corn for pasturing hogs, as the peas do not decay readily. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts. By freight, qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, about \$5.00.**

**Clay** —One of the medium late varieties of cow-peas. Vigorous growth of vine, running habit. Very popular all through the Southern States. A little earlier than the Unknown or Wonderful Pea, and a good variety for soil-improving. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts. By freight, qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, about \$4.75.**

**Taylor, or Early Crowder** —In some sections called Gray Goose. A large speckled pea that makes a large growth of vine, the branches often 6 feet long, a large long pod, and a large yield of shelled peas. The extra long growth provides an unusual amount of vegetable matter for turning under. Matures early and makes an excellent hay. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts. By freight, qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, about \$4.75.**

**Wonderful, or Unknown** —This popular variety makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of cow-peas. The vines are of a running habit, and cover more ground and make more hay than any other variety, but make rather fewer pods and fewer peas in proportion. Should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts. By freight, qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, about \$5.00.**

**Red Ripper** —Makes almost as large a growth of vine as Wonderful or Unknown, and an enormous yield of hay. A splendid pea for growing with corn or sorghum; medium late in maturing. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts. By freight, qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, about \$4.75.**

**Mixed Cow-Peas** —The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow-Peas we offer are the Clay, Black, Wonderful, Whippoorwill and other Southern varieties. A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow Cow-Peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts. By freight, qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.35; bushel, about \$4.50.**

**Mixed Cow-Peas and Soy Beans** —The advantage of growing soy or soja beans with cow-peas will be readily recognized by those who have had trouble in harvesting peas, especially those that make an extra long growth. The beans, being of upright growth, support the long pea vines, and not only make the harvesting easier but the combination of cow-peas and soy beans makes a better hay than either when grown alone, and they are easier to cure. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts. By freight, qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.30; bushel, about \$4.40.**

## EDIBLE COW-PEAS

The varieties described below are not only valuable for forage and for soil-improving, but the peas have the added advantage of making a most desirable and healthful table dish both in the green state and when dried for winter.

**Cream Crowder** —Not only one of the earliest to mature, but is also one of the most prolific and best-flavored table peas. It is also excellent to use for a forage crop and soil-improver, as it makes a large growth of vines. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 60 cts. By freight, qt. 50 cts.**

**Extra Early Black-Eye** —Ten days to two weeks earlier than the Large Black-Eye, makes less vine, growing more in bush shape, holding the pods well off the ground. A prolific bearer; can be planted both early and late. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 45 cts. By freight, qt. 35 cts.; peck, \$2.00.**

**Early Ram's Horn Black-Eye** —Not quite as early as Extra Early Black-Eye, but the peas are larger, and it makes a larger growth of vine, so much larger that they are used quite generally as a soil-improver. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts. By freight, qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.60; bushel, about \$5.75.**

**Large Black-Eye** —The most popular and most extensively grown of all the Black-Eye varieties. The peas are larger, the vines are of taller growth, and they yield more abundantly. They are always in demand, both green and dried. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 35 cts. By freight, qt. 25 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, about \$5.25.**

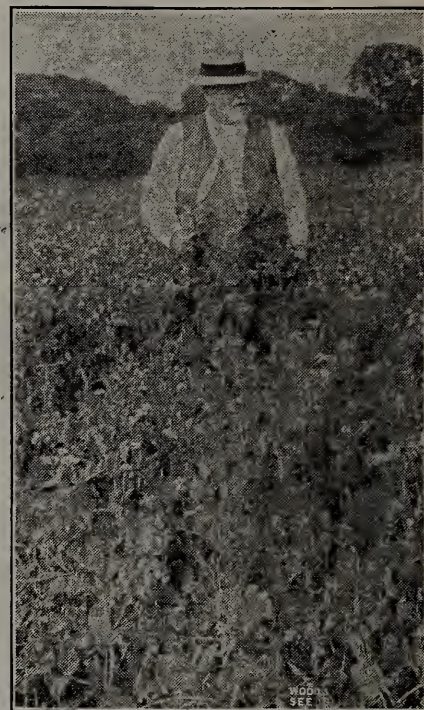
**Gallavant, or Lady** —The peas are the smallest but the sweetest and best flavored of all the edible cow-peas—it probably should not be called a cow-pea. They are prolific bearers and may be used either green or dry. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; qt. 40 cts. By freight, qt. 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, about \$6.00.**

## CANADA FIELD PEAS

Canada Field Peas make a fattening and milk producing food that will grow on land that will not produce a grain crop, and at the same time improve the soil by gathering and storing nitrogen—in this respect it is almost equal to the clovers. They yield heavy crops that may be either grazed or made into hay that stock eat greedily and thrive on. They grow 4 to 5 feet high, but can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. If not grazed too closely, a second growth may be had, and sometimes a third growth if conditions are favorable. Pasturing the peas makes them stool out better and results in a finer growth of vine and a better hay.

**CULTURE.**—Sow in January, February or early in March, one bushel to acre and plow in 4 inches deep, after which drill in one bushel of Rust-Proof Oats to the acre to hold the vines off the ground; if sown alone sow  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bus. to the acre. Fall sown peas come up early in spring, and grow off as soon as the weather opens.

**Price fluctuates. Present price, by freight, \$4.00 per bushel; 2-bus. cotton bags 60 cts. extra.**



Canada Field Peas.

## WHITE NAVY BEANS

For dry shelled beans for winter use more navy beans are grown than all others combined; the famous Boston-baked bean is made of navy beans. The plant is strong and upright, holds the pods off the ground, preventing injury in wet weather, and matures all at once. The last of June or in July plant in rows 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage, nor after they begin to blossom, and do not cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. A peck will plant an acre. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.45. By freight, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 70 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 100 lbs. \$10.00.**

## MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Sunflower seeds fed to poultry make a real egg-producer; being rich in oil and protein, they make an ideal food during the moulting season; the leaves make excellent fodder; the whole plant makes fine ensilage and hog feed. Under favorable conditions 40 to 60 bushels can be grown on an acre; more than 100 bushels have been grown on extra good land in an unusual season. When the seeds are ripe and hard, cut off the heads and pile loosely under cover, and when cured they will thresh easily. It is claimed that sunflowers grown near the house will prevent malaria. Plant and cultivate like corn. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05. By freight, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.**

## BENE (Sesame Orientale)

**Sow to Attract and Feed Quail and Other Game Birds.**

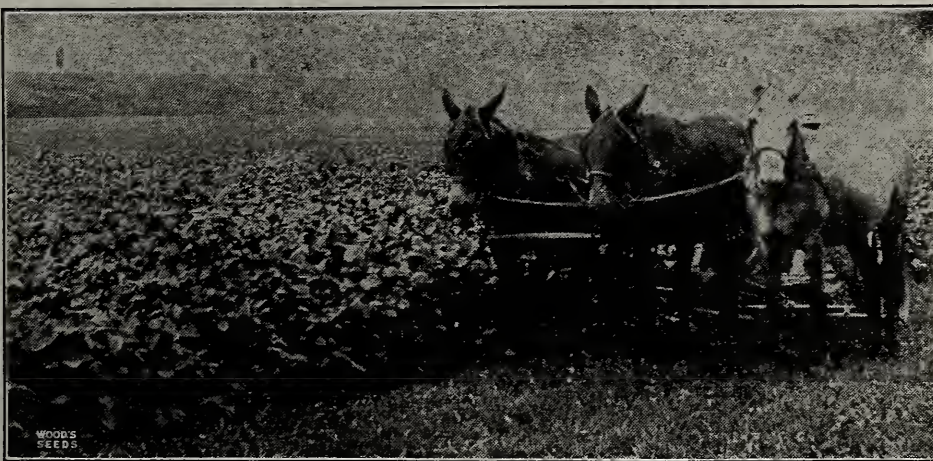
A tall annual herb, sometimes 3 to 4 feet in height, producing flowers followed by seed pods, which shatter after ripening, and the seeds—of an oily nature—are produced in great profusion, and much relished by poultry. The oil from the seed is sweet, and is sometimes used for culinary purposes, like olive oil, and the parched seeds are used in confectionery. It is, however, as a crop to attract and sustain wild birds, particularly quail, that we chiefly recommend it. The seed is drilled in rows 3 feet apart, as soon as danger of frost is over. Five pounds of seeds are sown to the acre. **By mail postpaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.75. By express, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$4.50.**



# Soy or Soja Beans

## WORTH KNOWING ABOUT SOY BEANS

They will grow on all kinds of soils. Soy beans have a higher feeding value than red clover or cow-pea hay. Drought and excessive rainfall affect them less than cow-peas. It is one of the easiest crops to grow and harvest. They make a fine hog pasture. They can be grown with cow-peas to hold the pea-vines off the ground; will improve the quality of the hay and make it easier to cure. They increase the yield of the following crop. They make a rich and nutritious hay and one of the cheapest. The beans always find ready sale at the oil mills and for planting. It is one of the South's most economical soil improvers. They require no fertilizers except acid phosphate.



Soy or Soja Beans.

**FEEDING VALUE.** Soy bean hay contains a high per cent of digestible protein, is superior to red clover and cow-peas in feeding value, and equal to alfalfa for milk and butter production. Fed in combination with corn ensilage at the Tennessee Experiment Station, soy bean hay produced 245 lbs. more milk and 20½ lbs. more butter fat than alfalfa hay. At the Alabama Experiment Station, fed in comparison with corn, pork was made at nearly one-third the cost of that made from corn. It makes an excellent winter feed for young cattle, sheep and horses when fed with roughage.

**CULTURE.** Soy beans may be planted either broadcast or in drills. Usually a better crop is had when planted in drills and cultivated, and few crops leave the land cleaner and in better condition for the following crop than soy beans. They grow equally well on light and heavy soils, but on heavy soils they should not be planted more than 1 to 1½ inches deep except in dry seasons. On light sandy soils they may be planted deeper, but not more than 3 inches deep. When sown broadcast sow one to one and a half bushels to the acre; in drills about a peck to the acre. Plant in April, May, or June.

**SOWING WITH OTHER CROPS.** Soy beans can be very satisfactorily grown with other crops, yielding a larger crop of forage and giving a better balanced ration. Soy beans and cow-peas make one of the most popular combinations, the beans supporting the pea-vines, and the yield is nearly always greater than that of either crop alone. This mixture should be planted at the rate of half-bushel soy beans to one bushel cow-peas to the acre. Soy beans and corn is another well recommended combination, the beans being planted in the same hill with the corn, or in alternate hills or alternate rows, depending on the proportions wanted in the feed.

Sorghum and soy beans make a very good combination, provided the sorghum is not planted too thickly and the late growing varieties of soy beans are used. Sudan grass and soy beans will give a better balanced feed than Sudan grass alone, as its protein content is low, while that of soy beans is high.

**INOCULATE.** If planted where soy beans have not been grown before be sure to inoculate the seeds with soy bean bacteria. Not only will you have assurance of a surer stand but a better crop and the succeeding crop will have the benefit of the nitrogen stored in the bean roots.

## Virginia

Although particularly adapted to the South, the Virginia has been grown with marked success in the North and Middle West for both hay and ensilage. It matures early, makes excellent forage and a large yield of beans. The stalk is not coarse, is easily cut and easily cured. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts. By freight, lb. 20 cts.; peck, \$2.25; bushel, about \$8.00.**

## Hollybrook Early

Makes a quicker growth and matures its crop two or more weeks earlier than the Mammoth Yellow Soja. It makes a large yield, both of forage and peas, and the added advantage of its earliness makes it a most distinct and valuable acquisition. It is a sure cropper and a vigorous, quick-growing variety. Sown as a forage or hay crop, it is much easier to cure and handle, and makes even a more nutritious crop than cow-peas. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts. By freight, lb. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, about \$6.00.**

## Early Dwarf Green

An early maturing variety which makes a large yield of the shelled beans, the plant growing about two and a half feet high. It is well adapted for late planting or in Northern sections where other varieties do not have time to mature. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts. By freight, lb. 20 cts.; peck, \$2.00; bushel, about \$7.00.**

## Ito San

A very satisfactory variety to grow in a short season. Produces seeds fairly well, and matures in 95 to 100 days. Branches well, so as to be very satisfactorily mown. The plants are of medium size, averaging 25 to 30 inches in height. Will mature as far north as southern Wisconsin and southern Michigan. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts. By freight, lb. 20 cts.; peck, \$2.00; bushel, about \$7.00.**

## Tar-Heel Black

Dark green foliage. Slightly earlier than Mammoth Yellow. Heavy growth of vine, upright in habit. Fully equal to any variety of soja beans for hay or seed production. It is fast growing in popularity wherever planted. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts. By freight, lb. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, about \$5.00.**

## Brown

Ranks among the best for forage and soil improving, making a large and quick growth, and very prolific in yield of beans. There is probably no variety so well suited for planting with cow-peas, as they mature nearly together. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts. By freight, lb. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, about \$4.75.**

## Mammoth Yellow

The largest and most popular variety for forage purposes. A little later in maturity than other kinds, but makes larger yields, both of forage and seed. Especially valuable for this section and farther South. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts. By freight, lb. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, about \$4.50.**

## Wilson Early Black

A very prolific variety, and one of the best for the Northern States, where a quick, early variety is desired. Average height on good land is about three feet. The Delaware State Experiment Farm, after a most extensive investigation of different varieties, recommends the Wilson Black as ahead of any as a combination hay and seed variety. It was found to mature in about 115 days, to stand up well, make pods a good distance from the ground and retain its seed. Its fine stem enables it to cure quickly for hay, which is particularly a point in its favor for planting in Delaware, New Jersey and more northerly latitudes, and no late variety will compare with it for hay-making in these sections. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts. By freight, lb. 20 cts.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, about \$6.25.**



# VELVET BEANS

## The South's Wonderful Forage and Soil Improving Crop

Velvet Beans make an enormous growth, greater than any other known forage plant; in the same length of time far surpassing the cow-pea. Velvet Beans are usually planted in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, at the rate of half a bushel per acre. As a soil improver, they are considered superior to cow-peas, as they make so much larger growth and so much heavier amount of foliage. The proportion of nitrogen contained in the vines is about the same as in cow-peas, but as the yield is so much greater, the total amounts of nitrogen and humus added to the soil are correspondingly larger. A crop of three tons will add as much nitrogen to the soil as will a ton of cotton-seed meal, while the amount of humus will be three times as great.

**Makes Nutritious Fall and Winter Grazing.**—In the South, Velvet Beans are used very largely for winter grazing, and for that purpose is one of the best crops for the light soils and in the long season of the Gulf Coast and Florida. They should be allowed to grow until December, or until killed by frost, after which they can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly, and remain palatable a long time. Early in the year, the crop remaining is plowed under as a soil improver, and adds very materially to the productiveness of the soil.

Velvet Beans are usually grown with corn. The corn is planted in five-foot rows, three feet apart in the row, and the beans planted between the corn. At the last working, beans are planted again in the middles between the rows of corn. When the corn is dry, it is pulled from the stalk and cattle turned in to graze. It furnishes most nutritious and fattening food, and is considered the cheapest method of fattening cattle; at the same time the roots and what is left of the vines when turned under make a good soil-improver.



Velvet Beans Growing in Corn.

## OSCEOLA VELVET BEAN

The Osceola is one of the newer introductions, and is claimed to be a decided improvement, making larger and even quicker growth, and is more productive. It has given excellent results in Virginia and more northerly sections as a forage crop.

While its strongest recommendations are of course for a forage crop and soil-improver, it also has the advantage, where grown for a bean crop, of being free from the itching furze which makes other Velvet Beans rather disagreeable to pick. We recommend this new Velvet Bean as having many points of value over other kinds.

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts. By freight, lb. 15 cts.; peck (15 lbs.), \$1.25; bushel, (60 lbs.), about \$4.00.

## EARLY SPECKLED, or 100-DAY VELVET BEAN

Although it will not mature in one hundred days, it is one of the earliest varieties, and can be grown further North than the common kinds. From Virginia southward they will mature in a season of average length; in more northerly sections, where the seeds will not mature, it will make a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle, and a fine soil-improver.

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 20 cts. By freight, lb. 15 cts.; peck (15 lbs.), \$1.10; bushel (60 lbs.), about \$3.50.

## FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS

Special Prices to Florists Using Large Quantities.

Charge will be made for packing at 25 cts. for orders amounting to \$2.50 or less. On larger orders add 10 per cent to amount of order. This barely covers the cost. We pack carefully, but will not be responsible for breakage.



Diameter.	Dozen.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
2-inch	\$0.15	\$1.20	\$10.00
2½-inch	.20	1.40	12.00
2½-inch	.25	1.60	14.00
3-inch	.30	2.00	18.00
4-inch	.40	3.00	26.00
5-inch	.90	6.00	50.00
6-inch	1.10	7.00	65.00
Each.	Dozen.	Per 100.	
7-inch	.25	1.80	14.00
8-inch	.30	2.40	18.00
10-inch	.50	4.75	37.50
12-inch	.90	9.50	75.00

**BULB DISHES**—For growing bulbs in water among pebbles. 6-inch, 40 cts. each; \$4.50 per dozen. 8-inch, 50 cts. each; \$5.75 per dozen.

**BULB HOLDERS**—6-inch, 25 cts. each; 8-inch, 35 cts. each.

Diameter.	Each.	Dozen.	Per 100.
5-inch	\$0.05	\$0.40	\$2.75
6-inch	.06	.50	4.00
7-inch	.08	.75	5.50
8-inch	.10	1.00	7.50
10-inch	.15	1.60	12.00
12-inch	.25	2.40	18.00

### SHALLOW POTS

Similar to the ordinary flower pot, but shallower, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. Just the thing for bulbs, ferns, etc.

Diameter	Each.	Dozen.
6-inch	\$0.15	\$1.25
7-inch	.20	2.00
8-inch	.25	2.50
10-inch	.50	5.00
12-inch	1.00	10.00

## SOY BEANS—TWO CROPS A YEAR

Soy Beans are of such economic value to every stock raiser that the various State experiment stations have for a number of years been working on the development of early strains that would mature in more northerly sections. In this work many fine early kinds have been developed, but no one that can compare in earliness with the Black Eyebrow Soy Beans described on page 4 of this catalog. Try a few and be convinced of their real value.



# Sorghum and Sugar Cane

Sorghum has a place on every Southern farm not only because of its large forage yield but because it makes a most excellent syrup.

**CULTURE.**—Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say two weeks after corn planting, on a rich well drained clay loam, in rows  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet apart, and cultivate as you would corn. After the flowering stage is passed, but not earlier, it may be pastured or cut for fodder. Sorghum may be grown with cow peas and soy beans either in rows or broadcast.

## Sugar Drip

Since we introduced this variety several years ago no new sorghum has been brought out that can compare with it in yield of forage nor in the amount of syrup. It makes a large, juicy and succulent growth. "More than 250 gallons of molasses from a peck of seeds"; "290 gallons from an acre of land" are among the reports that have come from our farmer friends. It will yield about 65 per cent of the weight of the cane in juice when extracted by a good farm mill; a stronger mill should extract as much as 75 to 80 per cent. The syrup is clear, of a rich amber color, easier to make, requires less cooking and skimming than common kinds, and the quality is delicious. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15. By freight, 1b. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 100 lbs. \$7.50.**

## Early Amber Cane

One of the earliest of the saccharine sorghums, and makes a good syrup, but is more generally grown for feeding. It furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage which may be fed either green or cured. If planted early it will yield at least two cuttings a season, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. Grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast at the rate of 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to the acre; 5 to 6 lbs. plant an acre in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4-foot rows. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.05. By freight, 1b. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 80 cts.; 100 lbs. \$6.00.**

## Early Orange Cane

About ten days later than Early Amber Cane, but makes a taller and more leafy growth. It makes a good syrup, but not as much nor of as fine quality as Sugar Drip. It is recommended for fodder, of which it yields immense crops, frequently two or more cuttings a season, and stooling out thicker after each cutting. Requires the same quantity per acre as Early Amber. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10. By freight, 1b. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 85 cts.; 100 lbs. \$6.50.**

## Milo Maize

A wonderfully drought-resistant non-saccharine sorghum that makes a thick succulent growth of nutritious milk-producing forage. It stools from the ground and shoots from the joints. The plant makes fine feed and ensilage, and the grain is fattening for cattle and poultry. For fodder and ensilage cut when in the dough state. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.05. By freight, 1b. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 80 cts.; 100 lbs. \$6.00.**

Grow it for pasture, for fodder and for syrup. Yields more ensilage per acre than corn and equal to corn ensilage in feeding value. In combination with cottonseed meal it makes an ideal ration. Grow it with cow peas and soy beans. When planted early in the cotton belt, it gives two cuttings a season. All stock like it and thrive on it. The seeds make fine poultry feed.

## Shallu

In some sections called Egyptian Wheat.

A non-saccharine sorghum that has proved of special value in dry seasons—few forage plants are more drought-resistant. It grows tall, stools out from the root; three to six stalks frequently come from a single root. Cut it when at the dough stage, and it will quickly start growing again, and a second crop, as good as the first cutting, may be had. When grown as a grain crop the tops are cut and cured in a dry place, and threshed like other grains. For cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, the grain may be fed either whole or ground; it is of high feeding value, and will take the place of corn. The seed heads are large and well filled with grain; when ground the flour makes excellent pancakes. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65. By freight 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.**

## Feterita

Feterita was introduced by the Department of Agriculture and has given most excellent results; this is particularly true in dry seasons and when grown on dry land. In many respects it is like Kaffir Corn, but earlier, has a softer grain, and is adapted to all the purposes for which Kaffir Corn is used. It makes a heavy growth, stools heavily, as many as six to eight shoots that grow as tall as the main stalk come from a single root. It is among the earliest of the non-saccharine sorghums, and where the season is long may be planted after wheat is cut. The seed head are quite similar to Kaffir Corn in appearance. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15. By freight, 1b. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 50 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 100 lbs. \$7.50.**

Shallu.

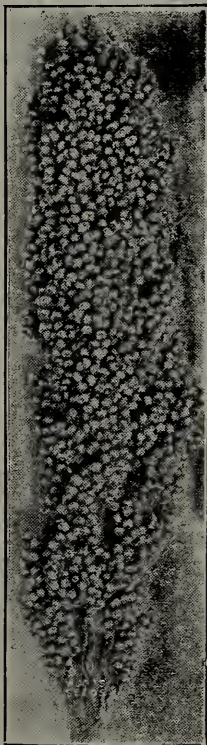
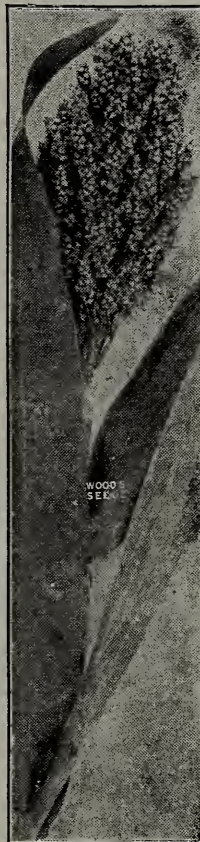
## Kaffir Corn

Kaffir Corn yields heavy crops of the very best forage; it adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; a long, dry spell may stop its growth, but cannot kill it—it starts off again with the first rain; it can be grown with cowpeas, holding the peavines off the ground and making a better feed, and all kinds of stock like it. The grain, as well as the plant, makes fine feed not only for stock and hogs, but for poultry and for pigeons. You can feed it either whole or ground, dry or with water or skimmed milk. When grown with cowpeas sow broadcast one peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of peas; sown alone three pecks to a bushel broadcasts an acre; in drills 6 to 8 lbs. plants an acre in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  foot rows. Plant from after the ground is thoroughly warm till early in June. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.05. By freight, 1b. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 80 cts.; 100 lbs. \$6.00.**

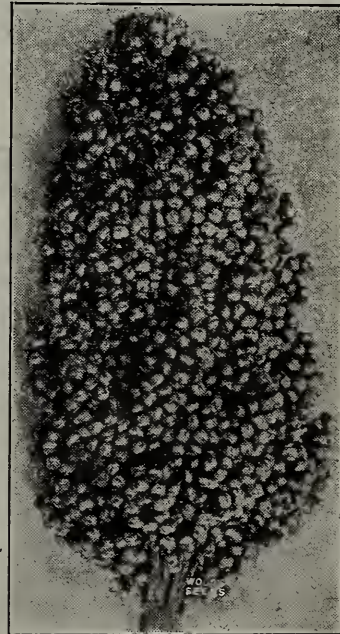
Kaffir Corn.



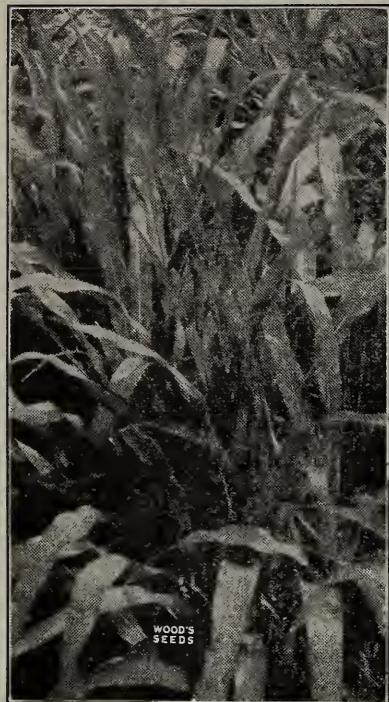
Sugar Drip Sorghum.



Milo Maize.







Teosinte.

## TEOSINTE

A single seed producing from thirty to sixty stalks, each 10 to 12 feet high, gives some idea of what an enormous yield may be had from Teosinte—the Louisiana Experiment Station reported a crop of more than 50 tons on an acre. If cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it makes an excellent fodder, starts immediately into growth again, and will give several more cuttings as large as the first; we have known it to yield five cuttings a season. If sufficient is planted a continuous supply of nutritious green feed can be had daily right up to frost. The leaves are longer and broader than corn, contain 8 to 10 per cent of sugar, and are greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. It makes splendid ensilage, but is more particularly recommended as a continuous cutting green feeding crop. Plant in May or June in drills  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet apart; 2 to 3 lbs. plants an acre. **By mail postpaid, oz. 10 cts.;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. 20 cts.; lb. 70 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.15.** By express, lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

## BEGGAR WEED, or FLORIDA CLOVER

Beggar Weed deserves a better name, for it is a nitrogen-gatherer, makes a hay rich in protein and relished by stock, and is of real value on thin sandy land and pine barrens for pasture or hay; it is even more fattening than alfalfa and cow-peas. Once established, it reseeds itself if the last cutting is not delayed too long, and little care is needed to secure a crop year after year. It grows 5 to 7 feet high on good land, but should be cut when coming into bloom, or when 3 to 4 feet high; at this stage it makes a highly nutritious hay. It makes a fine cover crop, especially for orchards. The seeds germinate slowly, so the land should be clean before planting, so that the weeds will not smother the young plants. Sow when frost is over and until the middle of June, 3 to 4 lbs. to the acre, in 3-foot drills, or 10 to 12 lbs. broadcast. **By mail postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65.** By express, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50.

## PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET

Also called *Pencillaria*.

If allowed to attain its full height Pearl Millet will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but for the greatest amount of green feed it should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high. It will then stool out enormously, and during warm weather will grow with wonderful luxuriance, give three or four cuttings a season, and keep on growing right up to frost. It does well even on poor land, and surprisingly well in dry seasons. All kinds of stock eat it greedily and flourish on it; it is highly nutritious. Pearl Millet is a warm weather plant, and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm; otherwise the seeds will not germinate. Plant 5 lbs. to the acre in drills 3 feet apart. **By mail postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; 15 lbs. \$3.95.** By express, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 15 lbs. \$3.60; 100 lbs. \$22.00.



Pearl Millet.



## GOLDEN, or LIBERTY MILLET

Formerly called German Millet.

Golden Millet makes a quickly grown, easily cured and large yielding, nutritious hay crop. It comes so quickly that it can be sown after wheat is cut, and leaves the land clean and in fine mechanical condition for the following crop. It is a common mistake to suppose that it is particularly exhaustive to the land. It is exhaustive if allowed to stand till the seeds form, but millet should be cut when coming into flower, as after that stage the woody fibre forms in the stem and the hay is hard and unpalatable. Cut at the proper time, it makes a splendid hay. As a summer catch crop it has few equals, for it makes its crop in about sixty days, disking and harrowing wheat or oat land being the only preparation necessary.

Growing millet with an early variety of cow-peas like Whip-poorwill or New Era is becoming quite popular, three pecks of millet being sown with a bushel of cow-peas. The crop should be cut when the millet is coming into bloom regardless of the maturity of the cow-peas. Grown together, the yield is larger than when either is grown alone.

To have the finest millet hay sow thickly, not less than a bushel to the acre, from the middle of May till the end of July. Thin seeding makes coarse stems and a poorer hay. Sow only Southern grown millet—do not sow common or Western millet, as it does not do well in the South, and you will be disappointed in the crop.

**Price fluctuates. Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail postpaid, lb. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.05; 15 lbs. \$1.40.** By freight, lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. 45 cts.; 10 lbs. 80 cts.; 15 lbs. \$1.05; bushel (50 lbs.), \$3.00.

## BROOM CORN

The brush is used for making brooms, and should be straight and of a bright color. In addition to the brush, the seeds make a nutritious feed. Any land that will grow corn is adapted to broom corn. Delay planting till the ground is thoroughly warm; plant 4 or 5 inches apart in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  foot rows and cultivate like corn. 6 lbs. plants an acre.

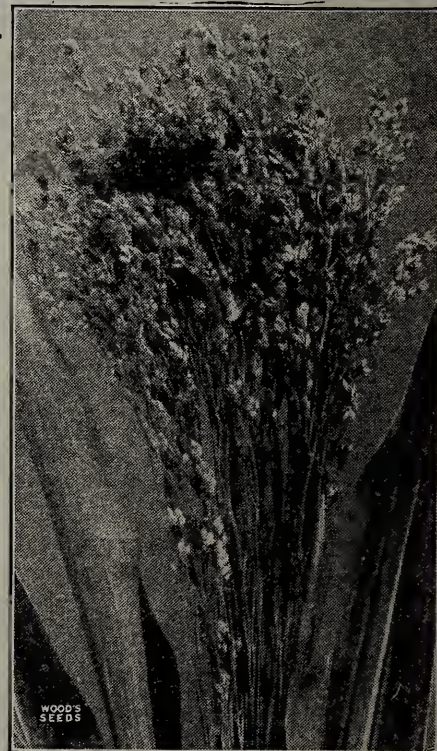
### Illinois Standard

—The tallest variety; makes a long, fine, straight brush. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.05.** By freight, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

### Japanese Early

—Two weeks earlier than Standard. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.25.** By freight, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2; 100 lbs. \$13.00.

**Broom Corn Culture.**—A book giving instructions for growing and marketing broom corn, 85c postpaid.



Broom Corn.





Vetch.

**VETCH** is a wonderful nitrogen gatherer and soil improver.

It grows surprisingly well on poor land.

It reseeds itself.

It increases the milk flow.

It saves on the fertilizer bill.

Stock eat it with relish and fatten on it.

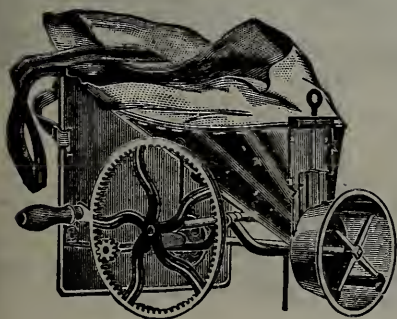
It yields a wonderful amount of forage and hay.

## BARLEY

In many parts of the South grasses cannot be successfully grown, and other crops have to be depended upon to furnish grazing. For this purpose we recommend Barley. It can be grown on a wider variety of soils than almost any other grain, but do not sow it on moist land, and do not sow this barley in the spring for a grain crop, but for grazing only. Sow it either with a grain drill or with one of the broadcast seed sowers described on page 68.

1½ to 2 bushels sows an acre broadcast.

Price fluctuates. Present price, \$2.20 per bushel (48 lbs.); 5 bushels or more, \$2.10 per bushel.



## CAHOON SEED SOWER

will sow any kind of seeds that are to be sown broadcast, and will do it better than you can by hand, much faster and more evenly. You can average 4 to 6 acres an hour with a Caheen. No experience necessary—just follow directions.

Postpaid, \$4.25.

By express, \$4.00.

# VETCH

The growing of Vetch in the South is growing rapidly, as its merits and value are becoming better known and more appreciated. The fact that it can be sown in corn and cotton at the last working; covers the ground during the winter, preventing the leaching of valuable plant food; affords splendid grazing in the early spring, and can then be cut for hay or turned under in time to put in another crop of corn or cotton on the same land, should commend it to every farmer in the South.

## For Feeding and Grazing

It is eaten with relish by all kinds of stock, and its fattening properties are of a high order—analysis shows that it contains 17 per cent of protein. It furnishes splendid grazing during the early spring, and if not grazed too long, will produce a heavy crop of hay. All who are interested in an increased milk production and the fattening of stock will be well pleased with Vetch.

## Fertilizing Value

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that when ready to cut for hay the fertilizing ingredients contained in a crop of Vetch are 153 lbs. nitrogen, 37 lbs. phosphoric acid, and 163 lbs. potash. In addition to this, when cut for hay the stubble and roots contain 27.2 lbs. nitrogen, 7.2 lbs. phosphoric acid, and 21.8 lbs. potash, or equal to 18 tons of barnyard manure. This is without considering the improved condition of the land on account of the humus supplied by its deep roots, often 20 or more inches in length.

## Sow

as early as the weather will allow, 20 lbs. to the acre, with 1 to 1½ bushels Rust-Proof Oats to hold the vines off the ground and make the cutting easier.

**INOCULATE** with one of the cultures offered on page 86 for a surer stand, a better yield, and to improve your land.

## Hairy or Sand Vetch

The hardest vetch. Fine for hay, grazing and improving land. Resows itself, coming year after year from a single sowing. Grows well on all soils and surprisingly well on poor, thin land. Supply of seeds very limited. By mail postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$4.00; 15 lbs. \$5.80. By freight, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.75; 15 lbs. \$5.45; 100-lb. lots, at 35 cts. per lb.

## Oregon Vetch

Not as hardy as Hairy Vetch, but does splendidly where cold is not extreme. It is used for the same purposes and suits the same soils as Hairy Vetch, and, being in more plentiful supply, can be sold at a lower price. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 15 lbs. \$2.50. By freight, lb. 18 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. \$2.15; 100-lb. lots, at 13 cts. per lb.

## BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is the poor land crop, preferring light soils, but grows well on nearly all soils that are not too rich. No grain crop can be grown in so short a time, only eight to ten weeks being necessary to make the crop. No crop is easier to grow; it is a good soil improver; a splendid summer cover crop for orchards; bees that feed on buckwheat blooms give an increased production of honey; it is a most excellent late summer catch crop, requiring but little preparation and labor; it is fine for smothering weeds on lands to be put into grass in the fall, and buckwheat flour makes the most delicious cakes.

Buckwheat has proved a very profitable crop, especially in mountain districts where it grows on rough hillsides and in exposed situations. There is usually a good market for well-made buckwheat flour.

As the grains will not form in hot weather, sowings should be deferred until eight or ten weeks before frost, so the grains will form during cool weather. Sow one bushel to the acre, either broadcast or with a grain drill.

**JAPANESE.**—A week earlier and larger-grained than Silver Hull. A good yielder. By mail postpaid, ½ peck, 55 cts.; peck, 90 cts. By freight, ½ peck, 35 cts.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$2.10; 5 bushels or more, \$2.00 per bushel.

**SILVER HULL.**—Makes pure white flour; has a plump full berry and very thin hull. By mail postpaid, ½ peck, 60 cts.; peck, 95 cts. By freight, ½ peck, 40 cts.; peck, 65 cts.; bushel, \$2.25; 5 bushels or more, \$2.15 per bushel.

## WOOD'S SPRING PASTURE MIXTURE

A mixture of spring barley, rye, oats, vetch and rape, combined in proper proportions to make a quick, early and nutritious spring and early summer pasture that will give an abundance of grazing before the grass and clover pastures are ready. It makes a quick growth, is relished by all kinds of stock, and comes in before the natural pasture grasses have made sufficient growth to furnish grazing.

Sow 2 to 3 bushels to the acre in January, February or March, the earlier the better.

Bushel (40 lbs.), \$2.20; 5-bushel lots, at \$2.10 per bushel. Special prices in larger lots.



# Dwarf Essex Rape

THE ECONOMICAL PASTURE CROP  
FATTENS SHEEP WITHOUT GRAIN

A Quick and Cheaply Grown Pasturage for Sheep, Hogs,  
Cattle and Poultry.

Ready in 6 to 8 Weeks from Sowing

Sow it as early as possible—late March or early April is not too late.  
3 to 4 lbs. plant an acre in drills; 6 to 8 lbs. broadcast.

Formerly rape was grown especially for sheep and lambs, but in recent years it has been found equally good for providing pasture for all kinds of stock. It has been estimated to yield more than 10 tons of green forage per acre that, for fattening is claimed to be worth, pound for pound, double the value of clover. One of the State experiment stations reports that the lowest average gain on lambs fed on rape alone was 7 to 8 lbs. per month. Another experiment station recommends the sowing of 3 to 4 lbs. rape to the acre in corn at the last working, and stating that this has proved a particularly profitable practice, as an enormous crop can be grown at a cost of about 50 cts. per acre. According to a recent Government bulletin, an acre of rape with grain will fatten twenty wethers in two months.

Do not turn stock into a rape pasture when they are hungry, nor when the rape is wet, as it may induce bloating; allow them to remain a short while the first day, and increase the time each succeeding day. Give stock access to salt while feeding on rape.

**CULTURE.**—Sow as early as the land can be made ready, the earlier the better, but sowings as late as April have been very successful. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart; when grown in drills and cultivated occasionally the leaves will cover the intervening space; this method is a fine weed killer. Allow 8 to 10 weeks for it to attain its maximum growth.

Sow it again next fall to have grazing during the fall, winter and spring.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 23 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65. By express or freight, 1b. 15 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100-lb. lots, 12 cts. per lb.



Dwarf Essex Rape.

## Inoculating Cultures For Leguminous Crops

THEY INCREASE YOUR CROPS AND IMPROVE YOUR SOIL

### Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

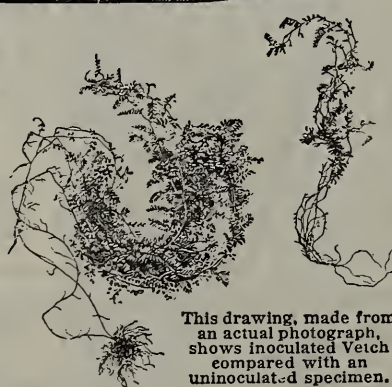
Mulford's Cultures are prepared and tested by experts in the laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Co. with the same scientific skill and precision as is exercised in the preparation of Mulford's antitoxins, serums, vaccines and their other medicinal products. They have a world-wide reputation—your family physician can testify to the reliability of anything put up by the H. K. Mulford Co.

Each bottle is guaranteed to contain a pure, active, vigorous culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria for the legume indicated on the label, and in sufficient quantities to inoculate the required amount of seed or soil for the area specified.

We can supply Mulford's Cultures for the following crops:

ALFALFA  
RED CLOVER  
Sapling Clover  
CRIMSON CLOVER  
SWEET CLOVER  
ALSIKE CLOVER  
BURR CLOVER  
Japan Clover  
WHITE CLOVER  
VETCH

COW PEAS  
SOY, or SOJA BEANS  
Canada Field Peas  
PEANUTS  
Velvet Beans  
GARDEN BEANS  
GARDEN PEAS  
LIMA BEANS  
Beggars Weed  
SWEET PEAS



This drawing, made from an actual photograph, shows inoculated Vetch compared with an uninoculated specimen.

### STANDARD INOCULATING BACTERIA

Easy to Apply—Just Moisten the Seeds Before Sowing—Complete Directions in Every Package.

Standard Bacteria is scientifically grown direct from the nodules, by bacteriologists, who have made this their life work. The laboratories are fitted up with the latest and best equipment, and scientific accuracy is obtained. Each bottle is examined microscopically before shipment.

The bacteria is inoculated in improved extra sensitive media, enough food being included to feed the germs. Rubber corks are used, with glass air tubes to supply air to the bacteria and specially prepared cotton is packed in the tubes to filter out intruding mould and other germs. Amber bottles are used to exclude direct light.

This is the only method which permits absolute sterilization, and is in line with the most advanced knowledge in bacteriology.

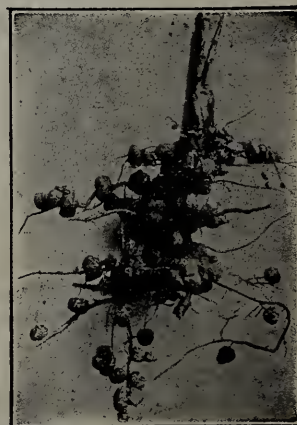
We can supply Standard Inoculating Bacteria for the following crops:

ALFALFA  
RED CLOVER  
CRIMSON CLOVER  
ALSIKE CLOVER  
SWEET CLOVER  
BURR CLOVER  
JAPAN CLOVER  
SOY, or SOJA BEANS  
GARDEN BEANS

LIMA BEANS  
VELVET BEANS  
GARDEN PEAS  
FIELD PEAS  
COW PEAS  
VETCH  
PEANUTS  
BEGGAR WEED  
SWEET PEAS

Always state crop for which inoculation is wanted.

PRICE: 6-acre size, \$3.25; 4-acre size, \$2.50; 2-acre size, \$1.50; 1-acre size, 80 cts.; garden size, 50 cts.



We carry in stock inoculation for varieties in capitals; others are prepared as ordered.

Always state crop for which inoculation is wanted.

PRICE: 5-acre size ("a dollar an acre"), \$5.00; 1-acre size, \$1.50; 1/4-acre size, 50 cts.; small size (for garden beans, garden peas, lima beans and sweet peas only), 25 cts.



# PEANUTS

Any soil that will grow corn or cotton will grow peanuts; on light sandy or loamy soils there are few crops more profitable. In addition to the yield of nuts, the hay is superior to alfalfa in fat and almost equal in protein. After the oil is extracted the meal ranks with cottonseed meal and linseed meal in feeding value. Everyone who has tasted a Smithfield ham can testify to the delicious quality of the meat made from a peanut-fed hog. Compared with corn, an acre of peanuts will make nearly three times as much meat. Another fact, not generally known, is that

peanuts are legumes and gather nitrogen from the air like clover.

**Culture.** Plant the shelled nut in May or early in June, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows and cover 1 to 2 inches deep. Cultivate thoroughly from the time the vines start until the nuts begin to form. When harvesting loosen the roots with a plow, pull the vines with the roots attached, allow them to dry, and stack around a stake, turning the nuts downward. Cross stakes or brush should be set at the foot of the stake to hold the vines off the ground.



Spanish Peanuts.

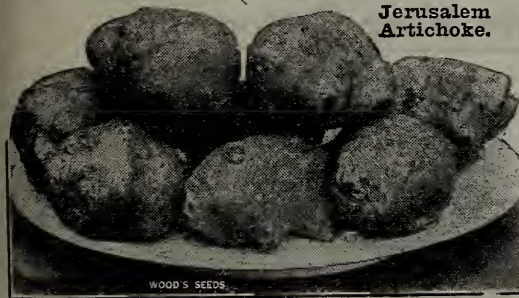
## Improved Virginia Peanuts

The biggest, brightest peanuts always have preference when the market is depressed, so you cannot be too careful about the peanut you grow. There is no peanut of the running type that will yield better crops with as small a percentage of pops as our selected stock of Improved Virginia Peanuts. They are uniformly large, and when grown on light sandy land will produce nuts of that bright attractive appearance demanded by the best trade. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.05. By freight, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

## JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

Every hog raiser should grow artichokes, for they come year after year; the hogs themselves will harvest them without cost, will fatten on them, and they will keep the hogs in fine condition—it is claimed that artichokes prevent hog cholera. They are grown just like potatoes, the roots being cut to one or two eyes to the piece, and planted 2 inches deep, 15 to 18 inches apart in 3 to 3½-foot rows. In the fall when they have matured, turn the hogs among them and they will feed on them

Jerusalem Artichoke.



WOOD'S SEEDS

all winter except when the ground is wet or frozen. They are more cheaply grown and more productive than potatoes, 700 bushels having been grown on an acre of good land, but 300 to 400 bushels is nearer the average crop.

Although grown principally for hogs, they are fine food for cat-

tle, sheep and horses; for dairy cattle it is claimed they are nearly equal to bran as milk producers. They also make an excellent table dish when boiled or served as a salad, and the best brands of pickles all contain artichokes.

Plant during March or April, the earlier the better; they will stand extreme cold, and can be planted earlier than potatoes; they also stand considerable drought. They grow well on any well-drained soil without much attention, and one planting does for several years. 4 to 5 bushels will plant an acre.

By mail postpaid, qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck, 55 cts.; peck, 95 cts. By freight, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck, 35 cts.; peck, 65 cts.; bus., \$2.00.

## Spanish Peanuts

Although Spanish Peanuts are not as large as other kinds, there is no peanut grown that so entirely fills the pod nor can compare with it in sweetness and flavor. There is also a marked freedom from pops, so frequently found in the large varieties when grown under unfavorable conditions. They can be grown closer than most varieties, are more easily cultivated and gathered, as the nuts, which are clustered around the base of the plant, cling firmly to the roots, and no peanut is more readily cured.

Spanish Peanuts have long been recognized as a profitable variety for feeding to all kinds of livestock, especially hogs, the entire plant, tops and nuts, being fed instead of a grain ration. Hogs may be turned into the field, and the labor of harvesting is saved. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.05. By freight, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

## Virginia Bunch Peanuts

Wherever they have been grown, Virginia Bunch Peanuts are growing rapidly in popularity. They have several points of decided advantage over the running kinds; they make larger nuts that usually bring one to one and a half cents a pound more than ordinary peanuts, and that means a better market and more constant demand; they mature about a week earlier than the running varieties; the rows may be closer and the plants nearer together in the row; they are easier to cultivate and harvest, and they will average larger yields. These are some of the advantages over the running kinds that have contributed to the growing popularity of this splendid nut that has proved so profitable to many growers in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$2.05. By freight, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 95 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. and over, 17 cts. per lb.

## Valencia Peanuts

The Valencia fills the demand for a peanut that is larger and containing more nuts than the common varieties generally planted in the South. It is of Spanish origin, but is splendidly adapted for growing on the light sandy soils of the South Atlantic seaboard, where it has yielded uniformly satisfactory crops. The pods are large, well filled, usually containing three or four nuts, and of such handsome appearance that they find ready sale at top prices. By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.55. By freight, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 100 lbs. and over, 22 cts. per lb.

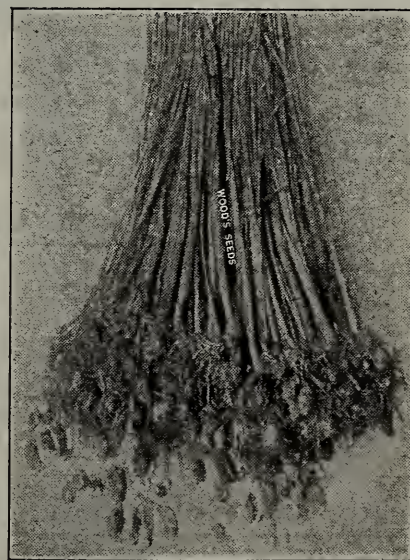
## CHUFAS

### Earth Almonds or Grass Nuts

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding crops that are about equal to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quickly on them, but the meat is sweeter than when corn-fed; some claim it is equal to that of peanut-fed hogs.

Any land suitable for corn, cotton or peanuts will make a profitable crop of chufas, but they do best on light sandy soils. Plant from April 1st till July 1st in 2½ to 3-foot rows, dropping three to five chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs and poultry a taste, and they will go over the entire field in search of them and will attend to the harvesting. 1 to 1½ pecks plants an acre.

By mail postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.90. By freight, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65; bushel (40 lbs.), \$6.



Chufas.



# Cotton Seed--Selected Varieties

## Seed Selection

It has always been a wonder to us why many cotton farmers were willing to plant cotton seeds without regard to selection or pedigree. They take it as it comes from the gin, generally mixed, entirely unfit for planting, and regardless whether or not the parent plants were good producers. Cotton seeds for planting are entitled to the same care in selection as is corn—we no longer take the best ears in the corn crib and plant them, but plant well-bred corn that has been selected in the field for size, type of stalk and ear, well covered ear with a good depth of grain. The same care is exercised in breeding up our stocks of cotton seeds. Plant our selected cotton seeds and get the most profit from your planting.

## Wood's Ingold Cotton

Wood's Ingold Cotton was bred up with two distinct objects in view—earliness and yield. We wanted a cotton early enough to get ahead of the boll weevil, but yield must not be sacrificed. Ingold will make a good crop before the boll weevil can have a chance to hurt it. It makes a heavy stalk with large branches starting close to the ground. Every branch is heavily fruited, often bearing 150 to 200 bolls to the plant. We believe we are perfectly safe in claiming that Ingold will yield from 10 to 15 per cent more to the acre than the cottons as generally planted. We have reports of numerous crops of two bales and more to the acre. Although bred for earliness, it continues bearing till late in the season, is unusually storm-resistant, holding the cotton in the boll remarkably well. Another point in its favor is its adaptability to a variety of soils, doing well on stiff soils as well as light sandy land. On average land it will yield at least 33 per cent lint with a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch staple. In addition to earliness and yield, the grower who bred our Ingold had constantly in mind a type that was disease resistant. In this respect it is a distinct success, for it has proved its wonderful ability to resist disease when planted in infected territory. His breeding methods have been thorough and systematic to keep Ingold at the very highest point in earliness, productivity and disease resistance, all necessary if you are to get ahead of the boll weevil and make a profitable crop. Cotton, like corn and all other crops, has a tendency to revert or go back, so that it is only by persistent and skillful selection, saving seed stocks only from plants that conform to all requirements that our Ingold has been brought to a high degree of earliness, disease resistance and productivity.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50. By freight, 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; bushel, \$3.00.

## Sugar Loaf Cotton

The genuine, unmixed Sugar Loaf is hard to get, the bulk of this type being badly mixed. On this account we have taken unusual care in securing all our stock from one farm on which we know, after personal inspection, only the true strain is grown, and this is ginned with the greatest care to avoid mixture with other varieties. Sugar Loaf is considered one of the largest yielders of the early types, has proved itself resistant to disease and makes a large yield in sections infected by the boll weevil.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40. By freight, 1b. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels or more, \$2.60 per bushel.

## Poison the Boll Weevil

—Every cotton grower will be interested in the experiments carried on for the killing of the boll weevil, so be sure to write the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, for Bulletin No. 731, "Recent Experimental Work on Poisoning Cotton Boll Weevils." On page 55 of this catalog is a dry powder gun that will distribute Paris green and arsenate of lead perfectly. Both of these insecticides are quoted on page 54.

## Mitchell's Faultless Cotton

Mitchell's Faultless is a cross between a fine strain of the well known Improved King and a well selected big boll type. It inherits the earliness of the King with the added advantage of producing a bigger boll, heavier growth and the larger yield characteristic of the big boll varieties. The result of this crossing of varieties gives a large early yield and a continuous fruiter that will make record crops, yielding 40 per cent lint one-inch staple. It took fifteen years of selecting, proving and re-selecting before the originator of Mitchell's Faultless was ready to offer it, for he wanted to be sure he had what he had been working for—a cotton early enough to beat the boll weevil, one with a big boll, one that would give an inch staple, would turn out 40 per cent lint, and make a big yield to the acre. This is the first season we have been able to secure it, and as our stock is not large we urge you to order early.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50. By freight, 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; bushel, \$3.00.

## Cook's Improved Cotton

The Cook is one of the few early maturing types of the large boll cottons recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture

for sections of the cotton belt infested or about to be infested by the boll weevil. This cotton grows a large and strong stalk, and fruits exceedingly well. It is not a cluster cotton, with heavy, thick foliage, but one that limbs out well, starting close to the ground.

It should be planted on average fertile lands in 5-foot rows, and the plants spaced 18 inches apart. Where the lands are very rich, 6-foot rows should be used for the best results.

It has a good upland short staple, and should give an average turn-out at the gin of 40 per cent lint.

This variety is not only recommended for boll weevil sections, but has been very generally grown in North and South Carolina for several years past, and is rapidly forging to the front as one of the leading varieties of cotton in the sections where it has been grown. We cannot recall an adverse report about Cook's Cotton from all the growers to whom we have sold it; every report tells about entirely satisfactory crops.

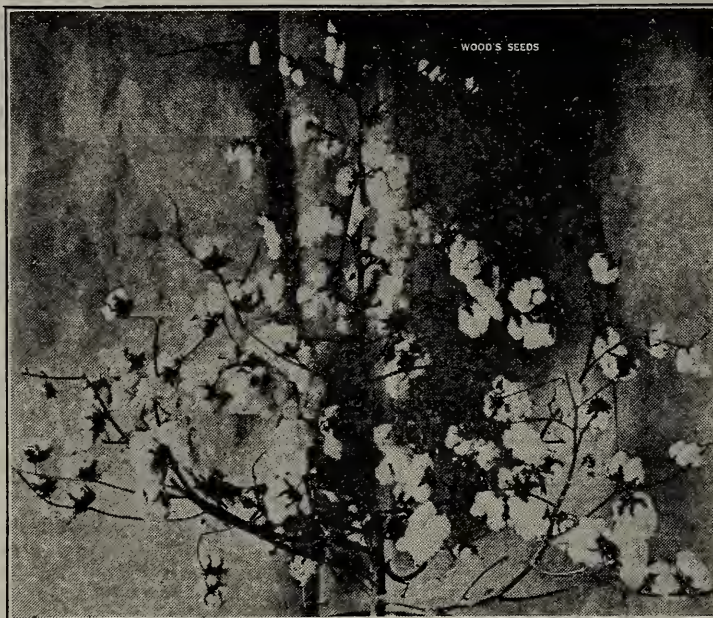
By mail postpaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40. By freight, 1b. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels or more, \$2.60 per bushel.

## Early King Cotton

In sections where the boll weevil is prevalent or where the season is short, an early maturing cotton is absolutely necessary, even regardless of the size of boll or length of lint. The Early King will make its crop as early as any small and medium boll cotton except our Ingold. It makes a 3- to 4-foot plant with many small branches, and will give 37 per cent lint of medium length. Its greatest value lies in its quick maturity and good quality; for the northern section of the cotton belt, especially North Carolina and South Carolina, it is an ideal variety, as it makes its crop in a short time and opens quickly.

The Early King is a thoroughly dependable cotton that has an established reputation for earliness and yield; we know of no crop that has made less than a bale to the acre when given proper fertilization and cultivation.

By mail postpaid, 1b. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40. By freight, 1b. 15 cts.; 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.15; bushel, \$2.75; 5 bushels or more, \$2.60 per bushel.





# WOOD'S SEEDS

Please forward the following as per terms of your Descriptive Catalog to

**Do not write in  
this space**

(Ladies, please use prefix Miss or Mrs.; the latter use husband's initials.  
Write name and address **very plainly**.)

**Total** . . . . .

-----  
If to be sent by Mail be sure to include postage on goods not quoted postpaid.

[illegible]

CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE







# Wood's High-Class Fertilizers

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

## Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer

**Analysis:** Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 9 per cent; Potash, 2 per cent.

This brand is prepared especially for grain and grass crops, and contains the plant foods in proper proportions to start a vigorous growth on which the result of the crop largely depends, and sufficient to feed the crop till maturity. It is quick in its action and lasting in its results. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre when drilled with the seeds; if broadcasted, apply before seeding and harrow in seeds and fertilizer at the same time.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.75; ton, \$46.00.

## Corn Fertilizer

**Analysis:** Ammonia, 1.21 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 10 to 11 per cent; Potash, 1 per cent.

Corn, like all grain crops, requires a liberal amount of phosphoric acid to develop the grain and mature the crop. It also requires sufficient ammonia to produce a quick growth and that rich green color characteristic of a healthy plant, and potash enough to complete the plant foods necessary for a full development. All these plant foods are contained in our Corn Fertilizer in proper proportions to give the best results at harvest time. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. per acre.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.25; ton, \$41.00.

## Vegetable Fertilizer

**Analysis:** Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 to 2 per cent.

Vegetables of a leafy nature require an ample supply of ammonia to give them that quick growth on which their quality largely depends; others, like beans and peas, demand in addition phosphoric acid to develop and produce their pods and seeds. Our Vegetable Fertilizer is prepared for all garden crops except root crops which require a greater proportion of potash and for which our Standard Potato Fertilizer is better adapted.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$5.00; ton, \$49.00.

## Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

**Analysis:** Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 3 to 4 per cent.

An "all-round" fertilizer prepared for use on vegetable crops of every kind, including root crops which require more potash than is contained in our Vegetable Fertilizer described above. The amount of plant food is properly balanced to give good results on all garden crops. An especially good fertilizer for the home garden.

Bag of 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; 200-lb. bag, \$5.50; ton, \$54.00.

## Market Grower Fertilizer

**Analysis:** Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 to 2 per cent.

Market Grower brand is prepared to meet a demand among vegetable growers who want a fertilizer to force a quick growth. This requires a high percentage of ammonia. Market Grower brand is also splendidly adapted for applying to grass and clover after the first cutting to increase the growth of the second crop.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$5.50; ton, \$54.00.

## High-Grade Trucker Fertilizer

**Analysis:** Ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 to 2 per cent.

High-Grade Trucker brand contains an even greater percentage of ammonia than our Market Grower brand and is prepared for those who require this plant food in excess quantity to force the quickest possible growth in truck crops. The amount of ammonia it contains makes it particularly well adapted for applying to grass and clover after the first cutting to force a quick healthy growth. On such crops and alfalfa it will pay handsome profits in increased quantities of hay at the second and later cuttings.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$6.75; ton, \$66.00.

## Lister's Standard Superphosphate

**Analysis:** Ammonia, 3 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 9 per cent; Soluble Potash, 1 per cent.

A complete fertilizer, containing all the elements of plant food for any crop as a substitute for stable manure or in combination with manure. It is one of the few fertilizers made of pure animal bone, which accounts for its lasting quality, the effects being noticeable in several succeeding crops. In addition to its adaptability for vegetable crops, it is fine for grain that is to be followed by grass.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$5.65; ton, \$55.00.

## Standard Potato Fertilizer

**Analysis:** Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 4 to 5 per cent.

Although called a potato fertilizer it is equally good for all root crops which demand a liberal supply of potash. It contains also a high percentage of ammonia to give the plant a vigorous start, and will keep up a strong, healthy growth that is so necessary for the production of large and paying crops. We recommend it for Irish and sweet potatoes and all root crops; it is also a splendid general garden fertilizer.

Bag of 100 lbs., \$3.10; 200-lb. bag, \$5.85; ton, \$57.00.

## Sweet Potato Fertilizer

**Analysis:** Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 9 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 to 2 per cent.

A good all-round fertilizer for Irish and sweet potatoes and garden vegetables generally, especially when used in combination with stable or barnyard manure. On all root crops, as well as potatoes, it will increase the crop and produce larger and smoother roots. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre in drills; if broadcasted, the amount per acre should be increased.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.50; ton, \$44.00.

## Standard Bone Meal

**Analysis:** Ammonia, 3 per cent; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent; Equivalent to Phosphoric Acid, 23 per cent.

Made of pure animal bone, finely ground and thoroughly steamed to remove the grease. Being finely ground, it is quickly available, and no fertilizer is more lasting in its effects than bone—the beneficial results can be noted for several years after it is applied. There is no crop grown either in the garden or on the farm that will not respond splendidly to a liberal application of bone; for grain, grass and clover and as a top dressing for hay fields and pastures bone is especially recommended.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$5.65; ton, \$55.00.

## Wood's Pure Raw Bone

**Analysis:** Ammonia, 4½ per cent; contains 1½ per cent more ammonia than our Standard Bone Meal. It is the highest grade of ground bone that money will buy.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$6.85; ton, \$67.00.

## Sheep Manure

In the garden, the hot-bed, the cold-frame, for fruit trees, in flower beds and pots and on the lawn, Sheep Manure will give most excellent results. On the farm it is very effective on corn, tobacco, grass and forage crops. On wheat and other grains, if mixed with acid phosphate, it will produce largely increased yields; it is equally good for potatoes if mixed with kainit or other form of potash. 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 25-lb. bag, 90 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; 500 lbs. \$11.00; ton, \$42.00.

## Acid Phosphate

Guaranteed 16 Per Cent Available Phosphoric Acid.

Acid Phosphate is recommended for all grain and grass crops, cowpeas, soy or soja beans, and for applying to lands deficient in phosphoric acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of acid phosphate to stable and barnyard manure, all manure being deficient in phosphoric acid but high in ammonia, the mixture giving a better balanced plant food. Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.85; ton, \$27.00.

## Nitrate of Soda

The most readily available form in which nitrogen can be had. Largely used for forcing vegetables, strawberries, etc., for applying to grass fields after each cutting, producing a strong healthy growth and wonderfully increasing the yield. Price, by express or freight, 1b. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. 35 cts.; 10 lbs. 55 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.00; 200-lb. bag, \$7.50; 5 bags or more, \$7.40 per bag. Price fluctuates.

## Land Plaster

Land Plaster has the property of combining with the potash in the soil and making it available as plant food. It should be mixed with all stable and barnyard manures, as it combines with the ammonia that might otherwise be lost, and "fixes" it in the form of sulphate of ammonia, in which form it is taken up by the plant as needed. Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.70; ton, \$15.00.



**WOOD'S** *Famous Southern* **CORNS**  
*Ensilage*

WOOD'S SPECIAL  
GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES  
FOR HAY OR PASTURAGE

**WOOD'S  
SEEDS**

FOR 1920

**T.W. WOOD & SONS,**  
RICHMOND, VA.